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N. G. Osborn

Men of Mark in Connecticut

IDEALS OF AMERICAN LIFE TOLD IN BIOGRAPHIES AND AUTOBIOGRAPHIES OF EMINENT LIVING AMERICANS

EDITED BY
COLONEL N. G. OSBORN
EDITOR "NEW HAVEN REGISTER"

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER
"What Connecticut Stands For in the History of the Nation"
BY SAMUEL HART, D.D.
PRESIDENT CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WILLIAM R. GOODSPEED
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT
1906

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Press of Springfield Printing and Binding Company, Springfield, Mass.

EDITOR'S PREFACE

The difficulties to be encountered in compiling and editing a work of this character are many and varied, and it remains for public opinion to say with what success they have been met and overcome. The aim has been to make a representative presentation of the men in the State of Connecticut who have contributed in marked ways to its professional, industrial, and commercial integrity. It would be an affectation to claim that the work has been thoroughly done. It has in some cases been impossible to secure the coöperation and support of men of mark who belong in a book of this character. At the same time a larger and more sincere effort has been made to achieve the end in view, without exercising a snobbish discrimination, than has ever before been attempted. In asking the indulgence of the public, we do so in the knowledge that our purpose has been to group together, so far as possible, the men and their records, modestly worded, to whose usefulness the historian must in time turn for the human documents necessary to his purpose.

I must in a word express my appreciation of the work undertaken and accomplished by those who have been associated with me, and in particular the many, whose biographies will be found between the covers of the "Men of Mark," who, averse to publications of this character on account of past experiences, have been willing to take at its face value my characterization of its seriousness and assist me in making it possible. Finally I ask the indulgence of the public for what will unquestionably be detected as shortcomings on the part of the Editor and his associates, still shortcomings though anticipated so far as possible.

September 20, 1906. N. G. Osborn, *Editor.*

MEN OF MARK IN CONNECTICUT

Col. N. G. Osborn, Editor-in-Chief

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WHAT CONNECTICUT STANDS FOR
IN THE
HISTORY OF THE NATION

THE English settlement of the territory now included in the State of Connecticut was three-fold in origin and purpose, as it was in place. Soon, however, the three streams of history and of influence were merged into one, and the annals of the colony and the State show how they were combined and what has been the strength of the resultant force in character and in action. There came to Wethersfield, Windsor, and Hartford in 1635 (following the steps of earlier emigrants from Plymouth, who made no permanent settlement) a band of men who had been given, not ungrudgingly, permission to remove from the colony of Massachusetts Bay. Their leaders were men of strong character and of strong will under the restraint of sound judgment. Thomas Hooker and Roger Ludlow, with whom we might name William Pynchon, though he never really came under the jurisdiction of the new colony, were not satisfied with the ecclesiastical and civil principles which prevailed in Boston and its neighborhood. They came with their followers to the western bank of the Great River, then the very limit of civilization, that they might found a commonwealth which should be puritanically religious on its religious side, but in which citizenship should not be dependent on church membership, and laws should have their binding force from the will of those who were to be governed by them. It was a settlement made by practical men under the guidance of a practical preacher and a practical lawyer. In the same year John Winthrop, the younger, representing a company in which the names of Lord Say and Sele and Lord Brook were prominent, sent a party to build a fort at the mouth of the Connecticut River. Lieutenant Lion Gardiner was put in command of the garrison, and the place became for a few years the seat of an independent government. Soon merged in Connecticut, it contributed to it no small part of the experience of the Pequot War, and helped at least to give an element of caution in meeting danger, combined with vigor in warding it off. Three years later, in 1638, another company came from England by way of Boston, and took up their home at the fair haven — they presently called it the New Haven — at the mouth of the Quinnipiack. They were independents, like the pilgrims who had settled Plymouth; there was among them a strange combination of spirit of almost fanatical ecclesiasticism and a spirit of commercial adventure; they were led by the theologian, John Davenport, and the wealthy merchant, Theophilus Eaton; they expected to found a theocracy in which the saints should rule, and they hoped to increase the worldly prosperity of which some of their number already had a goodly share. With this company there were affiliated from the next year Milford and Guilford, the latter being the best example of a community of yeomen devoted to agriculture. Doubtless the religious and civil history of the future State was largely molded by the founders of the River colony, while its record for neighborliness and bravery may be traced back to Saybrook fort; and speaking generally, we look to New Haven for strong intellectual influences and for the sources of material prosperity fostered by invention and secured by trade.

Early in 1639 the freemen of the three towns in the River colony met in a general assembly and, adopting the first written constitution in history, "associated and conjoined themselves to be one public state or commonwealth." The government which they established, with no recognition of King or parliament or of any devolved authority, was a pure democracy, the example and pattern of all the democracies in this land or elsewhere; and the recognition of the three towns, each with its reserved rights, was also the example and pattern of all true federal governments. The germ of the Nation was in that assembly of citizens and in their work, and all the history of our land has been profoundly affected by it. As its immediate consequence there sprang at once into existence an absolutely independent state; its members were citizens of England, and not unwilling to be called by the name, but they could hardly be called English subjects, and their commonwealth, though a colony, was not a dependency of the crown. When, at the restoration of the monarchy in the mother country, Winthrop presented a petition for a charter and a charter was granted, it was not asked or given for the bestowal of rights or the creation of obligations; on the contrary, it contained an acknowledgment on the part of what was vaguely recognized as having a permanent authority over the land, of the existing condition of things. So liberal was it in its provisions, that one wonders how it was brought about that the sovereign and his counsellors ever gave their approval to it; and so well adapted was it to the needs of the people here that for more than forty years after the Declaration of Independence it was retained as the fundamental law of the state. In but one instance, that, namely, of Sir Edmund Andros, was Connecticut called upon to submit to a governor who was not of her own choice; she followed her own laws, and not those of the English parliament until she formally adöpted them as her own; she distributed estates according to the Scripture rule which she had accepted and in defiance of the English statutes, and her action was upheld by the supreme tribunal across the sea; she even refused the writ of *habeas corpus* because her legislature had not formally incorporated it in her code. And all this she did quietly and soberly. "The consistent policy of Connecticut," says an historian — and it would be easy to prove the assertion in detail through many years — "was to avoid notoriety and public attitudes; to secure her privileges without attracting needless notice; to act as intensely and vigorously as possible when action seemed necessary and promising; but to say as little as possible, yield as little as possible, and evade as much as possible when open resistance was evident folly. Her line of public conduct was precisely the same after as before 1662 (the date of the charter). And its success was remarkable; it is safe to say that the diplomatic skill, forethought, and self-control shown by the men who guided the course of Connecticut during this period have seldom been equaled on the larger fields of the world's history. As products of democracy they were its best vindication."

An important result of the granting of the charter was the end of the separate existence of the colony of New Haven. It did not submit altogether willingly to its inclusion in the boundaries assigned to what had thus far been a neighboring jurisdiction; but its leaders saw it was better to fall into the hands of latitudinarian Connecticut than into those of the papist Duke of York, and the democratic element which had gained strength in the aristocratic colony welcomed the gift of civil rights and privileges. The union was of advantage to each of the parties which entered into it, and to the whole commonwealth; and the public interests were served by a succession of faithful men, whose names, when once they had been chosen to office, appear again and again as in the same place of responsibility until their death. It must suffice to allude to the generous and willing part taken by Connecticut in the plans and acts of defence taken by the united colonies of New England, a promise of the part she was to play in the greater struggles of which notice will be presently made.

From the very first Connecticut had carefully provided for public education. The requirement of a common school in each town of fifty householders and a grammar school in each county, led to a desire for the establishment of a collegiate school to which those could resort who found Cambridge too far away; and the first year of the eighteenth century saw the foundation of such an institution at Saybrook, which was removed fifteen years later to New Haven, and there gained its name and its fame as Yale College, and was built up by the benefactions of Dean Berkeley and others. Under its shadow in its former home there was gathered in 1708, at the call of Governor Saltonstall and the legislature, the synod which framed the Saybrook platform, an act of ecclesiastical statesmanship giving strength to the congregationalism which elsewhere lacked cohesion; and from its walls in its new home went out in 1722 Samuel Johnson and other leaders of an indigenous episcopacy which was almost immediately granted legal recognition, and never deserved the charge of being the agent of alien denomination. The ecclesiastical history of Connecticut runs, in a very interesting way, parallel to its civil history. The ministers have had a great influence, willingly recognized and almost always soberly used; to recount their names would be to suggest the whole course of progress in learning, in character, and in all that makes up true prosperity.

When called upon to render assistance in the conflicts of the English against the French on this continent, Connecticut, without saying much about it, constantly sent to the front many more than the number of men assigned to her as her quota. At Ticonderoga and Louisbourg officers and men learned lessons which they practiced later with good result, not on their own soil, for it was scarce invaded by those against whom they were called to contend, but at Bunker Hill, at Saratoga, and at Yorktown. To the cause of common liberty Connecticut, though she might have pleaded that she had less than others at stake, contributed most generously the conscientious ability of her leaders, the no less conscientious service of a large proportion of her able-bodied men, and unstinted gifts from her treasury. To the Declaration of Independence there were affixed on her behalf the names of Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, and Oliver Wolcott, men whose public career, could it be sketched here, would tell the history of their times. Her governor during those momentous years was Jonathan Trumbull, friend and counsellor of General Washington, the "Brother Jonathan" of popular speech, to whose wise forethought successive campaigns owed more than was or is commonly known. Israel Putnam led her troops and directed the whole action at Bunker Hill, and was soon made major-general for further service; Thomas Knowlton, gallant and brave, fell as he turned the tide of battle at Harlem Heights; Nathan Hale gladly gave up his true young life for his country — a nobler and more helpful gift than years of service could have been; from many homes and from the State's council of safety, always vigilant, went men and supplies to Valley Forge; William Ledyard, brave defender of the fort at Groton, was slain by his own sword in the hour of defeat; Joseph Trumbull and Jeremiah Wadsworth were commissary-generals for nearly the whole period of the war; and to help the work of the State's little navy David Bushnell invented the torpedo.

When the struggle was over and independence was acknowledged, the influence of Connecticut, the State which had had long experience in self-government, was seen even more plainly than in her quiet and efficient service during the war. Two of the signers of the great Declaration, Huntington and Wolcott, were governors during the "critical period" which soon followed; Sherman, whose name appears not only on this document, but also on the Declaration of Rights and the Articles of Confederation, had the further honor of signing the Constitution; and with him was associated in the framing of this document William Samuel Johnson, a man who (as was well known) had not favored a forcible separation from the mother country, but whom his native State honored for his integrity, his legal ability, his learning, and his active fidelity to her interests.

There is no doubt that it is to these Connecticut men that the Constitution of the United States owes provisions which rendered it both practicable and acceptable at the time of its adoption, and which, moreover, have commended its wisdom in all the years that have passed. The principles of the fundamental orders of 1639, tested by experience, were thus brought into a wider application; and they were expounded by a Connecticut man who was called to be the first chief justice of the new republic, Oliver Ellsworth, conspicuous for public and private virtues. Jonathan Trumbull, the younger, presided over the House of Representatives in the second Congress. Oliver Wolcott served for a time as Secretary of the Treasury, and Roger Griswold as Secretary of War.

The political history of the State has never been greatly disturbed except when the waves of controversy and party strife, moving over the whole country, have reached the land of steady habits; for the excitement and bloodless revolution which in 1818 led to the adoption of a Constitution was political only because ecclesiastical strife had passed into the political arena and politicians had taken up ecclesiastical differences. The charter government, surviving changes of civil administration, fell because the "standing order" of congregationalism fell; and the small majority who felt that they were suffering from an ecclesiastical tyranny secured the formal equality of all citizens before the law. But a full account of this change in its inception and its accomplishment must be sought in detailed histories. And it is impossible here to do more than allude to the influence, far-reaching and long-continuing, of the colonies which Connecticut sent to the western part of New York, to New Connecticut (better known now as the Western Reserve), and to other parts of the country as soon as it was possible to open them to emigration.

The conduct of the affairs of the State, still in its theory a typical democracy, did not in quiet times depend largely upon the personal ability of those who held the office of governor; for the supreme power was in the general assembly of citizens, and the affairs of state almost, as one might say, administered themselves. And when a great crisis came and the struggle for the preservation of the Union began, the flexibility and practicability of the system still were adequate for all needs. The towns took action, as they could readily and promptly do; the governor took action as he knew that he could do with the body of citizens anticipating his plans; with unselfish devotion the State kept her quota of men more than full and sent into the service of the Union more men in all than the number which appeared on her militia roll. William A. Buckingham became the War Governor by successive election after the ancient custom. For the navy, to which in former days of trial the State had given Isaac Hull and Thomas McDonough, she now gave Gideon Welles in the Cabinet, and Andrew H. Foote, with the two Commodores Rogers and others in the service; and to the roll of the army there were added such names as those of Generals Sedgwick, Mansfield, Hawley, Tyler, Lyon, and Stedman. But on this phase of the history time does not allow us to dwell here, for two aspects of the life of the State still call for our attention; the progress of learning — never in this community divorced from religion — and the progress in invention and the industrial arts which has kept even pace with it.

Two of the Presidents of Yale College, who largely molded its course for the future, Thomas Clap and Ezra Stiles, ended their work in the first century of its history; the names of Dwight and Day and Woolsey and Porter and the second Dwight suggest growth into the university of our own time. Among the leaders of the old theological order many names stand out prominent; it is no derogation of the honorable place and work of others to mention Jonathan Edwards, Lyman Beecher, Leonard Bacon, and Horace Bushnell. The Episcopal Church gained her second strength after the Revolution; three of her five bishops, Seabury and Brownell and Williams, presided over the Church in the whole country; and the two last named were presidents of the second college in Connecticut, first called by the name of Washington and later named Trinity College. The strong purposes and confidence of the Methodists were shown when they founded a third institution of higher education, which has made great progress in its service to the community. The common school system, strengthened by its endowment from the sale of the Western Reserve, fell into a decline from which it was rescued by the labors of Henry Barnard; it was long supplemented by academies of which but few survive, and it now finds its complement in local high schools, so near together that there is scarce a boy or girl of suitable age in the State who cannot enjoy the benefits of them; at least two of these, it may be noted, have handed down the benefits of very early benefactions. While New Haven has been in a sense the intellectual center, the "wits," including the author of *McFingal,* were a coterie in Hartford, where they were followed by Percival and Brainard and Mrs. Sigourney; and Noah Webster must not be forgotten in any enumeration of literary men. To mention any names among the writers of our own day might seem invidious; but we may at least name, among scholars and writers of local history, in succession to Benjamin Trumbull of an earlier generation, Hollister and Beardsley, J. Hammond Trumbull, and Charles J. Hoadly. Still, on the whole, it seems to be true of Connecticut that she has done things rather than told of them, made history rather than written it: *caret vate sacro.*

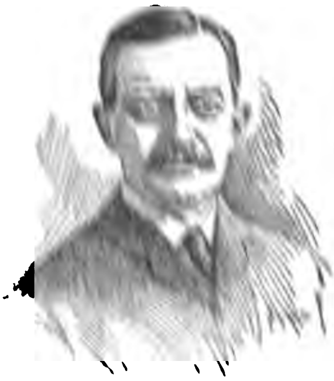
From the first, Connecticut men busily devoted themselves to commerce, and for a long time ships from her river and seaports sought markets in the West and the East Indies, and for that matter, in all available parts of the earth, and brought in oil and other treasures of the sea. The interests in traffic of this kind have largely passed away; but the spirit of discovery and of travel has been more than replaced by the spirit of invention and of manufacture. We are told that the versatile mechanical genius of the State was first conspicuously shown by one Abel Buel; it was Eli Terry who began the manufacture of wall-clocks, Eli Whitney to whom we owe the truly epoch-making invention of the cotton-gin, and John Fitch who first propelled a vessel through water by the power of steam. The manufacture of pins — the invention of the machine cannot be credited to Connecticut — led to the setting up of brass-works; the inventor of the cotton-gin undertook the manufacture of fire-arms. In his shop Samuel Colt began to make his revolvers; and then in his own shops he began to construct those instruments of precision which have made possible the work of the skilled mechanic of these later years and have given it so great encouragement. The progress of invention and the mechanical arts in the State has been beyond the power of adequate description, and the names of those who deserve honor for their part in it are so numerous that it is impossible to make any satisfactory selection from them. At first, wherever a fall of water could be found; then wherever coal could be procured; now in almost every place from which goods can be carried to a market, there are busy hands at work to guide the machines which embody human ingenuity, and human brains as busily occupied in devising plans for diminishing labor and increasing its product.

And in all this, from the settlements in the wilderness to the work in thriving towns and cities on the lines of the world's traffic, from the gathering of a few neighbors discussing a few simple rules for the common advantage to the assembly of the representatives of a modern State, from the study of the isolated minister to the lecture-rooms and libraries of the great university, it has been the work of faithful and good men which has been of benefit to its own time and has made ready the way for the coming ages. This is true everywhere; but probably nowhere is it more evidently true than in Connecticut that the record of the men of mark is the story of the commonwealth. *Qui transtulit sustinet.*

SAMUEL HART.

Henry Roberts

HENRY ROBERTS



ROBERTS, [illegible] lar Governor [illegible] was born in [illegible] in January, 18[illegible]. [illegible] Roberts, was a [illegible] ent manufacturer, [illegible] son was born [illegible] Brooklyn. The same [illegible] to his native State [illegible] in South Windsor. In [illegible] chosen treasurer of the [illegible] pet Company and two years [illegible] became its president, a [illegible] he held for twenty years. [illegible] likewise president of the Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Company and director in various benevolent and financial institutions. [illegible] esteemed as a man of sound judgment, high integrity, and great [illegible] tive and business ability. He was a staunch Republican and a man of deep religious convictions. The Governor's mother was E[illegible] (Evans) Roberts. His ancestors came from England in colonial days and rendered service to the country in the French and Indian Wars, at Bunker Hill and at Valley Forge. The first of the name to reach America was William Roberts, who came from England in 1651. George Roberts held a captain's commission during the Revolutionary War, where he contributed his full share toward the eventual success of the patriot's cause. On his mother's side the Governor is a descendant of John Taylor and of Thomas Taylor, to whom the people of Westfield, Mass., have erected a monument in grateful commemoration of his bravery in the French and Indian Wars.

Young Henry Roberts spent the early years of his life on his father's farm in South Windsor. He was a sturdy youngster whose special tastes were for outdoor athletic sports and for reading history. Like most country boys he began at an early age to make

Henry Roberts

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himself helpful in the farm work. His regular tasks, involving real manual labor, increased each year as he grew older and were of great advantage to him in strengthening his character and in teaching him regular habits. During this formative period of life the influence of his mother was particularly strong. She stimulated his youthful intellect, taught him high moral principles and left a profound impression upon his spiritual life. His first school training was received at the public schools of Hartford. He then attended the High School and after his graduation in 1873 he entered Yale College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1877. Having decided to adopt the legal profession he attended the Columbia Law School for one year and then the Yale Law School for the same length of time.

In 1879 Governor Roberts began his active business career by entering the service of the Hartford Woven Wire Company of which his father was the president. He had intended to practice law, but the death of his father compelled him to remain in business to care for the large interests of his family. Having inherited the executive ability and commercial acumen of his father he quickly took his place among the leading manufacturers and business men of the State. By creating industries which give useful employment to his fellow citizens, his success has brought prosperity to many others. He is president of the Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Company and a director in a large number of corporations. Among others may be mentioned the Phœnix National Bank, the Hartford Trust Company, the State Savings Bank of Hartford, the Hartford Electric Light Company, the Farmington River Power Company, the Hartford Dairy Company, the States School, Winston, N. C., the Y. M. C. A. School, Springfield, Mass., and the Hartford Bedstead Company.

The Governor's career in politics might be recited under the title "From Alderman to Governor in seven years"; for within that short period of time he has risen from a minor position in his city to the highest office in the State. Like his father he has always been a staunch Republican. In 1897 he was elected an alderman in Hartford. In this position he served his fellow citizens so well that they sent him in 1899 to represent the city in the State House of Representatives. He remained a member of the lower house until in 1901 he was elected to the Senate from the First District. While in the Senate his ability, energy, and loyalty to duty became known throughout the State, and while still a member of the upper house of the legislature he was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor. In this position he served from 1903 to 1905.

When, on September 14, 1904, the Republican State convention met in Hartford to nominate a candidate for Governor, it was recognized that the Lieutenant-Governor was the logical man for the place. A short time before, the Republican city convention of Hartford adopted a set of resolutions in which was recommended Governor Roberts' nomination in these words: "We commend him to the consideration of his party in choosing their candidate for Governor, as one who has illustrated, in public and in private life, the value to a community of an honest, capable, fearless, loyal, and lovable man." Mayor Henney of Hartford in presenting his nomination to the convention declared: "As an Alderman of Hartford, as its representative in the lower house of the General Assembly, as Senator, as presiding officer of the Senate, as Lieutenant-Governor of the State, no man, be he friend or enemy, can say of Henry Roberts that he ever shirked his duty or failed to do that duty well. He stands before you an honest, capable, energetic, experienced man." On the first ballot he was nominated by a large majority. Informed of the choice of the convention he thanked his supporters in these words: "You have paid me a great compliment in this expression of your confidence and conferred a high honor upon me, and with a sincere appreciation of your action and a deep sense of the responsibility and sacred trust I assume, permit me to signify my acceptance of the nomination. If elected it will be my endeavor to give to the State an administration during which I shall strive to attain the same marked success as that attained by my able and worthy Republican predecessors." When the ballots were counted after the election of November, 1904, Governor Roberts was found to have a large majority over his Democratic rival. In voting for him the citizens of Connecticut felt confident that they were bestowing their highest public office upon a loyal, energetic, capable, and broad-minded business man; a careful student of public questions and a practical man of affairs.

In 1881 Governor Roberts was married to Carrie E. Smith of

Bridgeport. He became the father of three children, two of whom are now living. From boyhood, home influences have been a strong factor in shaping his career and in urging him on to success. He has also received helpful inspiration from companionship with those who have been successful in active life and from the serious study of history and the lives of great men. He is a member of many clubs, among them the Hartford Club, the Country Club, the Hartford Golf Club, the Republican Club, and the University Club of New York. He attends the Congregational Church. From boyhood he has been an enthusiastic reader of history and of the biographies of the world's greatest men. In later life he has given careful study to the science of political economy. He could not have chosen four subjects of study more valuable to a public man than law, history, biography, and political economy. He now, in the prime of life, holds the highest office within the gift of the State of Connecticut. When his present term expires, he will take his place among the foremost of Connecticut's sons.

ROLLIN SIMMONS WOODRUFF

WOODRUFF, ROLLIN SIMMONS, a prominent merchant, ex-state senator and the present Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, was born in Rochester, Monroe County, New York, on the fourteenth of July, 1854. He traces his ancestry back to Matthew Woodruff, who came from England to America in 1636, and finds among his ancestors many representatives of that sturdy stock that made possible the beginnings of American history. His parents were Jeremiah Woodruff, a Presbyterian clergyman, and Clarisse Thompson Woodruff. He spent the early years of his life in a country village and when he was fifteen the family moved to New Haven, where he obtained his first position in life as errand boy in a hardware store. His education was limited to that of the public schools in his native town and a brief period of schooling in Lansing, Iowa, but his success in all he undertook was as complete and as rapid as that of any college man, for he had in him all the material that enables a man to "make himself." He engaged in various financial and mercantile enterprises in New Haven and after a number of years became interested in the firm of C. S. Merrick & Company, one of the most extensive iron and steel wholesale dealers in New England. He has been for many years a leading member of the firm and a controlling power of its large plant at New Haven.

Always intensely interested in public affairs and an ardent supporter of the Republican platform Rollin S. Woodruff has held many public offices. He has been president of the Chamber of Commerce, state senator in 1903, and during his senatorship he was president pro tem of the Senate, and he is the present Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, to which office he was elected by a large majority. Each office that he has held has added so greatly to the esteem in which Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff is generally held that a still greater appreciation of his popularity and valuable service is prophesied. A leading newspaper has said of him: "Popular, honest, honorable, spotless in character, a plain man of the people, a devoted citizen of the

Rollin S. Woodruff

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state, unostentatious but true blue always—that is Rollin S. Woodruff."

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff is a member of the Union League Club and of the Young Men's Republican Club of New Haven. Since 1896 he has been a member of the Governor's Foot Guards. In 1876 he married Kaomeo Perkins, by whom he had two children, neither of whom is now living.

Mr. Woodruff was nominated for Governor by acclamation at the Republican State Convention in New Haven, September 20th, 1906.

THEODORE BODENWEIN

THE career of Theodore Bodenwein, proprietor of the New London *Day and Morning Telegraph,* is a striking example of the possibilities of American citizenship. Born in Dusseldorf, Prussia, in 1864, he came to this country at the age of five, the child of German parents in humble circumstances.

He obtained his education in a country school. At an early age he showed an aptitude for the printer's trade, and in 1881 he became an apprentice in the office of the New London *Day.* He passed through the different branches of the business, and, from close application and observation, obtained a practical knowledge of the newspaper business. By constant application he became a ready and forceful writer. In 1885 he became one of the founders of the *Morning Telegraph,* which succeeded the old *Evening Telegraph,* whose eloquent mouth was closed by the sheriff. He remained on the *Telegraph* in various capacities for five years. Then he disposed of the interest. In September, 1891, he purchased the New London *Day,* that had been founded by Major John A. Tibbets, a well known writer and politician. The *Day* had been leading a checkered career for ten years, and was heavily encumbered with debt. The new proprietor quickly brought order out of chaos, showing rare executive ability, and the paper was put almost at once on a paying basis. Its growth in circulation was not over 1,500. To-day (1906), it exceeds the 6,000 mark, that is, one paper to every six inhabitants in its field, which includes the lower part of New London County. In the first ten years Mr. Bodenwein bought four newspaper presses, discarding one after the other to accommodate the growing demands of his business. To-day, he has one of the finest equipped newspaper plants in Connecticut. The *Day* establishment is one of the prominent institutions of New London, on account of the magnitude of its operations. His experiment of issuing both morning and evening papers from the same office seems to have met with success, as both papers are better and more prosperous than ever before.

Theodor Bodenwein.

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Mr. Bodenwein was married February 21st, 1889, to Miss Jennie Muir. He has two children: Gordon, aged twelve, and Elizabeth, aged nine. He is a member of numerous clubs and societies. In politics he is a Republican. He served as alderman in the New London Court of Common Council and as sewer commissioner of the city, 1903-6. In 1904 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention for Secretary of State, and had the pleasure of being elected by over 37,000 plurality, leading his State ticket and only 814 votes behind the vote for President Roosevelt.

Mr. Bodenwein was re-nominated for Secretary of State, September 20th, 1906.

JAMES FRANCIS WALSH

WALSH, JAMES FRANCIS, lawyer, politician, and public official of Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut, at present judge of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield County, was born in Lewisboro, Westchester County, New York, March 15th, 1864. He is the son of James F. Walsh, a blacksmith by trade, and Annie E. Walsh. Soon after his birth the family moved to Ridgefield, Connecticut, where his boyhood was spent and where he received a common school education.

At eighteen James F. Walsh left Ridgefield and went to Greenwich to study law with his brother, the Hon. R. Jay Walsh. In January, 1888, he was admitted to the Fairfield County Bar and immediately opened an office of his own for the practice of law and he has maintained it ever since and has built up in the meantime a successful and extensive practice. In 1888 he was appointed prosecuting agent for the county commissioners and in 1899 prosecuting attorney of the borough court of Greenwich, both of which offices he held until 1905. In 1900 he was chosen by the Republican party, of which he has been an active and loyal member since his majority, as State representative, and during his term of office he was chairman of the committee on railroads. In 1903 he was elected State senator and was leader of the Senate during his term of office. In 1905 and 1906 he was treasurer of State and in 1905 he was appointed to his present office of judge of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield County. His term of office will expire in July, 1909.

He entered upon his public life at a time when the history of Greenwich was undergoing a crisis and in the transition from old time conservatism to its present modern and progressive state he was one of the chief powers at work. Then, as now, he was intensely interested in the highest welfare of his town and untiring in his efforts to bring about every posible betterment of public conditions.

In addition to his professional and political interests Judge Walsh

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has been extensively interested in real estate. He is a director in and treasurer of the Byram Land Improvement Company, a director in and secretary of the Greenwich Gas and Electric Lighting Company, a director in and treasurer of The Riverside Water Company, and a director in and attorney for the National Investment Company.

He is a member of Christ Church (Episcopal), of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, the Riverside Yacht Club, the Hartford Club, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On April 11th, 1893, Judge Walsh was united in marriage to Emily Gene Tweedale of Portchester, New York. No children have been born to them.

ASAHEL W. MITCHELL

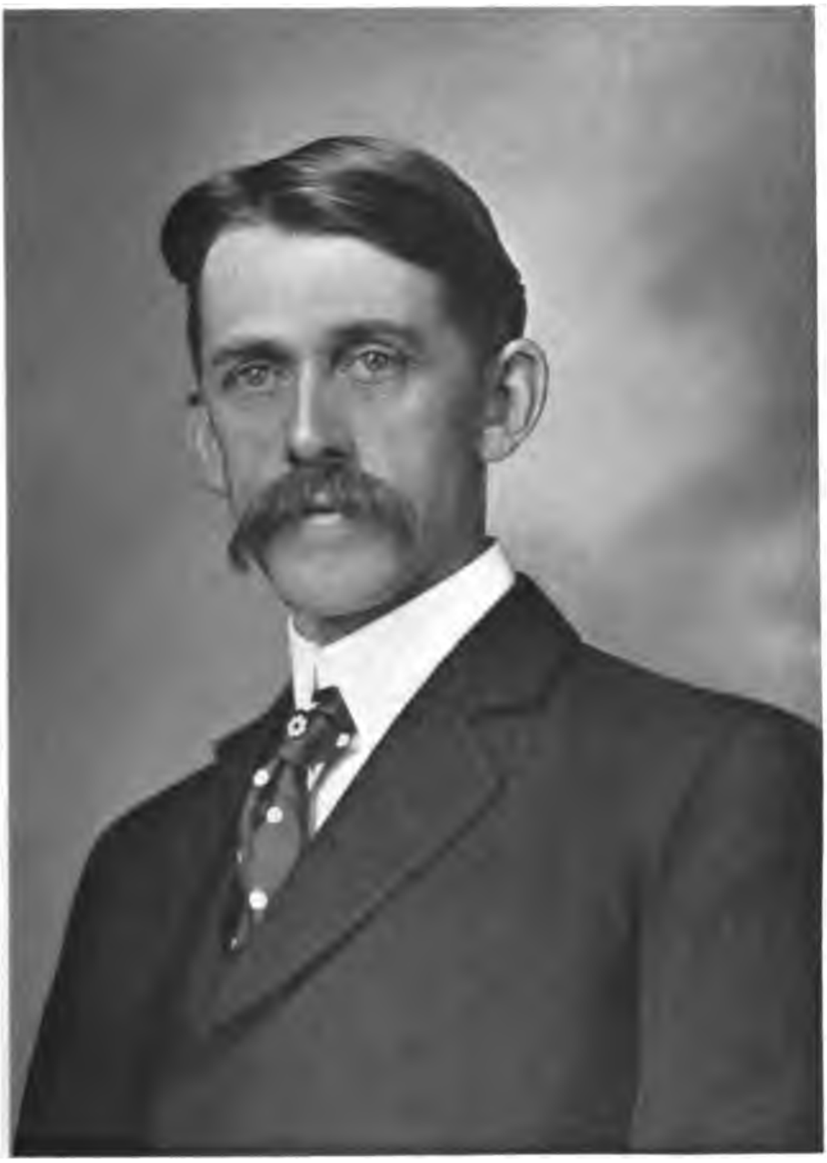
MITCHELL, ASAHEL W., prominent business and public man of North Woodbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut, former representative and State senator, and the holder of various town, county, and state offices, was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, October 16th, 1865. His parents were Asahel W. and Harriet Allen Mitchell. His father was a farmer and a prominent member of the Legislature for two terms.

According to Cothren's History of Ancient Woodbury and information in the possession of Minot Mitchell, Esq., of White Plains, New York, the Mitchells were originally from Scotland, but removed to Halifax, in Yorkshire, England, where they resided for three generations.

Mathew Mitchell, who is the ancestor of the family in this country, was born in 1590. He was a dissenter, and is represented to have been not only a very pious man but a man of considerable fortune. The dissenters from the Church of England being constantly persecuted and annoyed in their religious worship, he with many others of his persuasion determined to leave England; and on the twenty-third of May, 1635, they set sail from Bristol and arrived at Boston August 17th, the same year.

He and his family spent the winter at Charlestown and removed to Concord in the spring. The next summer he moved to Saybrook, Connecticut, and the following spring to Wethersfield. He died at Stamford, Connecticut, in 1645, at fifty-five years of age, leaving two sons, Rev. Jonathan and David.

Asahel W. Mitchell, the subject of this article, being of the ninth generation from Mathew, was brought up in the village of Woodbury and educated at the Parker Academy in his native town. His first business connections were with the Bradstreet Commercial Agency at New Haven, which he left to enter the office of the American Ring Company at Waterbury. In 1887 his health failed and he gave up his position in Waterbury and returned to Woodbury,



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where he has lived ever since and has been chiefly occupied in managing his father's affairs (since his death in 1888) and in the performance of public duties. He is superintendent of the Woodbury Water Company and is town clerk, having held the latter office since 1895. He has been justice of the peace for eleven years and in 1905 he was elected State comptroller. In 1897 he became State representative on the Republican ticket and during his term served on the Railroad Committee and acted as clerk of the county representatives' meeting. In 1899 he was elected State senator and during this term he was chairman of the committees on Education and Executive Nominations and chairman of the county representatives' meeting. He has also been a town auditor for ten years.

Personally Mr. Mitchell is progressive and public-spirited, staunch in his political allegiance, which has always been with the Republican party, and in his religious belief, which connects him with the Congregational Church.

On the twenty-eighth day of May, 1901, he married Josephine M. Stanton, by whom he has had one child, Katharine Allen Mitchell.

MORGAN GARDNER BULKELEY

THE ancestors of Morgan Gardner Bulkeley belonged to the educated, liberty-loving class that directed in definite lines the early development of New England. Peter Bulkeley, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, heir to a large estate, silenced for non-conformity after a ministry for twenty-one years in England, emigrated to Massachusetts in 1635, and the following year, with a number of adherents, began the settlement of Concord, where he preached and died. He married Grace, daughter of Sir Richard Chitwood, or Chetwode, as anciently spelled. Gershom Bulkeley was graduated at Harvard College in 1655, and four years later married Sarah, eldest daughter of President Charles Chauncy. Preacher, soldier, physician, and politician, he served the people of Connecticut with marked distinction in all these capacities. As a surgeon he occupied the first rank in the colony. As a controversialist he struck hard blows. Some of his writings still survive. To skip intermediate generations, Eliphalet A. Bulkeley, father of Morgan G., was graduated from Yale College in 1824, studied law, and after a brief residence in East Haddam moved to Hartford, where, during a long career, he was prominently identified with the financial institutions of the city. He also took an active interest in politics, and was one of the founders of the Republican party. Among other offices he was judge, Commissioner of the School Fund, State Senator, Speaker of the House of Representatives, etc. He married Lydia S. Morgan of Colchester—a woman of strong character and uplifting influence.

Morgan Gardner Bulkeley was born at East Haddam, Connecticut, December 26th, 1837. Robust and adventurous, at the age of fourteen he left school to tempt fortune in the great world. Entering the house of H. P. Morgan & Co., of Brooklyn, New York, as errand boy, in seven years he was admitted to the partnership. In answer to the call for volunteers he enlisted in the Thirteenth New York regiment, and served under General McClellan during the

M G Bulkeley

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Peninsular campaign. At the close of his term of military service he resumed business in Brooklyn, but on the death of his father in 1872 returned to Hartford to supervise the financial interests of the family. As organizer and first president he launched the United States Bank, at first named the United States Trust Company, which to-day has by far the largest percentage of surplus of any bank in Hartford.

In 1879 Governor Bulkeley was elected president of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, having long been intimately connected with the management of its affairs. His father, as president from the date of its birth in 1850 till his death in 1872, had safely piloted the enterprise through the weakness and perils of infancy. Thus, for over half a century, with the exception of seven years between 1872 and 1879, father and son in succession have guided the destinies of the institution. Viewed in the light of strength and symmetry of development its record has nowhere been surpassed.

December 31st, 1879, the capital of the Ætna was $750,000; the premium income for the year $2,487,606; the income from investments $1,830,695; the total assets $25,592,363, and the surplus to policyholders $3,591,665.

December 31st, 1904, the capital was $2,000,000; premiums for the year $12,868,922; income from investments $3,062,633; total assets $73,696,178, and surplus to policyholders $8,850,426.

Life insurance rests on a mathematical basis. Tables of mortality generalized from long and wide experience under the law of averages give the expectation of life at all ages, from youth onward. It has been assumed that money will yield at least four per cent.

With the basic principles of the business mathematically and hence immutably fixed, the measure of success or failure depends upon ability of management. Justice in the treatment of patrons, foresight in the investment of funds, skill in the choice of agents, care in the selection of risks, and personal magnetism in bringing a multitude of diverse and widely separated units into harmonious and effective coöperation, are the qualities that, if combined in the head of a life insurance company, guarantee in advance that it will outstrip all rivals less favorably equipped. Persons in position to form a correct opinion unite in crediting to Governor Bulkeley the above gifts in full measure.

The Ætna led the way in loaning to western farmers. Early contracts, although bearing ten per cent, proved even more profitable to the borrower than to the lender. Purchasers of land at $1.25 per acre through the aid of the capital thus obtained, and the inflow of population, in a few years saw it increase in value ten or twenty fold or more. As the loans were paid and the rates of interest fell toward the standards prevalent in settled communities, the company pushed westward, preëmpting fertile acres and areas of large return. Simultaneously it invested liberally in the bonds of western towns. From both sources the income largely exceeded the legal requirement of four per cent.

Till 1861 the company made contracts of insurance only on the stock plan. It then began the issue of participating policies, establishing a separate department with distinct books, accounts, and investments. Patrons can choose between the two. On the participating plan the insured pays a sum somewhat in excess of the tabular cost, and the difference in due time is returned to him in the form of "dividends." On the stock plan he pays the bare cost with a slight addition for contingencies. Such profits above the legal reserve as accrue from good luck or good management belong to the company. After making provision as required by law for meeting at maturity all contracts, it can dispose of the surplus as it pleases.

The extraordinary productiveness of the investments of the Ætna piled up in the treasury a large sum belonging to the stock. To place this where it could never be withdrawn, where it would broaden the basis of security, and where it would remain planted in perpetuity for the protection of policyholders, parts of it were used from time to time to increase the capital, till this now amounts to $2,000,000.

The Ætna has never done business on the tontine plan—a device which gives to some large companies a delusive show of strength. Patrons pay full premiums and forego dividends on the promise that the margins with accretions will be returned at the maturity of the contract. Meanwhile, the funds thus held in trust are carried as surplus, while the liability is ignored. Serious complications are likely to arise over the disposition of the marginal funds.

Such are the vicissitudes of life that prosperity, even where great, is shadowed by more or less of adversity. The Ætna stands forth a shining exception to the rule. Its growth has been continuous, solid, unbroken by reverses. Luck, so-called, has played small part in the drama. The explanation is to be found in the mental grasp, sound judgment, and far-sightedness of the management.

The stately home of the company was bought in 1888 from the estate of the defunct Charter Oak at a trifle over one-fourth of the original cost. Within its walls the Ætna, with its subsidiary accident, health, and liability departments, finds ample accommodation.

In Governor Bulkeley an inherited taste for politics has not been suffered to wither from disuse. After serving as councilman and alderman he was elected mayor of Hartford in 1880 and held the chair till 1888. His was essentially a "business" administration, conducted as a careful man would manage his own affairs. Incidentally, he disbursed more than his salary in providing pleasure or comfort for the poor of the city. Among the means of entertainment are remembered free excursions on the river, free picnics for children, etc., etc.

In the fall of 1888 the Republican Convention of the State nominated Mr. Bulkeley by acclamation for governor. He was elected by a large majority though at the time the Democratic ticket for presidential electors was successful. In the executive chair he continued to exercise the same vigilance and care that had made memorable his long term in the mayoralty.

Following the custom a new ticket was presented in 1890. The only person on either side having a clear majority over all was the Democratic candidate for comptroller. The election of the remainder of the State officers was thrown into the General Assembly. As the two Houses belonged to opposite parties there arose under the provisions of our constitution a deadlock. Accordingly, Governor Bulkeley and his associates, with the exception of the comptroller, held over for two years. During the period the legislation remained in abeyance. No appropriations were voted for the maintenance of the institutions of the State or for meeting the imperative requirements of the treasury. At this crisis the Ætna Life Insurance Company, through its president, Governor Bulkeley, volunteered to furnish all the money needed to meet every legitimate bill. Instructions were issued in regard to the method of making disbursements and keeping the accounts. The next General Assembly by public act repaid the company in full without disallowance of an item.

Having twice thrown the votes pledged to him in the General Assembly, to secure the reëlection of General Hawley to the United States Senate, in the fall of 1904 Governor Bulkeley, on the withdrawal of General Hawley, entered the field with the view of holding his strength to the end. In nominations, and later in the election, attention was centered on the senatorship, all other issues being for the moment submerged. When the caucus met the following January, Governor Bulkeley had about two-thirds of the votes, and the action of the caucus was ratified in the General Assembly. In executive ability no man in the United States Senate will excel the new member from Connecticut. Corporate abuses have provoked a dangerous disposition to assail the bad and good indiscriminately. The friends of Senator Bulkeley believe that he will penetrate to the marrow of questions affecting the business of the country, and prove a bulwark against injustice to legitimate interests.

A bit of local history, if ever written in full, will bring into view the grasp and resourcefulness of Mr. Bulkeley. May 17, 1895, the obsolete and inadequate bridge across the Connecticut river at Hartford was burned. Instinctively the community turned to the ex-mayor for relief and guidance. A ferry and, later, a temporary structure were provided to meet the immediate needs of the public. By act of the legislature a commission was created with Mr. Bulkeley as chairman, empowered to build. A bridge district was also created, embracing Hartford and several towns east of the river, not without opposition, for the procedure was new in Connecticut. Time was taken to elaborate a comprehensive scheme, not for the hour merely, but for a distant future also. Much patient study was given to the subject. The plans as slowly developed were supported by the well-nigh unanimous approval of the citizens of Hartford—a striking proof of the confidence of the public in the wisdom of the commission. As a result there is in process of construction a magnificent stone bridge, that will endure for ages. Eastward, across the meadows, a broad boulevard has taken the place of a narrow driveway. On the west side land has been secured by purchase or condemnation to open parallel to the river a broad avenue, artistically combining park and highway.

Though the expense will be great, no serious obstruction has been thrown in the way, except from a distance. For reasons inscrutable to an onlooker burdened with an old-fashioned notion that utilities ought to bear some recognizable proportion to cost, powerful influences up the river insisted upon a draw—possibly with a view to the development of a harbor on Mount Washington. So well organized was the movement, that it long threatened to mutilate the structure. However, by patient, persistent, and tactful efforts, Governor Bulkeley finally silenced opposition. When that was withdrawn the United States Government consented to the execution of the work as designed.

In 1885 Governor Bulkeley married Miss Fannie Briggs Houghton. They have three children: Morgan Gardner, Jr.; Elinor Houghton, and Houghton Bulkeley. He belongs to many clubs and fraternities, and has been specially active in patriotic societies. The spacious and beautiful building of the Hartford Club was made possible through his support. He is president of the Commission on Improvements of the State Capitol.

Although the life of Governor Bulkeley has abounded in activities, he has done everything with thoroughness.

FRANK B. BRANDEGEE

BRANDEGEE, HON. FRANK BOSWORTH, United States senator, lawyer, and one of the most prominent Republicans in Connecticut, was born in New London, Connecticut, July 8th, 1864. He is a descendant of Jacob Brandegee, a native of Nine Points, New York, who settled New Britain in the middle of the eighteenth century and founded the Connecticut branch of the family. John Brandegee, his grandfather, was a prosperous cotton broker of New Orleans, who came to New London and engaged in the whaling industry, and in many public enterprises. On the maternal side, Senator Brandegee is descended from Daniel Deschamps, a Huguenot refugee at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and from Captain Daniel Deshon, who commanded an armed vessel during the War of the Revolution. The other two Huguenot ancestors, John and Richard Deshon, served with conspicuous credit as captains of companies of Connecticut militia in the Revolution. Puritan as well as Huguenot blood flows in the Brandegee veins, for their family ancestry is also traceable to the historic Elder Brewster. Senator Brandegee's father, Hon. Augustus Brandegee, one of the most distinguished lawyers and politicians Connecticut has ever produced, was four times a member of Congress, an able speaker, and a popular political leader. His wife, the present senator's mother, was Nancy Bosworth Brandegee.

After the usual public school experience Frank Brandegee prepared for college at the Bulkeley High School in New London, where he graduated in 1881. He then entered Yale University, where he won honors both for excellent scholarship and for prowess in athletics. After taking his degree in 1885 he went abroad, visiting Great Britain and Continental Europe, and later Alaska, Canada, and the Hawaiian Islands. Returning home, he was admitted to the New London County Bar in 1888 and, following in his father's worthy steps, he began the practice of law and became a member of the well known law firm of Brandegee, Noyes & Brandegee. Like his father,

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he was singled out for political honors very early in his career, and in 1888, the first year of his legal practice, he represented New London in the General Assembly, and was chairman of the committee on cities and boroughs during his term of office. In 1889 he was elected corporation counsel of the city of New London, and held this office continuously, with the exception of two years when his party was not in power, until he resigned it upon his election as representative in Congress in 1902. His consistent party loyalty, rare executive ability, and marked capacity for leadership gained him rapidly growing prominence among the Republicans of the State, and he was their delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1888, 1892, 1900, and 1904, and in the last named year he was chairman of the delegation. Since 1898 he has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1898 he was again elected State representative, and was Speaker of the Connecticut House in 1899. In 1902 he was elected to the 57th Congress at its second session to fill a vacancy left by the death of Charles A. Russell, and was reëlected representative to the 57th and 58th Congresses by large majorities in both instances. He served with great success on the committee of naval affairs, and has been a most prominent and active Congressman. In 1905 he was elected to fill the senatorial vacancy caused by the death of Orville H. Platt. His term of office as United States senator will expire March 4th, 1909.

As a speaker Senator Brandegee is forceful, just, persuasive, and eloquent, and he is as able a writer as he is orator. His fine mind, his ability to understand men and conditions, his public spirit and personal integrity have won him high places in politics and in his profession, and he is truly "the distinguished son of a distinguished father."

NEHEMIAH D. SPERRY

SPERRY, NEHEMIAH D., member of Congress, builder and contractor, former postmaster of New Haven, former Secretary of State of Connecticut, and one of the foremost politicians and best known citizens of Connecticut, was born in Woodbridge, New Haven County, Connecticut, July 10th, 1827. He is a descendant of Richard Sperry, an early Colonial settler of Woodbridge, who supplied shelter and provisions for the regicides of Charles the First after the Restoration in England and achieved fame for his courage in so doing. Sperry's Farm, opposite West Rock and near the Judge's cave which hid the fugitives, was acquired by this Richard Sperry and has been in the Sperry family for two hundred and fifty years. Mr. Sperry's intermediate ancestors left him a substantial legacy of good, firm Puritan character, honesty, prudence, and industry and vigorous constitution and sound moral principles. His father was Enoch Sperry, a farmer and manufacturer, who held many local offices and was generally honored for his integrity and sobriety and for his strict uprightness in all his dealings. He was gifted with a most logical mind of especial capability in the mastering of mathematics. He lived a conscientious Christian life and the Sperry home was beautiful in its gentle, consistent Christian atmosphere. Mr. Sperry's mother was Atlanta (Sperry) Sperry, a woman whose character and influence were of strength and beauty comparable to that of her husband.

Brought up on his father's farm, healthy in body and alert in mind, Nehemiah Sperry was a busy, vigorous, and active lad, who formed habits of industry at an early age and made the most of meager educational advantages. He loved nature and books, especially historical works, and when not at work or school he usually employed his time in fishing or reading. He evinced unusual mental powers and was qualified to teach school and did so with success at such an early age that he had contemporaries for pupils. After a few years at the district school he went to New Haven and studied for one year at Professor Smith's private school, earning his board by working nights and betimes in the morning. He taught school several terms and

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received the highest salary of any district school teacher in the State. From the time he was fourteen Mr. Sperry lived in New Haven, which is still his home, and when not studying or teaching he worked at learning the trade of mason and builder. When he was still a very young man he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, forming the firm of Sperry & Smith, which is in existence to-day and is the oldest and one of the largest and finest firms of its kind in the State. They have built many of the leading factories and most handsome public buildings and residences in New Haven and vicinity. The firm is now Smith, Sperry & Treat, masons, builders, and contractors.

When Nehemiah Sperry as a young boy first became a resident of New Haven he began at once to be identified with all the best interests of that city. He joined the Congregational Church of which he is still an active member and as soon as he could vote he became a staunch and prominent member of the Whig party. Throughout his life he has taken serious and active interest in the religious, political, educational, and social affairs of his city and has been prominent and influential in all these spheres of life. As a politician Mr. Sperry has had a most useful and distinguished career, for his great loyalty, patriotism, shrewdness, and organizing ability, as well as his eloquence and popularity, have made him a favorite recipient of public honors. In 1853 he was a member of the common council, and he was selectman in the same year; in 1854 he was an alderman and in 1855 his party wished to make him governor, but he was not old enough to meet the requirements and he was made Secretary of State instead. He was a member of the National American Convention which met at Philadelphia in June, 1855, to formulate the platform of the American party. He was a zealous anti-slavery worker and became a strong Republican. He was chairman of the Republican State Committee for many years before and during the Civil War and one of the most influential politicians in the campaigns of the war period. He did valuable service in helping the Government and the soldiers and enjoyed personal intimacy with President Lincoln. He was secretary of the National Republican Convention which nominated and re-nominated Lincoln, he was chairman of the New Haven Recruiting Committee, and when the "Monitor" was built he was a bondsman for the builders and later on he was president of the State Republican Convention, which nominated Grant electors. Upon Lincoln's accession he was made postmaster at New Haven and held this office from 1861 to 1885. The New Haven post office is one of the most important and efficient offices in the country and Mr. Sperry was one of the most capable and progressive postmasters. He was re-appointed in 1889 and served till 1893 and upon his final retirement from the office he had held so successfully under different presidents he was given a banquet in the largest theater in New Haven, at which four hundred prominent men were present. In 1895 Mr. Sperry became a member of Congress and he still serves his party in that capacity. In political faith he is a strong Protectionist and his article on the "Advantages of Protection" was considered such a valuable and able treatise on that subject that four hundred thousand copies of it were demanded. As a public speaker and debater Mr. Sperry is eloquent, fair minded, and impressive, and he has often been chosen to voice public and party sentiment. In municipal affairs as well as in politics Mr. Sperry has been an influential leader and no one has done more than he to promote the general interests of his home city. He organized the first street railroad in New Haven, which was likewise the first in the State, and was a promoter of the New Haven and Derby Railroad. His interest in education and religion bore great fruit in 1878, when he brought about the re-establishment of reading the Bible in the public schools, which had previously been abolished. He has been several times a delegate to the National Board of Trade.

Fraternally and socially Mr. Sperry has many interests and honors. He is a thirty-third degree Mason and was Master of Wooster Lodge for many years. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and of other societies and orders, including the Quinnipiack Club, of which he was president for many years. He has been twice married. His first wife, Eliza H. Sperry, died in 1847, and in 1875 he married Minnie B. Newton of Lockport, New York.

Mr. Sperry is widely recognized as a man of great influence, nobility of character, business ability and public spirit. He is above everything else characterized by fidelity to principle and faithfulness to duty and these qualities added to his rare mental powers and executive ability have made his success as deserved as it is great and manifold.

Mr. Sperry was unanimously re-nominated for Congressman, October 2nd, 1906.

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EDWARD STEVENS HENRY

HENRY, EDWARD STEVENS, prominent in the financial and political affairs of Rockville, Connecticut, public man, ex-congressman and extensive real estate owner, was born in Gill, Massachusetts, February 10th, 1836. The Henry family is of Scotch-Irish descent and traces its ancestry to Hugh Henry, a sturdy yeoman of northern England who fought under William of Orange in the Battle of the Boyne and whose son, Hugh Henry, came from Coleraine, Ireland, to Colerain, Massachusetts, in 1738 and founded the American branch of the family. Benjamin Henry, son of Hugh, was a soldier in the French and Indian Wars under General Putnam, was for seventeen years a member of Legislature and also participated in the Revolution. The present Mr. Henry's father was Edward Fish Henry, a teacher and farmer. Mr. Henry's mother was Eliza A. Stevens, and through her he is descended from early English colonists.

Edward Stevens Henry was the oldest of six children and began to take personal responsibilities at an early age. He was educated in the public schools of Rockville, Connecticut, and went into the dry goods business at the age of nineteen. At a very early age he became actively interested in the organization and management of the leading financial institutions of Rockville and in this work, in public service and the care of his large estate and cattle farms he has spent his life. He was an organizer and is the present treasurer of the People's Savings Bank of Rockville.

The public positions which Mr. Henry has held have been many and important. For fifteen years he was active trial justice at Rockville, in 1883 he was a member of the General Assembly, from 1887 to 1888 he was state senator, from 1889 to 1893 he was treasurer of state, in 1894 he was mayor of Rockville and in 1894 he was elected a member of Congress and re-elected in 1896. He then served in Congress until 1901 and his long term of office makes him justly deserve the title of "veteran Congressman." In 1888 he was delegate at large to the Republican National Committee at Chicago. As treasurer of state his services were especially efficient and commendable, for he took the office during a transition period under new laws and his management was most prosperous and prudent. During his term of office he abolished the state tax, thereby benefiting the poorer classes very greatly. While in the Legislature he did much for the advancement of agriculture and he is a director of the American Jersey Cattle Club. Some of Mr. Henry's greatest public services are embodied in the public building in Rockville known as the Henry Block and the Henry Opera House, which adds much to the appearance of the town and to the convenience of its people.

In 1860 Mr. Henry married Lucina Dewey, by whom he has had one child, a daughter. Mr. Henry is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the fraternal order of Masons, the Connecticut Historical Society and he has been a loyal member of the Republican party ever since he attained the voting age. As a business man, a politician, and a citizen, Mr. Henry has been truly useful and successful.

On September 22nd, 1906, Mr. Henry was unanimously re-nominated for Congress.

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EBENEZER J. HILL

HILL, HON. EBENEZER J., manufacturer, banker and financier, politician and Congressman, of Norwalk, Connecticut, was born in Redding, Fairfield County, Connecticut, August 4th, 1845. He is of Scotch-English descent, coming in direct line from Hugh and Brice McLellan, two cousins, whose son and daughter were his maternal grandparents and who came from Scotland and settled in York, Maine, in 1720. His other ancestors came from England to America before 1650 and settled in various parts of New England. Among them were William Hill, who came from Exeter, England, to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1632, and to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1635, and settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1644; Rev. John Jones, who came from London to Concord, Massachusetts, 1635; John Burr, who came with Winthrop in 1630; Francis Bradley, who came to New Haven with Eaton; William Ilsley, who came from Wiltshire, England, to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1634, and Capt. Thomas Bradbury, who came from Essex County, England, to York, Maine, in 1634. All these men and many others who were Mr. Hill's ancestors were leaders in Colonial affairs, social, civil, and military and served their country with honor. Another, Tristram Coffin, was the first chief magistrate of Nantucket, and another, Andrew Ward, was a member of the General Assembly and of the two important commissions to organize the government and the church in the new Colony of Connecticut. Indeed there were few if any sessions of the General Court from its first to the time of the Revolution of which his ancestors were not members. There were also among his progenitors those who fought the Indians in New England, the French in Canada and Cape Breton and the English during the Revolution.

Rev. Moses Hill, Mr. Hill's father, was a Methodist clergyman, who was several times a member of the General Conference of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, a member of the Connecticut General Assembly and of the Norwalk Board of School Visitors. He was a man of unswerving integrity, keen mental powers of analysis, marked independence of thought and action, a strong advocate of anti-slavery and of temperance. Mr. Hill's mother was Charlotte Ilsley McLellan, who died when he was but eight years of age.

Most of Mr. Hill's boyhood was spent in Norwalk, where he attended the public schools. He was naturally very studious and was fully prepared for college at the age of fourteen, when he spent two years as clerk in the lumber business before entering Yale, the college of his choice. The classical books used in his college preparation were helpful and enjoyable reading, but the study of the Bible in both English and Latin proved to be to him more useful than any other book. He has always continued a wide course of reading and has been greatly interested in the study of political economy. He entered Yale College with the class of 1865 and remained two years, when in 1863, he left college and entered the army in civilian capacity and remained in service throughout the War as clerk in the Commissary Department, U. S. A. In 1867 he became secretary and treasurer of the Norwalk Iron Works and in 1871 he became connected with the lumber business, from which he retired twenty-three years later. He is now vice-president of the Norwalk Woolen Mills, vice-president of the National Bank of Norwalk, and was for several years president of the Norwalk Gas Company and president of the Norwalk Street Railway Company.

As a politician and public servant, Mr. Hill has been as prominent and as useful as he has been in business life. He was chairman of the Norwalk Board of School Visitors for two terms, state senator from 1887 to 1889, member of the Republican State Central Committee one term, delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1884 and he was elected in 1894 as representative in the Fifty-Fourth Congress and has served in that capacity continuously ever since. He spent eight years in studying sound money as member of the banking and currency committee in Congress and is now a member of the ways and means committee in Congress.

Outside of his many public and business duties Mr. Hill finds time and heart for religious, social, and patriotic interests. He is a Methodist in creed, was a member of the Methodist General Conference in 1892, and taught a Bible class in Sunday School for nineteen years. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and was

Grand Master of the State Order for two terms and a Grand Representative to the United States Grand Lodge for two terms. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. His favorite diversions are reading, walking, and traveling in this country and abroad. On June 15th, 1868, Congressman Hill married Mary Ellen Mossman of Amherst, Massachusetts, by whom he has had four children, Frederick Asbury, born 1869, a graduate of Yale University, 1893, and of Yale Law School, 1895, Judge Advocate with rank of lieutenant-colonel on staff of General James H. Wilson in the Spanish-American War; Clara Mossman, a graduate of Vassar College, 1895; Helena Charlotte (Mrs. Walter H. Weed), a graduate of Vassar, 1896, and A.M. of Vassar, and Elsie Mary, a graduate of Vassar, 1906.

Congressman E. J. Hill is a veteran in public service, a successful business man, and a man of marked worth and ability to whose words of advice it is a privilege to listen. He advocates two things: "First, practice economy and always live within your income; second, try to know some one thing better than anyone else does while still having a general knowledge of all important live questions. Practice the art of selecting the essentials for study and investigation."

On September 22nd, 1906, Mr. Hill was unanimously re-nominated for Congressman.

GEORGE LEAVENS LILLEY

LILLEY, GEORGE LEAVENS, Congressman, merchant, and real estate man, of Waterbury, New Haven County, Connecticut, was born in Oxford, Worcester County, Massachusetts, August 3rd, 1859. He is descended from George Lilley, who settled in Reading, Massachusetts, in 1636. Mr. Lilley's father was John Leavens Lilley, a farmer and marketman, whom he describes as "a bundle of nervous energy and activity." His mother was Caroline Ward Adams Lilley, whose character was a great moral force in her son's life.

A heritage of ambition and plenty of work for the exercise of that ambition fell to Mr. Lilley's lot in his early youth, and he was exceptionally fitted for that lot. He was constitutionally rugged and vigorous and lived on a farm where there was ample chance to put his strength to constant and practical use. His brief education was acquired with great difficulty and many interruptions. He was very fond of history, which was the bulk of his reading. His chief schooling consisted of two years at the Worcester Technical Institute.

Since "coming to man's estate" Mr. Lilley has been engaged in the real estate business and in the provision and produce business in Waterbury, and his prosperity has been as rapid and as great as his early ability and success promised. His value to his community and to the Republican party has been especially shown by his election to the State Legislature in November, 1900, and in 1902 by his election to Congress as Representative at large from Connecticut, and still further by his re-election to the latter office in 1904. In addition to his business interests and public services Mr. Lilley has many social and fraternal interests. He is a member of the Union League Club of New Haven, of the Waterbury Club, of the Masons, the Elks, and the Foresters. He is also a member of the State Republican Committee, and director of the Torrington National Bank. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His favorite amusements are horseback riding and automobiling. On June 17th, 1884, Mr. Lilley

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married Anna E. H. Steele. All of the three children who have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lilley are now living.

In summing up the causes of his success in life Mr. Lilley says that the first impulse to win that success came in those early hours of the early days of his life, when he first experienced mercantile life and developed the merchant's instinct. Contact with other men has been the chief influence upon his success in later life. As to the results he says, "No man has ever accomplished all he hoped. The best he can do is to keep everlastingly at it, trying with all his might;" and for the further guidance of those coming after him he emphasizes the importance of cultivating "unadulterated honesty, frankness, and politeness, coupled with a will to do and to dare—a determination to permit no obstacles to stand in the way of achieving the goal of an honest ambition," and he adds, "It is my belief that every young man with the Roosevelt-Jerome energy and the foregoing traits can carry to a successful conclusion anything he undertakes."

On September 20th, 1906, Mr. Lilley was unanimously re-nominated for Congress.

EDWIN WERTER HIGGINS

HIGGINS, EDWIN WERTER, lawyer and Congressman, of Norwich, New London County, Connecticut, was born in Clinton, Middlesex County, Connecticut, July 2nd, 1874, the son of Werter C. Higgins and Grace A. Higgins, who was the daughter of Henry M. and Ann Crane Taintor. Silas Higgins, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was for years prominent in the business and public life of eastern Connecticut. Mr. Higgins' father is a manufacturer of steam heaters and a man whose most prominent characteristic is fidelity to principle. Mr. Higgins' earliest ancestors in America were Jonathan Sexton, who came from England to Plymouth in 1620, and later settled in Windsor, Connecticut; Medad Taintor, who was born in 1757 and came from England to Branford, Connecticut, and Heman Higgins of Midddletown, Connecticut. The early ancestors of Mr. Higgins were identified with the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies and three of his great-grandfathers took part in the American Revolution.

Most of Mr. Higgins' youth was spent in Norwich, Connecticut, where from choice during vacation periods he often busied himself with both manual and clerical work in the shops and offices of Norwich. He was blessed with good health and found the keenest enjoyment in outdoor sports. After a course at the Norwich Free Academy he entered the law department of Yale University and graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. While at Yale he served one term as secretary of the Kent Club, the leading debating society of the law department, and became a member of the Yale chapter of Phi Sigma Kappa.

Since leaving college Mr. Higgins has devoted himself to the practice of law, and his profession with the performance of various public services has occupied Mr. Higgins' time since graduation. In 1899 he was elected a member of the General Assembly as representative from Norwich and served on the judiciary committee. From 1900 until he resigned in 1905 he served as health officer for New

Edwin W. Higgins

London County, being appointed by the Judges of the Superior Court of the State; from 1901 to 1902 he was corporation counsel for the city of Norwich; in 1904 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, representing Connecticut on the committee on resolutions; in 1905 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Norwich and has been for six years and is now a member of the Republican State Central Committee. On October 2nd, 1905, he was given still higher political honor by his election as Representative from the Third District in the Congress of the United States. Since 1903 he has been director and secretary of the Groton and Stonington Street Railway Company and is connected with other prominent business interests in his section of the State. On October 6th, 1906, Mr. Higgins was unanimously re-nominated for Congress.

On September 21st, 1904, Mr. Higgins married Alice M. Neff of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Mr. Higgins served three years and a half in Co. 9, C. N. G., Third Regiment, is a member of the Chelsea Boat Club, the Arcanum Club of Norwich, the Sons of the American Revolution of Connecticut and the Citizens Corp of the G. A. R. He is particularly fond of outdoor life and his favorite sports are hunting and fishing. Though still a young man, Mr. Higgins has won himself a place of distinction as a lawyer and as a public man, as his professional and political offices show.

DAVID TORRANCE

TORRANCE, DAVID, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, the son of Walter and Annie Torrance, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3rd, 1840. After the death of his father, his mother with her young children came to this country in 1849 and settled at Norwich, Connecticut. At the age of nine David went to work in a cotton mill there, and subsequently learned and for some years worked at the trade of paper making.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, his younger brother, James Torrance, went out with the Third Connecticut Volunteers, served his term and re-enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment, meeting his death with that devoted band of Union soldiers at Port Hudson in 1863. David felt constrained to remain at his work till that stirring summer of 1862, when illusions as to the uprising were dissipated and the call of duty sounded in sternest tones for such as he. On the 17th of July, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A of the Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers, and was speedily made a sergeant in the company.

On July 13th, 1863, the regiment saw its first fighting. General Milroy with barely 7,000 men undertook to hold back General Early with 30,000 men and eighty-seven field guns, at Winchester, Virginia. On the 15th, the Eighteenth, commanded by Colonel William G. Ely, was in the van in a charge made upon one of the enemy's batteries. After three successive but unavailing charges in which the regiment lost heavily, it was forced to surrender, and Torrance with many of his comrades became a prisoner of war. General Walker of Stonewall Jackson's brigade feelingly voiced the admiration of the foe for the bravery displayed by the regiment and, in attestation, returned Colonel Ely's sword to him upon the field.

General Milroy said to these brave men, after they had returned from captivity: "To your valor I owe my safety. You come from a state whose soldiers never disgrace themselves nor their flag. I am proud of you."

David Torrance

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The employment of negroes as soldiers became one of the gravest questions of the hour. Bitterly opposed as the plan was in some quarters and desperate as the undertaking seemed for the colored men, President Lincoln and his advisers saw that the success of the experiment must depend primarily upon the character of the men chosen to lead such troops. When Connecticut offered as its share at that time the Twenty-ninth Regiment, colored, early in 1864, William B. Wooster, an able Derby lawyer, recently lieutenant colonel of the Twentieth Regiment, was appointed to its command and David Torrance was promoted from the Eighteenth Regiment, on January 30th of that year, to be captain of Company A of the Twenty-ninth. Incidentally, there was formed a friendship between colonel and captain which clearly was most precious to both and which was to continue through war and peace till the colonel received his final "muster out."

Thus with his memories of the bitterest that war can offer, with the early summer scenes at Libby Prison and Belle Isle fresh in his young mind, he cast his lot with soldiers fighting to break the shackles from men, women, and children of their own race. Unflinching in the face of the horrors meted out to them by an infuriated enemy, the regiment reached the goal of its ambition and became the envied of its fellows when on that morning of April 3rd, 1865, after weeks of peril in Fort Harrison, it was the first of the Federal infantry in pursuit of Lee and the first of the Federal infantry to reach the gates of Richmond.

The captain had changed the bars on his straps for the gold leaf of major on July 21st, 1864, and the gold leaf for the silver leaf of lieutenant colonel on November 24th, of that year. After the fall of Richmond, he remained with his regiment in the defenses there for a time, later did guard duty in Maryland and then, in the summer, sailed with the command for Texas. While in camp at Brownsville, in Texas, orders came for transportation to Connecticut, October 14th, to be mustered out. Reaching New Orleans the regiment was kept there from October 27th to November 11th and finally reached Hartford, where it was discharged, November 11th. The date of the muster out was October 24th.

In his report, Lieutenant Colonel Torrance said, on the important question of colored troops: "The poor rights of a soldier were denied them. Their actions were narrowly watched and the slightest faults severely commented upon. In spite of all this, the negro soldier fought willingly and bravely; and with his rifle alone he has vindicated his manhood, and stands confessed to-day as second in bravery to none." And this lieutenant-colonel has lived to see his judgment confirmed on the plains, at Santiago and in the Philippines.

It is well to quote in this connection from Governor Buckingham's speech of welcome to the regiment on its return to Connecticut soil: "Show by your acquirements and your devotion to duty in civil life that you are as true to virtue and the interests of government and country as you have been while in the army, and soon the voice of a majority of liberty-loving free men will be heard demanding for you every right and privilege to which your intelligence and moral character shall entitle you."

The paths of peace for both the colonel and his second in command led to Derby, where Colonel Wooster resumed his large and long neglected law practice, and Lieutenant Colonel Torrance, in the same office, continued the study of law which he had begun at the camp fire and for which he had shown a special aptitude. The soldierly student had married Miss Annie France on February 11th, 1864, the year before his muster out, and now that his duty to his country had been discharged, it was his purpose to establish a home worthy of his young wife. Making rapid progress in his studies, he was admitted to practice at the bar in 1868, and the time was not long before colonel and lieutenant colonel, whose lives had been linked together by the war, were united in civil life under the firm name of Wooster & Torrance, a relation that continued till the appointment of the junior member as judge in 1885.

Judge Torrance had three children, two sons, Walter S. and James F., living in Derby, and one daughter, Margaret, the wife of Walter W. Holmes of Waterbury. After a short period of years following his admission to the bar, there was further call to public duty and the war veteran was sent to the Legislature to represent Derby, in the year 1871, and again for the next session. In 1878, he was elected Secretary of the State, on the Republican ticket, which was headed by the late Charles B. Andrews of Litchfield, subsequently chief justice. The public record for the succeeding years reads: Appointed judge of the New Haven Court of Common Pleas in 1880 to serve for four years from 1881; at the expiration of that term, appointed by

Governor Henry B. Harrison to be judge of the Superior Court; in 1890, appointed by Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley to be judge of the Supreme Court of Errors; re-appointed, and from October 1st, 1901, until his recent death, chief justice—term 1901 to 1909.

In still other ways his services were sought. In 1899, Yale University, which has awarded him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, chose him a member of the faculty, to take the chair on evidence. His voice was heard in the councils of the Grand Army of the Republic, his name was on the list of members of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut and he was a Free Mason. His religious affiliations were with the Congregational Church. In his home city he allied himself with a group of men who find recreation in the study of subjects of political science and history. His residence was at No. 105 Atwater avenue, Derby.

Judge Torrance died at his home in Derby, September 6th, 1906.

FREDERIC BYRON HALL

HALL, FREDERIC BYRON, lawyer and judge of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, was born in Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County, New York, February 20th, 1843. His father, Jonathan Hall, 4th, son of Jonathan, 3rd, and Phebe (Britton) Hall, was a machinist and iron foundryman and married Livonia Hayward, a descendant from Thomas Hayward, who came from Aylesford, Kent, England, to Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635. Jonathan Hall's first American ancestor, Thomas Hall, came to America in 1718 with his wife Mary Dickey, in company with a body of English colonists, who left Londonderry in the North of Ireland in that year and settled on lands in New Hampshire granted to the colony and they named the settlement Londonderry, the territory being subsequently divided into four townships, in one of which is located the famous manufacturing city of Manchester, New Hampshire.

Frederic Byron Hall was brought up in the village of Saratoga Springs, where he began to earn his own living by selling newspapers. He removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1858 and found employment as a molder in the foundry of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, and he continued to work there during his vacations from school and college and while studying law. His mother, a superior woman, intellectually, morally and spiritually, directed his early life in the way of her own beautiful example and encouraged him to work and study. The financial needs of the family forced the necessity of labor foremost and his school attendance during his boyhood days was secondary to bread winning. As he became able to earn better wages, he supplemented home study, which he had always kept up under the inspiration of his mother, who was desirous that he should be a lawyer, with attendance at the Connecticut Literary Institute, Suffield, and he was graduated at that school in 1862 and the next year he matriculated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and was graduated A.B., 1867. He studied law in the office of Henry S. Sanford of Bridgeport, and was admitted to the Fairfield

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County Bar in 1870. He was a partner in the practice of law with Goodwin Stoddard, 1870-77.

He was married January 1st, 1872, to Jennie A., daughter of George and Jennett Lewis of Stratford, Connecticut, and the three children born of this marriage are Alice Burr Hall, now wife of William B. Boardman, member of the bar of Fairfield County, Connecticut, Dwight Hubbell Hall and Lewis Frederic Hall, both graduates of Brown University.

His judicial labors began in 1877, when he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield County for the term of four years and he has been twice re-appointed to the same position, serving 1877-89. In 1889 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court and re-appointed in 1897. In September, 1897, Governor Cook appointed him judge of the Supreme Court of Errors to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Fenn and, at the next session of the Legislature in 1899, he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Errors for the term of eight years. Judge Hall's military service in the Civil War was cut short by physical disability resulting from typhoid fever contracted during the service. He enlisted in Company D, Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, when nineteen years old, but he was honorably discharged before the close of the next year and sent home to save his life.

He is a member of the University Club of New York, and Brown University by a special vote taken in 1890 gave him the honorary degree of A.M. and Yale University at the Commencement exercises of 1890 conferred on him a similar degree. He is a voting member of the Republican party, but takes no active part in political campaigns, always regarding the high office which he holds as superior to and outside the field of political controversy. His home is on Mill Hill Avenue, Bridgeport.

His life is a splendid example to young men of the possibilities open to any young man in America who is willing to labor and to study. He, with the help of the product of his own work and the advice and encouragement of an ambitious mother, became a man of mark—so can the young reader of this biography.

SIMEON EBEN BALDWIN

BALDWIN, SIMEON EBEN, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on February 5th, 1840, as the son of Roger Sherman Baldwin and Emily (Perkins) Baldwin. He is a descendant of several of the leading families of New England. His father was a representative in the General Assembly, a state senator, governor of Connecticut, a United States senator and a presidential elector-at-large, in 1860, when he voted for Abraham Lincoln. As one of the foremost lawyers of the State he was associated in 1839 with John Quincy Adams in an important case before the United States Supreme Court. His grandfather was a judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, and his great-grandfather was Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His first American ancestor was John Baldwin, who came from England in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled first in Guilford and later in Norwich. A son of John Baldwin was well known as a captain in the colonial militia. On his mother's side Judge Baldwin counts among his ancestors John Haynes, who has the unique distinction of being governor first of Massachusetts and then of Connecticut, Governor William Pitkin of Connecticut, and Governor William Bradford of the Plymouth Colony.

Judge Baldwin was brought up in the city of his birth, New Haven. His early education was received at the Hopkins Grammar School where he was prepared for college. He entered Yale and was graduated in the class of 1861, receiving the degree of A.B. Having decided to become a lawyer he studied first at the Yale and then at the Harvard Law School. After two years and without waiting to take a degree, he began the practice of his profession in his father's law office in New Haven. Here his natural ability, careful preliminary training in the law and the able assistance of his father combined to assure him success. He quickly acquired a reputation as an able and conscientious lawyer, and in a few years gained a large and profitable clientage. But he was destined to make his name as a teacher and

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interpreter of the law rather than in private practice. In 1869 he was offered and he accepted an instructorship at the Yale Law School. His ability as an educator was soon recognized by the University authorities and in 1872 he was appointed a professor of constitutional and mercantile law. The same year the State Legislature named him as a member of a commission to revise the educational laws of Connecticut. He took an important part in the work of this commission, and his services were recognized by the members of the General Assembly. The following year he was appointed on a similar commission to revise the general statutes of the State. His legal knowledge and experience enabled him to lend valuable assistance in the performance of this delicate and difficult task. His next important service to the public was in 1877 when as a member of the committee on jurisprudence of the State Bar Association of Connecticut he drew up and presented the report in favor of adopting the system of code pleadings in civil actions. He is to-day remembered as one of the originators of the movement in favor of introducing this progressive reform in the legal system of the State. In 1885 he served as one of the leading members on a commission which recommended a better method of taxation, and it was he who drew up the report which resulted in a great increase in the revenues of the State. During these years of active public service he continued his duties as professor at the Yale Law School. He also took the leading part in the founding and organizing of the American Bar Association and in 1890 he was elected its president. The following year Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. From 1899 to 1901 he was president of the International Law Association of London.

Professor Baldwin was by this time recognized as one of the leading jurists in the State and his reputation extended throughout the country and to England. In 1893 he was elected an associate judge of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, an office which he still holds. As a professor and later as a judge he has made several valuable contributions to legal literature. He is the author of "Baldwin's Digest of the Connecticut Law Reports" (2 vols.), 1871, 1882; of "Modern Political Institutions," 1898; of "American Railroad Law," and of "The American Judiciary." He is co-author of "Two Centuries Growth of American Law," 1901, and has written numerous articles for magazines and literary societies, also many pamphlets and addresses.

Although the greater portion of Judge Baldwin's time has been devoted to the study, practice, teaching and interpretation of the law, he has found ample opportunity to give serious attention to politics, history and social science as well as to church and municipal affairs. His political affiliations have been with the Democratic party. He took a prominent part in the presidential campaign of 1884, which resulted in sending Grover Cleveland to Washington as the first Democratic president since the Civil War. In 1889 he was made president of the State Democratic Club. His present judicial position compels him to refrain from taking an active part in political contests, but he retains a keen interest in public affairs. He is an enthusiastic student of history, especially of the history of law and of his own State. For twelve years until 1896, he was president of the New Haven Colony Historical Society and during 1899 he was president of the Connecticut Archæological Society. In 1905 he was elected president of the American Historical Association. He is a member of the American Antiquarian Society and of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. On legal history he is one of the recognized authorities of the country. He has given much time to the study of political and social science, and, what is of far greater importance to his fellow men, he has put his knowledge thus gained to practical use, by writing text-books and by suggesting legislation along progressive lines. In recognition of his services as a student of social questions he was, in 1897, elected president of the American Social Science Association, a position which he held for two years. In 1900 he was sent as a delegate from the United States to the International Prison Congress held at Brussels. In religious affairs also Judge Baldwin is prominent. He is a member of the Congregational Church and has served as a moderator of the General Conference. As president of the local Young Men's Christian Association he has given encouragement to that great organization of practical Christian effort. In the municipal affairs of the city in which he has always lived Judge Baldwin has rendered his full share of service as a public spirited citizen. He was active in the promotion of the New Haven Park System and especially in the establishment of East Rock Park.

In 1865 Judge Baldwin was married to Susan Winchester, the daughter of Edmund Winchester of Boston. They have had three children, two of whom are now living, Roger Sherman Baldwin and Helen Baldwin Gilman, wife of Dr. Warren R. Gilman of Worcester, Mass.

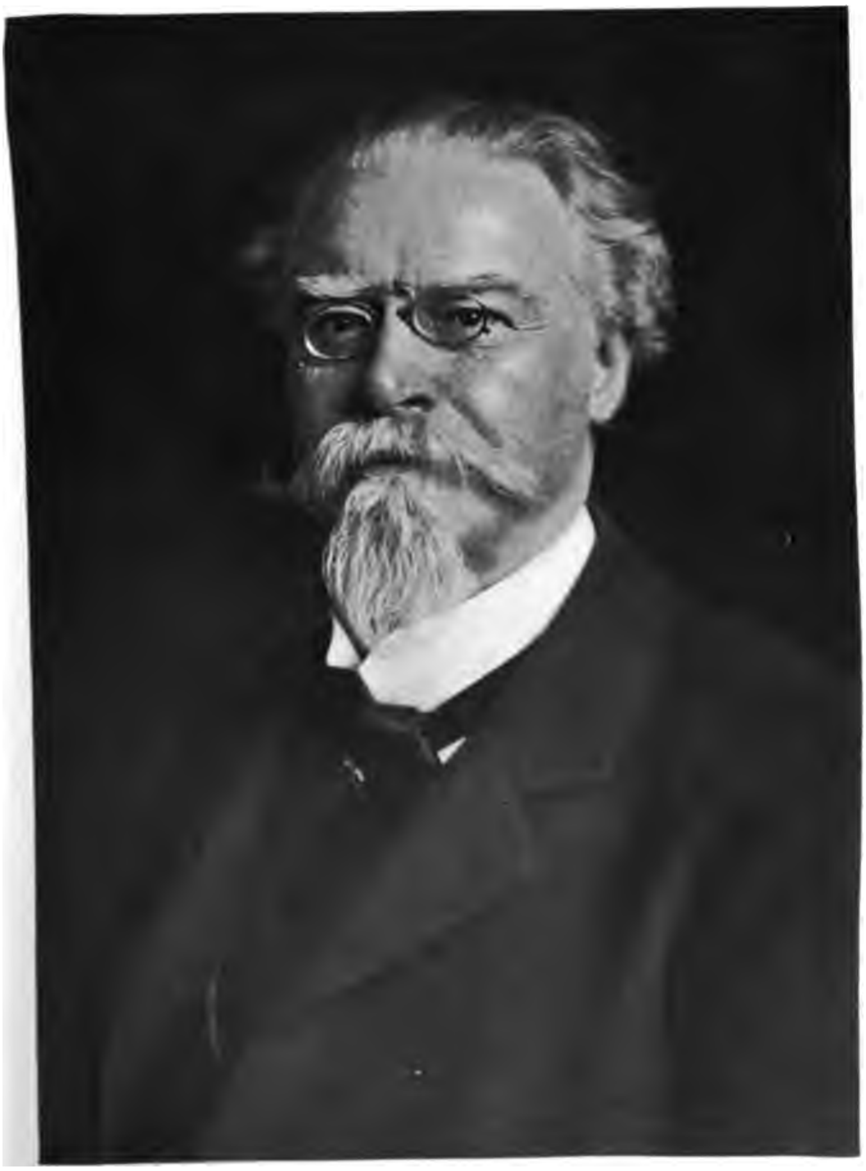
The story of Judge Baldwin's successful career contains several lessons helpful to young men of the present generation. In the first place, as the son of a prominent family, he withstood the common temptation to rest on the laurels of his father and grandfather, and he has gone through life determined to win his own name. He has not emulated his father's success in the political world, but he has surpassed him as a jurist; and by his own effort he now occupies the same position in the State judiciary as was held by his grandfather many years before him. As a university professor he did not permit his class-room duties to limit his activity, but the very year of his appointment he began to place his legal knowledge at the services of the State. On the other hand, he did not permit frequent public honors to cause him to neglect his obligations to Yale University, but continued to instruct classes at the Law School. Finally, as a jurist, he took an intelligent and active interest in other spheres of activity, and his achievements in these lines have contributed much to his success. Judge Baldwin is known as an able jurist, a public spirited citizen, and a broad-minded man.

WILLIAM HAMERSLEY

HAMERSLEY, WILLIAM, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, September 9th, 1838. He was the son of William James Hamersley and Laura Sophia Cooke. His mother was a daughter of Oliver Dudley Cooke, of Puritan descent, who was for a few years after his graduation from Yale, a Congregational clergyman, and, afterwards, in 1800, founded the publishing house of O. D. Cooke. He is fourth in descent from William Hamersley, an officer of the British ship of war, "Valeur,"—which was stationed at New York in 1716,—who resigned his commission and married a wife of Dutch descent, settling in New York. The father of William Hamersley was, for many years, a distinguished citizen of Hartford, and at one time postmaster of the city. He was for a term of years editor of the *American Mercury,* which paper was later sold to, and incorporated with, the *Independent Press* of Hartford.

After passing through the grammar and high schools of his native city, Mr. Hamersley entered Trinity College in 1854, but was never graduated He entered the law office of Welch & Shipman and was admitted to the Bar in 1859, and at once began the practice of law independently in Hartford.

Mr. Hamersley made his entrance into official life as a member of the Court of Common Council in 1863. Three years later he was chosen vice-president of that body, and for the year 1867-1868, served as its president. From 1866 to 1868 he held the position of City Attorney for Hartford, and then resigned to accept an appointment as State's Attorney for Hartford County. This position he filled for twenty years with great acceptability. Mr. Hamersley was appointed on the commission which, in 1878, framed the Practice Act, and the Orders and Rules of Court and Forms, under that act, which were adopted by the judges. In 1886 he represented Hartford in the State House of Representatives, and served on the committees on judiciary and federal relations. In 1893 Governor Morris appointed Mr. Hamersley an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors, and



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this appointment was met with approbation throughout the State. In 1901 he was reappointed to this position. He was a lecturer on constitutional law at Trinity College from 1875 to 1900, and has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Trinity since 1884. In 1893, Trinity College, proud of her son, conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

Mr. Hamersley was one of the founders of the Connecticut State Bar Association, and with Richard D. Hubbard and Simeon E. Baldwin, constituted the committee of the association, through whose efforts the American Bar Association was formed. Through this agency much of the most important legislation during almost a quarter of a century has been achieved. He was instrumental in improving the jury system in Connecticut. Mr. Hamersley's whole life has been given to the practice of his chosen profession, and to work relating to reform in the state law proceedings.

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SAMUEL OSCAR PRENTICE

PRENTICE, SAMUEL OSCAR, Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, was born in North Stonington, New London County, Connecticut, August 8th, 1850. He is the son of Chester Smith Prentice and Lucy Crary Prentice. His father was a farmer who served his townsmen as representative in the State Legislature in 1857 and 1862, and later as selectman and first selectman during the Civil War period.

The first American to bear the Judge's family name was Captain Thomas Prentice of Newton, Massachusetts, known to the early English settlers as "The Trooper." Among his other distinguished ancestors, all of whom came from England or Scotland, are found Elder William Brewster, Colonel George Denison, Thomas Stanton, Captain James Avery, Captain John Gallup, Richard Treat, Rev. James Noyes, and William Cheesboro, all names conspicuously associated with the early history of New England.

Judge Prentice spent his youth in the country until the time of his college preparation, which was carried on at the Norwich Free Academy from 1866 to 1869. He then entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1873 with the degree of A.B.

During his college course Judge Prentice won many honors both in the gift of the faculty and of his fellow students. Among these honors were three composition prizes, a Junior rhetorical, the "Lit" prize medal and oration stand at junior exhibition and at Commencement. He was also chairman of the editorial board of the "Lit." He was a member of the following college societies: Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Skull and Bones.

Having chosen the law as his future profession, Judge Prentice attended the Yale Law School after completing his academic course and received his LL.B. degree in 1875. He took the Townsend prize for the best oration at this graduation. During his course at the law school he was also special teacher in the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven.

Samuel O. Prentice.

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In the autumn following his graduation from the law school, Judge Prentice, having been immediately admitted to the bar, began practice as a clerk in the law office of Chamberlain, Hall & White of Hartford, Connecticut. The following year, in 1876, he was admitted into the law firm of Johnson & Prentice as junior member. This partnership continued until the summer of 1889, when he became a judge of the Connecticut Superior Court, being appointed to this position by Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley, to whom he had been executive secretary. He was confirmed by the General Assembly. At the expiration of his term of eight years, in 1897, he was reappointed for a second term. In 1901 Judge Prentice was appointed and confirmed justice of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut. He now occupies this high position, and ranks as one of the foremost jurists in the State.

Judge Prentice has rendered many important public services to his town and State. From October, 1881, to October, 1886, he was chairman of the Hartford city and town Republican committees, and he was a delegate to the Republican State Presidential Convention in 1884, and to the State Convention in 1886. For several years he was town and city attorney of Hartford. For twelve years he was clerk of the Hartford County Bar. He has been a member of the State Bar Examining Committee since its organization in 1890, and its chairman since June, 1898. In 1896 he was made instructor in pleading at the Yale Law School. In 1901, he was appointed professor of pleading in the same school, and he still retains his classes at Yale.

The Judge was an officer of Company K, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, from 1879 to 1889. He was president of the Hartford Library Association 1885-6, and has been president of the Hartford Public Library Association since 1895. In 1899 he was made president of the Yale Alumni Association of Hartford County. He was president of the Hartford Golf Club for three years, and vice-president of the Waumbeck Golf Club of New Hampshire for three years. He is a member of the Congregational Church. His favorite relaxation from his legal and public duties is found in walking and playing golf.

On the 24th of April, 1901, Judge Prentice married Anne Combe Post of Jersey City, N. J. They have no children. Their home is at number 70 Gillett Street, Hartford.

ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY

HADLEY, ARTHUR TWINING, LL.D., educator, political economist, and president of Yale University since 1899, is a fine type of the American scholar, who is versed in practical affairs, and is a worthy representative of an old and distinguished family. His careful cultivation of the fine talents which he inherited, together with his earnestness of purpose, high character, clear perceptions, and prompt and efficient action, brought him into prominence in comparatively early life. Among other honors, he enjoys the distinction of being the first layman to be elected president of Yale, which for two hundred years had had a minister at its head. And what is more remarkable, this honorable position was reached when he was only forty-three years of age.

Mr. Hadley was born at New Haven, Connecticut, April 23, 1856. He was the son of James and Anne (Twining) Hadley. His father was a man of warm heart and broad sympathies, a noted educator and philologist, the author of important text-books, and for more than twenty years professor of Greek at Yale. Two of the elder Hadley's brothers were distinguished men, one a professor in a medical college, and the other a professor of Hebrew in the Union Theological Seminary at New York, and later in the Divinity School of Yale. His wife, too, belonged to a noted family. She was a woman of fine qualities of mind and heart. That her intellect was highly cultivated is attested to by the fact that in mathematics she took what was then the full course of study at Yale.

The earliest members of the Hadley family to settle in this country came from England about 1640, and located in the northeastern part of Massachusetts. Among the earlier members to become especially distinguished were the great-grandfather and grandfather of President Hadley, the former of whom, Captain George Hadley, was a noted Indian fighter in New Hampshire, and the latter, James Hadley, a professor of chemistry in a medical college then located in Fairfield, New York.

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Arthur Twining Hadley.

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The childhood and youth of Mr. Hadley were passed in the city in which he was born. His health was only moderately good. His interests were divided between books and play. He had no duties involving manual labor, and had no special difficulties in acquiring an education. After a preparatory course of study in the Hopkins Grammar School, in New Haven, he entered Yale, from which institution he was graduated in 1876. Though he was far from being a recluse, he was a scrupulous student throughout his college course. He took several important prizes along widely different lines and was graduated at the head of his class. His post-graduate course of study was begun at Yale, where he spent one year, and was continued at the University of Berlin where he remained for two years. His special studies in this course were history and political science.

The active work of life was begun in 1879 as a tutor at Yale, which position he held until 1883, in which year he was appointed lecturer. He served in this capacity for three years. From 1886 to 1899 he was professor of political science. At a meeting of the corporation on May 25th, 1899, he was elected, and on the 18th of the following October he was inaugurated president of the university. For a time in the eighties, he was editor of the *Railroad Gazette*, and from 1885 to 1887 he was the State Labor Commissioner for Connecticut, in which capacity he rendered efficient service, which, with the two volumes of his official reports, gave him a high standing as an authority on matters affecting the rights and interests of employers and employees.

At a somewhat earlier date he had commenced a careful study of the history of railroads and of the problems connected with their administration. The results of this exhaustive study were embodied in a book on "Railroad Transportation, Its History and Its Laws," which was not only accepted as the standard work of its class in the United States, but which has also been translated into several foreign languages. His opinion upon important phases of the railroad question was considered so valuable that he was examined as an expert by the United States Senate Committee, which, under the leadership of Senator Cullom, drafted the Inter-State Commerce Law.

In addition to his regular duties at Yale, Mr. Hadley served for two years, 1891-93, in place of Professor Sumner, who was abroad at the time, as professor of political and social science in the academic department. For many years he has done much to train students in public speaking and to encourage them to engage in debates. He has lectured at Harvard and other educational institutions, has made addresses at important public meetings, and has written largely on railroads, finance, and political economy for cyclopedias and leading magazines and newspapers. In addition to the work already named he is the author of "Economics" (1896), which has been adopted as a text-book in several of our higher educational institutions; "The Education of the American Citizen," (1901); and "Freedom and Responsibility," (1903). He is not only a forceful writer and lecturer, but also an earnest and entertaining after-dinner speaker.

Mr. Hadley was married, June 30, 1891, to Helen Harrison Morris, daughter of former Governor Luzon B. Morris, of Connecticut, and a graduate of Vassar College. They have had three children, of whom all were living in 1904. Mr. Hadley has received the degree of LL.D. from Yale, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and other institutions in the United States, and has also received foreign honors. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and of the Century and University Clubs of New York. In politics he is a liberal Republican, though he believes in free trade, and he sometimes acts independently of his party. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational Church.

He has never given special attention to systems of physical culture, though he plays lawn tennis, golf, and other outdoor games, and he greatly enjoys mountain climbing. In the choice of a profession he was left free to follow his own inclination. The first strong impulse to strive for the prizes of life he traces to a "combination of ambition with the need of making a living." The influence of his mother was very strong upon both his intellectual and spiritual life. Among certain powerful aids and means in his efforts to succeed, he mentions those of home and private study as the most important, and contact with men in active life as coming next in effectiveness. Of the books which have proved the most helpful, he names the Bible, Shakespeare, and Dante, and afterwards Goethe.

In writing and in teaching, President Hadley lays greater stress upon the importance of a "higher standard of industrial and political ethics" than has been somewhat generally accepted in the past. The value which he places upon patient endurance, as a means to the attainment of the highest success, is indicated by the following quotation from an address to the students at Yale: "The achievement which comes through trial and failure is nobler in quality than that which seems to come of itself. Without patience we may have individual deeds of great splendor, but they stand as something separate from the doer. With patience, the deeds become so inwrought into the character of the man that his success or failure in externals is a small thing, as compared with that success which he has achieved in himself. He is a leader to be loved and trusted, as well as to be admired and followed." In language equally clear he states, in the same address, the importance of helpfulness and self-sacrifice on the part of those who desire to be leaders of others and to obtain the highest good for themselves: "Remember that the great achievements of history are those which have been worked out with others and for others, and that this coöperation can only be obtained at the price of patient waiting. Remember that real leadership belongs to the man who can thus patiently feel the needs and limitations of other men, and who has that power of self-renunciation which alone will enable him to compass this result. And finally, remember that, however much you may be able to dazzle the multitude or lead the multitude, the respect of your own conscience, under God, is the one enduring possession."

HENRY PARKS WRIGHT

YALE spirit," "Yale democracy," "the Yale chance for every man" are phrases often heard. They represent the desire to express a certain atmosphere, which is inexpressible in words. Its explanation is no easier than would be the explanation of the composite of the attributes of a given number of noble men. Yale men of the past thirty years who have enjoyed the privilege of living under the influence of that atmosphere are quick to attest the important contribution toward the total result, made in his unpretentious way, by the present dean of the college faculty, Professor Henry Parks Wright. He has been these many years the exemplar of that patience, gentleness, and fatherly kindness—firm but always just—which have been to students as the very love of Alma Mater herself for them, which have held them true to their course and which have welded bands of affection never to be broken.

Dean Wright is of Puritan descent. The first of his name in America was Samuel Wright, who came from London and settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, where we find his name as deacon of the church in 1639—an honor of high degree in those days, from ecclesiastic or civic standpoint. But a family that is devout can also be militant, as evidenced in this family as early as King Philip's Indian War, when Lieutenant Samuel Wright went forth to battle and gave up his life at Deerfield, on September 2nd, 1675. John Crawford, another ancestor, was a captain in command of a company in the Continental army at Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, in 1777.

The professor was born November 30th, 1839. His father was Parks Wright, living in Winchester, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, following the business of carpenter and builder. He was a man of energy and thrift, fond of work and systematic and inventive, with a mind seeking to discover and develop new paths of usefulness. Relief Willard Wooley was the professor's mother. Both parents died while he was quite young, his father when he was only six weeks old, and his mother three years later. Then he went to Hinsdale, New Hampshire, to be brought up by his grandmother, Mrs. Hannah (Crawford) Woolley, whose influence upon his character and habits was deep and lasting. After the death of her husband, in 1844, she removed to Oakham, Massachusetts, her native town.

The boy was fond of his books, and he read through with care nearly all the volumes which the small town library contained. In the schools of Oakham he received an excellent training in the English branches, including higher arithmetic and algebra, and was taught some geometry and Latin. From these schools many had gone forth to the academies to fit for college, and though without means he was encouraged by his teachers to hope that he might be able to do the same. During the vacations, which sometimes nearly equalled in length the parts of the year devoted to study, he earned money by working in a boot shop, and in the wire works factory of S. & W. Lincoln. At the age of seventeen, in a little unpainted schoolhouse in the southwest corner of the town, he began what, after sundry vicissitudes, was to be his profession. His first pupils were the children in the district schools of Oakham. With a college education in view he persevered with his work as a teacher and kept on with his studies until he was able to go to Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, to round out his preparatory course. The influence of his own teachers in those country schools, and of the teachers at Phillips, Andover, was next to that of his home in shaping the course of his life.

Then came the call to enlist in the service of his country, and he forsook everything else and responded to it. He had just finished his middle year in the academy, and the first goal of his ambition seemed near of attainment. It may be readily understood, therefore, that nothing but the nation's service could have induced him to give up his cherished hopes, for it is one of his fixed principles that a course once decided on after due deliberation ought not to be abandoned. Many times since then has he told other young men when tempted to give up their studies for something easier or more lucrative, "Don't give up. Finish what you have once begun, and you will be stronger men for it all your lives." But the sacrifice, though great, was no doubt a cheerful one, and when he was once enlisted he could apply to his own case the maxim which students who have sought him in his office have many times heard from his lips. "When once you have deliberately chosen a course, don't waste time and nerves in imagining what might have been if you had chosen differently."

His service in the Civil War was with the Fifty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, in which he was a sergeant in Company F. He had been offered a commission, but, being without military training, he preferred to enlist in the ranks. His trustworthy character and good judgment gained the confidence of both officers and men. He was especially helpful in the discipline of the Company and was often detailed for special service.

On his return from the front, in August, 1863, after the expiration of his term of service, he resumed his studies at home, under the instruction of the Rev. Dr. F. N. Peloubet, who was then settled in Oakham, and entered Yale College in the fall of 1864. His faculties being trained in the school of hard experience and now matured, he accomplished his tasks with a degree of thoroughness which eventually gave him prominence among his classmates. Though having to devote much time to earning money in order that he might pay his own way, he won eminence in scholarship, particularly in the classics, took many honors, was elected to the senior society of Skull and Bones, and became valedictorian of the class of 1868. His was the highest stand ever attained up to that date, and it was a record that stood unequalled for a quarter of a century.

The following September he was appointed instructor in Latin at Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he continued for a year and a half. In January, 1870, he returned to Yale to accept the position of instructor in Greek and Latin, becoming assistant professor of Latin in July, 1871, for five years. In July, 1876, he was appointed Dunham Professor of Latin. He had taken a graduate course in Latin and Sanskrit under Professor Thacher and Professor Whitney, and in 1876 received the degree of Ph.D. from Yale. Union College gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1895. From April, 1877, to August, 1878, he was studying in Germany and Italy, chiefly at the universities of Göttingen and Berlin. Since 1884, when the office was created, he has been dean of the Yale College Faculty and the greater part of his time since then has been devoted to the exacting duties of that position. In 1886 he was chosen a member of the Board of Trustees of the Hopkins Grammar School.

Office and man were well met when Professor Wright was made dean. His recitations in Latin, from the earliest days, partook in no degree of the nature of hetcheling. Before Yale was a university, he was imbued with university ideas. He assumed that his pupils were not there for reformatory or disciplinary purposes; he loved the old classics, he gave freely of the fruits of his wide reading, he brought out the beauty of prose and verse when studied for a higher purpose than to illustrate the rules of syntax, and, while seldom rising to the point of enthusiasm in manner, he instilled into many young men the spirit of genuine scholarship. Indeed, when in later years the value of the Greek and Latin as required studies began to be questioned, and protests against their removal from the curriculum went up from hundreds of graduates, it may be that many of those protests sprang from recollection of old days in Professor Wright's recitation room—from men who, under his teaching, had learned their value for discipline and culture.

But it was more than the art of teaching which fitted him for the deanship. To the stranger he may appear to be a man of great reserve, absorbed in deep thought, almost ascetic and, were it not for his kindly eye, austere. Professor Wright is so unassuming that he sometimes appears to be a sphinx, but he is a keen observer and a shrewd student of human nature. Many a college youth has been astonished to find how much the professor knew about his life.

Now there are few college men to whom the time does not come when they need a bit of homely advice. These men will seldom voluntarily seek the help of which they only too clearly stand in need. Yet unless the word of counsel comes their lives may be embittered with the spirit of grouch. They would resent being directed by instructors of the private detective type, but sympathetic advice of the right kind, given in the right manner by one standing, in some respects, *in loco parentis* might change the whole tenor of their lives, and imbue them with the "Yale spirit" or the spirit of "Yale Democracy"—or rather inspire them to imbue themselves with it, for Yale is a college of personal choice and direction. When the word comes from the Dean, it always is the right word, coming in the right way, and it bears fruit.

Others there are who, in a strange community, sometimes perplexed, sometimes discouraged, long for an expression of sympathy or helpfulness, or it may be, that this is what they are needing above all things without their being conscious of the fact. To be specific—a boy may find the expense of college too great for his resources, or, in the varied experiences of college life, a dilemma may arise which calls for a riper judgment and a richer experience than his own. Yale is indeed a college where before the end of the course is reached distinctions as to worldly goods are forgotten and where every man has his chance, but the freshman or sophomore, struggling against an adverse fate, may for the moment lose sight of that fact for himself, reiterated though it is. Are there not hundreds of men to-day, occupying high positions of responsibility and usefulness, who can recall some slough of despond or doubt, which they passed through after entering college, and who were helped out of it by a few plain and simple words from the dean, perhaps unasked and unexpected?

To the boy who was sacrificing his natural bent—toward literature, for example—or who was losing the comradeship of college life that he might attain high stand, he whose record as a scholar is like a college tradition has said to him: "Your stand will take care of itself; no one will care in later years whether you were among the first five or the first fifty of your class. Put health first, indulge your fondness for literature, and above all get the best that Yale can give in the way of college friendships." To still another who sees no way opening before him of meeting his college expenses and who is getting anxious about the future, he suggests ways of getting on and says: "No man is so poor that he need leave Yale for lack of means. If he has good ability and the right spirit, he will find the means. A student who is supporting himself must have faith and should not be discouraged if he cannot see exactly how he is to get through another term."

More than professor, more than dean, he is literally "guide, counsellor, and friend." No one knows the depth of feeling beneath that seemingly impassive surface.

Professor Wright has been an efficient class secretary, and has published four editions of the history of his class, the last of which (1894) ranks among the best of the Yale Class Records. His annual reports of the Academical Department have in recent years become especially valuable, and are read by the graduates of the college with interest. He has published several articles in books and magazines, and has edited the *Satires of Juvenal* (Ginn & Co., 1901), including text, introduction, and commentary, which is quite extensively used as a text-book. He is a member of the College Church and his religion is his daily life. By walking and light gymnastics he gets the exercise to keep his well-proportioned body in good condition and does not age rapidly.

He has lived since 1879 in a modest home at No. 128 York Street. His wife is Martha Elizabeth (Burt) Wright of Oakham, whom he married July 7th, 1874. They have had four children, of whom all but one are living: Alice Lincoln, born at Oakham, July 13th, 1875; Henry Burt, born at New Haven, January 29th, 1877; Alfred Parks, born at New Haven, January 5th, 1880, and Ellsworth, born at Oakham, August 22nd, 1884. Alice is a graduate of Wellesley College (1897), and received the degree of Ph.D. from Yale in 1901, after a course of graduate study in English. Henry graduated from Yale in the class of 1898. He was president of the Yale Young Men's Christian Association in his senior year, and general secretary of the same for the three years following. He took his doctor's degree at Yale in 1903, and is now instructor in Greek and Latin at Yale. He was joint editor with J. B. Reynolds and S. H. Fisher of "Two Centuries of Christian Activity at Yale" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901), and has published "The American College Course," an article in *The Educational Review,* and "The Campaign of Platæa," his doctor's thesis (Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1904). Alfred was a member of the class of 1901 at Yale, but died in his senior year, on May 20th, about a month before commencement. He was the first scholar in a class of two hundred and fifty members, and like his brother was prominent in the religious work of the college.

RUSSELL HENRY CHITTENDEN

CHITTENDEN, DOCTOR RUSSELL HENRY, professor of physiological chemistry in Yale University and director of the Sheffield Scientific School, is well known to medical scientists throughout the world and comes of old English stock. The first of his name in this country was Major William Chittenden, an officer in the English army, who, having resigned, came to America from Cranbrook, Kent, with his wife, Joanna Sheaffe, in 1639, and settled in Guilford, Connecticut. Ancestors of the professor, on both his father's and his mother's side, fought in the Revolutionary War, and Thomas Chittenden was governor of Vermont from 1778 to 1797.

The professor is the son of Horace H. Chittenden, a business man in New Haven, and of Emily E. (Doane) Chittenden. He was born February 18th, 1856, in the University city. In earliest youth he manifested a special fondness for books and reading and when he entered the public schools was advanced rapidly. With the ambition to become a Yale man, he desired to have a thorough preparation, and consequently finished his preliminary studies in Mr. French's private school, earning a large part of his tuition by giving instruction to pupils in the lower classes in Greek, Latin, and mathematics. At this early age, it is said, he displayed a remarkable aptitude for imparting knowledge and for inspiring others to work. His preference at that time was for the classics, but natural sciences came to have a fascination for him with the result that he concluded to take a course which should fit him to be a physician. The course he mapped out for himself, with such object in view, was comparatively novel in those days, in Europe as well as in America. To-day it is the only approved course—at Johns Hopkins the only allowed course. It was to devolve upon him, as a life duty, to develop it for Yale and to be of greatest assistance in developing it on both sides of the Atlantic.

Chemistry as applied to physiology was his particular study. It was about this time that what is known as the "biological course" was planned at Sheffield Scientific School, but, while other branches had been encouraged, facilities were yet to be obtained for the more thorough study of physiology and physiological chemistry. In his senior year, an independent physiological chemistry laboratory was established. While, of course, it was under the charge of the professor, the care of it was intrusted to the hands of the young student who so keenly appreciated what was needed. The formal appointment of laboratory assistant was given him a year before his graduation. That might be called the inception of a course to which many eminent physicians and scientists to-day owe their development.

When Professor Chittenden was graduated from Sheffield Scientific School, in 1875, with the degree of Ph.B., his thesis was accorded the honor of publication in the *American Journal of Science* and the further honor of being translated into German for publication in Liebig's *Annalen der Chemie*, at Leipsic. After graduation he was assistant and instructor in physiological chemistry in the school till 1882, when he was appointed full professor. The year 1878-79, he spent in Europe, chiefly at Heidelberg University, where he pursued his studies with Professor Kühne. His writings by this time were attracting wide attention, a series in the *American Chemical Journal* over a period of several years winning particular commendation.

In the summer of 1882, Professor Chittenden accepted an invitation from Professor Kühne to return to Heidelberg, where the long summer vacation was devoted to a joint investigation into the physiology of digestion. Though the professor was constrained to return to his duties at Yale in the fall, this was but the beginning of a considerable term of labor in conjunction with the Heidelberg authority, one early result of which was a series of invaluable contributions to the *Zeitschrift für Biologie*, published in Munich. All this information was welcomed earnestly by chemistry and medical students as throwing light upon subjects in digestion and nutrition hitherto lamentably obscure.

The Professor's ambition to build up the course he practically had created was being realized. Its importance, not only to the university but to the whole world of scientific learning, had been made manifest by his earliest work; recognition brought enthusiasm and he was incited to still further exertion. Students from other departments of the university, especially those who had the medical profession for a preference, were quick to appreciate the value of the instruction under Professor Chittenden and under his assistants whom the increasing work had made necessary. A member of the governing board, he was appointed director and treasurer of Sheffield Scientific School in 1898 and treasurer of the board of trustees six years later. His services were much in demand. In addition to his duties at Yale, he was called upon to lecture on physiological chemistry at Columbia University, New York, from 1898 to 1903.

Another capacity in which he rendered service of great importance was as a member of the National Committee of Fifty for the investigation of the drink problem. The volumes compiled by this body of deep thinkers cover the subject in all its details. Professor Chittenden took up particularly the influence of alcoholic drink upon the chemical process of digestion and the effect upon secretion, absorption, etc.

It is indeed fortunate for the field of science that Professor Chittenden has had a ready pen. Indefatigable in his laboratory researches, he has been no less ready and prompt to put the results of his labors into clear language in books and magazines, to be read of all men. His achievements in this latter direction alone are wonderful. In addition to what has been mentioned already, he became an associate editor of the *English Journal of Physiology* in 1890, and in 1896, associate editor of the *Journal of Experimental Medicine*. Then he was active in establishing the *American Journal of Physiology*, of which also he is one of the associate editors. In all he has contributed over two hundred scientific papers on physiology and physiological chemistry to American and foreign journals.

Then there are his books, a mine of precious information. The first of special note is entitled "Studies in Physiological Chemistry" (three volumes, 1885-1889), a compilation of the investigations of himself and his pupils, furnishing material which has been utilized in all standard text-books since then. "Digestive Proteolysis" was published in 1894 and "Studies in Physiological Chemistry," Yale series, appeared in 1901, to be followed by "Physiological Economy in Nutrition," in 1904.

He has been in constant association with leaders in thought and research. He was made a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1890. He is also a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the American Physiological Society (in the council since 1887 and president 1895-1904), of the American Society of Naturalists (president in 1903), of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of other kindred organizations.

Particular recognition of his eminent service to science was attested by Yale in 1880 when she gave him the degree of Ph.D. The University of Toronto honored him with the degree of LL.D. in 1903, and the University of Pennsylvania with that of Sc.D. in 1904.

In politics, Professor Chittenden is a Republican. His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal Church. A lover, as a student, of nature, he delights in outdoor recreation and he counts as chief among his pastimes that which was raised to a high art by Izaak Walton. His home, at No. 83 Trumbull Street, is presided over by his wife, who was Gertrude L. Baldwin. They were married June 20th, 1877, and have had three children: Edith Russell, B.A., Smith College, 1899; Alfred Knight, Ph.B., Yale, 1900, M.F., Yale, 1902, and Lilla Millard.

As an appreciation of what Professor Chittenden has achieved at Yale, a single sentence may be quoted from the address of President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University at the semi-centennial of Sheffield Scientific School. It was this: "Nowhere else in this country, not in many European laboratories, has such work been attempted and accomplished as is now in progress on Hillhouse Avenue, unobserved, no doubt, by those who daily pass the laboratory door, but watched with welcoming anticipation wherever physiology and medicine are prosecuted in the modern spirit of research."

HENRY AUGUSTIN BEERS

BEERS, PROF. HENRY AUGUSTIN, of Yale University, was born in Buffalo, New York, on July 2nd, 1847. The name was formerly spelled Bere, and the subject of this biography is descended from James Bere, who came to this country in April, 1634, in the "Elizabeth," from Ipswich, England, with his brother, Anthony, and his uncle, Richard. After some years in Massachusetts, seemingly in Watertown and Roxbury, James removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1659. Like so many others of the early Fairfield families, his descendants followed the line of the Housatonic River northward, to make their home in Litchfield County, in Woodbury, and later in Litchfield. For the most part they were farmers or country merchants.

So nearly as can be learned, Seth Preston Beers, grandfather of the professor, was the first of the family to chose a professional life. He may have been aided in his choice by the influence of the famous Litchfield Law School, where so many distinguished lawyers were graduated. After his course of study in that institution, he rose to prominence in the Bar of the State, particularly in western Connecticut, and the strength of his name—the esteem in which he was held—must have done much toward securing for Litchfield County the title of "Democratic stronghold." Sent to the capitol as representative from Litchfield, he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives several times and later was the choice of the Democratic party for the governorship. One position of high responsibility which he held for a quarter of a century was that of Commissioner of the Connecticut School Fund.

The mother of Professor Beers was Elizabeth Victoria Clerc, and his father was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, of which *his* father was at one time a trustee. He was admitted to the Bar, but turned his attention to commerce, engaging in the wholesale grocery business on "the dock" at Buffalo, New York. Later he was called to Washington, where he was head clerk of a bureau in the Department of the Interior, in Franklin Pierce's administration. He afterwards returned to Litchfield and devoted the rest of his life to assisting his father and especially to the management of the farm and gardens. Like his father he was a strong Democrat. Both, also, were earnest Episcopalians, and the elder, at his death, left the chief part of his estate to St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, of which for many years he had been senior warden.

Mr. Beers's grandfather on his mother's side was Laurent Clerc, born in La Balme, France, of which city his forefathers had been notaries and mayors for many generations. Clerc was a deaf mute. Educated at the Royal Institution in Paris and a favorite pupil of the famous Abbe Sicard, he came to America with Thomas Gallaudet and taught all his life at the first school of its kind in this country which is known to-day as the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb of Hartford.

The Professor in his youth divided his time between Hartford and Litchfield. In Hartford he had the advantages of the Hartford Public High School, from which he was graduated at the age of seventeen. Not only his father but several cousins and uncles on both sides of the family had been graduated from Trinity College, but he followed the tradition of the high school and decided to go to Yale. Before entering upon the collegiate course he took a year off, spending the winter in Buffalo and the summer in Litchfield.

At Yale, where he took honors and was graduated with the class of 1869, Greek, Latin, the modern languages, history, and political science were his favorite studies; and he took a post-graduate course in Anglo-Saxon and old French. While in college he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and Skull and Bones societies.

Following the steps of his father and grandfather, he studied law in the office of Pierrepont, Stanley, Langdell & Brown, No. 16 Wall Street, New York, and after six months, in May, 1870, was admitted to the Bar of New York State. For a year thereafter he was managing clerk in the law office of Merchant & Elliott on Warren Street, New York.

In 1871, he accepted an appointment as instructor in English at Yale University, and there he has remained, being promoted to an assistant professorship in 1875 and to a full professorship in 1880. Yale conferred upon him the degree of M.A.

He married Mary Heaton of Covington, Kentucky, on July 7th, 1873, and they have had eight children; Thomas Heaton, born June 23rd, 1875; Elizabeth Clerc, born October 21st, 1877; Katherine, born September 9th, 1879; Frederic, born December 18th, 1880; Dorothy, born January 21st, 1883; Mary Heaton, born August 6th, 1885; Henry Augustin, born August 28th, 1887, and Donald, born January 19th, 1889, all of whom are living. His residence is at No. 25 Vernon Street, New Haven.

Among his publications may be mentioned: "A Century of American Literature," 1878; "Odds and Ends," 1878; "Nathaniel Parker Willis," 1885; "Prose Writings of N. P. Willis," 1885; "The Thankless Muse" (verse), 1885; "From Chaucer to Tennyson," 1890; "Initial Studies in American Letters," 1891; "Selections from Prose Writings of S. T. Coleridge," 1893; "A Suburban Pastoral and Other Tales," 1894; "The Ways of Yale," 1895; "A history of English Romanticism in the Eighteenth Century," 1899; "A History of English Romanticism in the Nineteenth Century," 1901, and "Points at Issue," 1904. In addition, he has contributed a large number of short stories, poems and essays to the leading periodicals, and articles to cyclopedias, dictionaries and other books of reference. All of his works have received the commendation of the reviewers, but by none is he known to Yale and college men in general better than by "The Ways of Yale," which the critics declared the best college book ever written in America.

In politics, the professor is true to the party of his father and grandfather. He has held no public office and contents himself with voting the Democratic ticket steadily and with doing what he can to disseminate sound democracy by pen and word of mouth.

Burton J. Hendrick in his article on "Some Literary Instructors at Yale" says: "Professor Beers prefers to surround himself with a few choice spirits, men who are attracted purely by the love of literature and who respond readily to the fine things of poetry and art. With these recitations become, rather, informal discussions; and to men of this kind, men whom—in a literary sense—he knows that he can trust, the richness of his own nature readily unfolds itself. He is one of the most approachable men on the Yale Faculty; in every way a congenial spirit and a *bon enfant;* one of the few professors who can throw aside the conventional trappings of the scholar and meet his undergraduate friends as man to man. It, therefore, happens that many of the finest young men at Yale, especially those of literary bent, find their steps gravitating in the most natural way toward his little unfurnished room in Farnam College."

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FLAVEL S. LUTHER, JR.

EARLY in the seventeenth century, an Englishman, John Luther, emigrated to this country, and settled in Swansea, Massachusetts. He was killed by the Indians in 1644, leaving a son, Hezekiah, the progenitor of the northern Luthers. This John Luther was the second in descent from Johannes Luther, a German, a brother of the great reformer, Martin Luther, who had settled in Sussex County, England.

It may not be altogether fanciful to attribute the sterling qualities of moral courage, fidelity to conviction, and directness of speech which have marked the Massachusetts and Connecticut Luthers to the sturdy, uncompromising temper of their remote German ancestors. The subject of this sketch is, however, the ninth in descent from the German settler, Captain John, and has in his veins numerous strains of the best Puritan stock.

His father, Flavel S. Luther, Sr., was born in Providence, R. I., but settled in Brooklyn, Connecticut, where his son, Flavel S. Luther, Jr., was born March 26th, 1850. Brooklyn is a typical farming town of New England, and was the home of General Israel Putnam and Godfrey Malbone, and the community is an admirable example of the industrious, intelligent, God-fearing descendants of the Puritans. Here the boy was subject to the educating influences of field and stream and outdoor life, and household helpfulness, and social self-respect which have made so many vigorous and able men. The religious atmosphere of Puritanism has been sometimes repressive, but the social atmosphere of the old-time New England village has always been bracing, natural, and conducive to manly vigor and independence. Young Luther went to the schools which the village afforded, and was noted as a good scholar especially in mathematics. His father was engaged in mercantile business, and the acquaintanceship of the son with the farmers in a circuit of four miles was large. Thus he came to know American life and character from the foundation, even before he went to college. This, of course, might be said of many American country boys, but it is not every one that has the sensibility and the judgment to build on early experience a full comprehension of national character as Abraham Lincoln, Whittier, Emerson, and a few others of our eminent men have done.

His schooling finished, he went to Trinity College, Hartford, where he entered as sophomore in his eighteenth year, and was graduated at the age of twenty. He was, of course, too young to attain the highest rank in college, but he was graduated third in his class and took the first mathematical prize.

In the fall of 1870 he went to Troy, New York, and took charge of a parish school of one hundred members. His success as a teacher and disciplinarian was marked, though in addition to his duties he studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Coit, and was ordained a deacon in the Episcopal Church by Bishop Doane, as soon as he was of age.

In 1873, having previously married Isabel Blake Ely of Hartford, he was appointed rector of the large Episcopal school in Racine, Wisconsin. He devoted himself assiduously to the study of mathematics, and in 1876 was made professor of mathematics in Racine College, a position which he held till 1881, when he was elected to the chair of mathematics in Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. He remained in Gambier but two years, for in 1883 he was called to the chair of mathematics and astronomy in Trinity College, Hartford, thirteen years after his graduation. He filled this position very acceptably till he was elected president on the resignation of Dr. George W. Smith in the summer of 1904, having been acting president for a year previously.

While teaching mathematics and astronomy in Hartford, Professor Luther acted as consulting engineer for the Pope Manufacturing Company, in the development of the bicycle. One of his inventions is used on every bicycle, and was of so much value that the company voluntarily made him a handsome present in addition to his salary. Like many Connecticut men, the inventive faculty is strongly developed in Professor Luther. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and had he devoted himself to the profession of mechanical engineering would no doubt have achieved a marked success. As it is, practical knowledge of mechanics is only one of the many sides in which his interest in modern life is manifested.

Professor Luther, or, as we must now call him, President Luther, is in many ways peculiarly fitted for an educator. His life has been spent in teaching, and the fact that he began with schoolboys widened his experience, as did also the fact that he taught in the Middle West as well as in New England. He was in his youth a noted athlete, and his interest in outdoor sports helps to put him *en rapport* with young men. The beautiful athletic field of Trinity is due almost entirely to his exertions. Understanding students and sympathizing with them as he does, he is still a stern disciplinarian whenever the vital interests of the institution over which he presides are at stake, and he possesses the power of discerning when a breach of discipline is vital, and when it is venial. By nature genial and sympathetic, long experience and natural common sense have made him a discerning but lenient judge of human nature as manifested in American youth, and an executive at once prompt and judicious. He joins to this a theoretical knowledge of the science of education, and a practical knowledge of the necessity of modifying the rigid laws under the limitations of circumstances and of individual cases.

As a clergyman he is familiar with the best literature of our language, and as a man of science he is in accord with the modern spirit. This is a rare combination, more rare perhaps in our country than in England—the combination of the technical man with the man of general culture in the "humanities."

President Luther is an admirable speaker; direct, simple and sincere, always enforcing a comprehensible point, and rising at times to forcible and eloquent presentation, or to some poetic illustration flowing naturally from the subject. He speaks entirely without notes, and in a conversational manner. He is an excellent preacher, and his sermons to the students have not been equaled in appeal to the higher natures of young men since Thomas Arnold preached to the boys at Rugby.

President Luther received the well merited degree of LL.D. from his alma mater in 1904, just previous to his formal inauguration.

Trinity is fortunate in finding one of her graduates so thoroughly competent to assume the multifarious duties of the presidency, and one so devoted to the profession of teaching that he has repeatedly declined the pastorates of large churches, and one so devoted to her that he refused the presidency of Kenyon while a professor in his own college.

A modern college president must possess some knowledge of the general principles of modern education. He must not be exclusively technical, but it is necessary that he understand the bearing of modern science on modern training. He must be entirely devoid of the distrust of scientific thought and scientific methods that mark many clergymen. He must love teaching and have sympathy with youth and a general comprehension of the way in which young men can be developed. He must have had long experience in the profession of teaching. He must possess executive ability and energy enough to keep things moving, and tact enough to keep them moving in the right direction. He must know when to be firm and when to yield slightly in the interests of conciliation, and, when he is firm, he must be firm without being brutal. He must be enthusiastically interested in the college he serves, and not given to magnifying his office. He must be able to discern among the many young recruits to the teaching profession, the ones who will second his efforts with zeal, and who are likely to make their mark in science or learning. In addition to this it is highly desirable that he possess the power of making brief addresses on all imaginable occasions, and of presenting succinctly all college questions to the trustees and the alumni. In a word, he must be a man of ability in several distinct lines; a scholar, an administrator, a man of affairs and a judge of human nature. President Luther combines as many of these qualifications as any man in the country, and is consequently entitled to be considered a man of mark, for fifteen years hence he will have made his mark in the educational world. In one respect he may not prove equal to the foremost of his colleagues, and that is in the ability to persuade men of wealth to interest themselves in his college. Our educational institutions do not pay their way in dollars and cents. Every year the income deficiency is made up by donations from friends. A college with a surplus from invested funds at the end of a fiscal year would be an anomaly in the educational world. But the gifts to a college usually come in small sums, and President Luther will attract these, for there are many who know that he is doing a good work with insufficient means. If he should ever suggest to some very rich man that a gift to Trinity College would serve the highest interests of society, such suggestion will be made in a frank, open manner, and without any undignified solicitation. We are inclined to think, however, that the rich man will be left to find out the situation for himself, for there are rich men in our country who are ready to help an institution which is helping the country, and are heartily sick of the skillful cajoling and flattery to which they are subjected by applicants for their bounty, and President Luther does not know how to flatter. He does, however, seem to know how to excite the enthusiasm and interest of the alumni, and the respect and regard of his students.

CHARLES FREDERICK JOHNSON

PROFESSOR JOHNSON was born May 8th, 1836, in the house of his maternal grandfather, William W. Woolsey, at the corner of Rector and Greenwich streets, New York. The lot is now occupied by one of the tall office buildings which add to the convenience as much as they detract from the beauty of the lower part of the city. At that period Canal Street was the upper limit of the closely built part of New York, and many of the old New Yorkers lived in the lower part of Broadway. Through his maternal grandmother, Elizabeth Dwight, daughter of Mary Edwards Dwight, Professor Johnson is descended from Jonathan Edwards. His paternal grandmother was Katharine Livingston Bayard, daughter of Nicholas Bayard. His grandfather on his father's side was William Samuel Johnson of Stratford, the president of King's College, now Columbia University. While he was still very young his parents moved to Owego, Tioga County, New York, where he lived till he went to college. The country was then undeveloped and the journey of nearly a week was made in a carriage to Albany. Even when the road was made southwest through Pennsylvania to the Hudson at Newburgh, the journey by stage to New York occupied three days and two nights. The neighborhood was much in the condition so well described by Cooper in the "Pioneers." The facilities for education were very meager and confined largely to the family. Professor Johnson's mother was a woman of refined literary taste and taught her children French and Spanish and read to them the English classics of the period, making them learn much of Scott's poetry by heart. An English clergyman, stranded by chance in the back country, taught Latin and Greek, paying more attention to the translation and scanning than to the grammar. Euclid and algebra were taught largely by the father. At the age of sixteen, however, the lad was able to enter the sophomore class of Yale College and to maintain a fine standing, especially in mathematics. After graduation he became an apprentice to a machine shop in Detroit, Michigan, and reached the dignity of a journeyman. A malarial fever injured his health so much that he returned and studied law in an office in Owego. The practice of the profession was not agreeable to him and, in 1865, he became assistant professor of mathematics in the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. Here he remained for six years and then engaged in the manufacture of steam engines and agricultural implements at Owego. In 1883 he became professor of English literature at Trinity College, Hartford, where he has remained ever since. For some time previous he had done considerable literary work in the magazines of the day.

While living in Hartford Professor Johnson has published a small volume of verse and a number of text-books and a volume of literary essays. His "Outline History of English and American Literature" has met with a large sale, especially in the West. For some time he acted as literary editor on the *Hartford Courant* and contributor to the editorial page. He also contributed for several years, up to 1885, to the editoral page of the *Hartford Times* and frequently to other journals. He is at present engaged on a history of Shakesperian Criticism, though it may be considered doubtful if he finishes it.

Professor Johnson married, in 1871, Elizabeth Jarvis McAlpine, who died in 1881, leaving two children, Woolsey McAlpine and Jarvis McAlpine, now of Hartford. Two years later he married Ellen Wadsworth Terry of Cleveland, whose parents, Dr. Charles Terry and Julia Woodbridge, both of Hartford, had gone to the Western Reserve in early life. She, too, died in 1896.

HENRY FERGUSON

PROFESSOR HENRY FERGUSON was born in Stamford, of a family long and honorably connected with business in New York City. He was graduated from Trinity College with the degree of A.B. in 1868. Soon after his graduation he went with his brother Samuel on a sailing vessel in the Pacific. The ship was burned and the crew and passengers took refuge in two boats. One of these, under the command of the mate, was never heard from. The other, in charge of the captain, laid a course for the Sandwich Islands and after a voyage of forty days reached one of the smaller islands. The sailors and the young Fergusons were so nearly exhausted that they had to be carried through the surf by the natives. An account of this remarkable experience published in *Harper's Magazine* was written by Samuel Clemens, who was on the island at the time, and it is one of the first, if not the very first occurrence of the signature, "Mark Twain," in an Eastern magazine. Samuel Ferguson died in California soon after and Henry studied theology in the Berkeley Divinity School. In 1872 he was made rector of Christ Church in Exeter, N. H., and in 1878 rector of Trinity Church, Claremont, in the same state. In 1883 he became professor of history and political economy in Trinity College, a position he filled with distinguished credit until commencement in 1906, when he resigned to become rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. In 1873 he married Emma J. Gardiner, daughter of Professor Gardiner of the Berkeley Divinity School.

Professor Ferguson is a man of broad interests and multifarious learning. His original specialty was Hebrew, and his "Essay on the Use of Hebrew Verbs" (1880) gave evidence of careful research. His professorship compelled wide reading in history and his books "Four Periods in the Life of the Church" and his "Essays in American History" show accurate scholarship in a different field. He received from his Alma Mater the degree of M.A., in 1875, and of LL.D., in 1902. He is a member of all the associations for political and social science in our country and of the British Economic Association, and also of the Century and University Clubs of New York. He has travelled extensively in Egypt and Europe, and, indeed, has visited every quarter of the globe. His time and ample means have been devoted to two objects, scholarly culture and doing good to his fellowmen.

Besides his literary and academic activity Professor Ferguson has always been ready to devote himself unselfishly to the service of the community. He has been for several years an active and energetic member of the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Hartford, and has held steadily in view the theory that the system of parks in a modern city should be developed not solely with the idea of beautifying the urban surroundings, but to furnish places of recreation to the children of the city. The debt of the people of Hartford to him and to several other public spirited citizens in this regard can hardly be overestimated. It is a service which is unpaid, except in the satisfaction of having done good and by the recognition of the few who know how important its future effects will be. Future generations will enjoy the parks of Hartford without giving a thought to the names of the men to whom it is due that they form a well connected whole, developed on a systematic plan and acquired at a comparatively small cost. In taking the rectorship of St. Paul's School, Professor Ferguson is actuated by the idea that he can be useful in moulding the character of a large number of boys with whom he will come directly in contact. The headship of a large and well established school offers a sphere of even wider influence than the professorship in a college and involves more constant labor. It is a sacrifice in a man of Professor Ferguson's age to assume a new task, a sacrifice of comfort and ease to the desire for usefulness.

KARL WILHELM GENTHE

PROFESSOR GENTHE was born at Leipzig, Germany, in 1871. His father was an officer of the University and the boy enjoyed the excellent advantages of the German school system. He early showed a bent towards natural science, to the developing of which the influence of his mother contributed. Upon graduation from St. Thomas's "Gymnasium," he made zoölogy his special study in the University and received the degree of Ph.D., "summa cum laude," in 1897. The following year he came to Boston, Massachusetts, where he acted as private tutor for a year, and then went to the University of Michigan as instructor in zoölogy. There he remained for two years and then came to Trinity College in 1901 as instructor. In 1903 he was made assistant professor of natural history, a position which he still holds. He has contributed to German and American scientific periodicals, is a fellow of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science" and the "American Society of Zoölogists."

Professor Genthe is recognized as an authority in his specialty and an accomplished microscopist. At the same time he is a man of multifarious acquirements, a type of the German "Gelehrte." He is widely read in general literature and in philosophy, and an unusually retentive memory enables him to acquire the substance of a book from a single reading. He is hardly less a master of modern psychology than of his own specialty. It can hardly be doubted that in ten years he will rank among the best informed zoölogists of the country and he deserves to do so even now. His philosophical training enables him to correlate his knowledge of the science of physical life with the doctrines of the wider field of psychology and ontology, and prevents him from narrowing his mind to the bare classification of facts without regard to their bearing in the great questions of life. Although a learned man in the fullest sense he is a patient and successful teacher of beginners, capable at once of starting his pupils in the right path and of accompanying them no matter how far they wish to go.

Early in 1901 Professor Genthe married Martha Krug, herself one of the few German women who have earned the title of Ph.D. at Heidelberg.

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BRADFORD PAUL RAYMOND

RAYMOND, BRADFORD PAUL, Ph.D., D.D., president of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, educator, author, and preacher, was born in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, April 22nd, 1846. He is of English descent and traces his ancestry in this country to Richard Raymond, who came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, and was a freeman there in May, 1634. Dr. Raymond's father was Lewis Raymond, a farmer and a man of strong personality and intense convictions. He was a man of social inclinations, radical opinions, and democratic principles, and a firm believer in the "brotherhood of man." He was selectman in Stamford and otherwise active in town affairs. His wife, Dr. Raymond's mother, whose maiden name was Sallie A. Jones, was a woman of remarkably fine character and one who exerted a particularly strong influence upon her son's moral and spiritual life.

The boy Bradford Raymond was blessed with a robust constitution and health far above the average boy. He spent most of his youth in the country and as the family was large there were plenty of duties for him to perform on the farm and in the house. He was determined to acquire an education, even though it must necessarily be self-earned. From 1852 to 1861 he attended school in his native town, Stamford, and in 1861, when he was but fifteen, he taught school that he might earn the means of further education. Indeed he "tried everything going" as a means to that worthy end and worked at farming, teaching, singing-school teaching, basket making, and preaching for the accomplishment of his purpose.

Dr. Raymond spent three years at Hamline University, Red Wing, Minnesota, and subsequently took his academic degree at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin. In 1873 he took his B.D. degree at the Boston University after a three years' course there. He was dominated by the conviction that he ought to preach and he was in the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal Church from 1871 to 1883. From 1874, the year following his ordination, until 1877 he was pastor of the Allen Street Church in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and from 1887 to 1880 he preached in Providence, R. I. In 1880 and 1881 he studied in Germany, at Leipzig and Göttingen and upon his return he received his Ph.D. degree at Boston University in 1881. He was pastor of a church in Nashua, New Hampshire, from 1881 until 1883, when he was called back to his Alma Mater, Lawrence University, to be its president and head. He served in that responsible capacity until 1889, when he was called to the presidency of Wesleyan University, the position he now holds. In 1896 he took a second trip abroad for further study at the German universities and returned at the end of a year. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the Northwestern University in 1894 and by Yale University in 1901.

As the head of Wesleyan University, Dr. Raymond has done and is doing most valuable work for the highest good of college and faculty and Wesleyan has advanced in every way under his administration. He has been highly instrumental in increasing and strengthening the material resources of the university, in preserving and purifying the "college spirit," and in raising the standard of scholarship. He has a strong personality and the faculty of leadership to a marked degree. As a scholar and educator he is of highest rank, for he has the gift of teaching and the mind of a true scholar. His generous sympathies and absolute justice win the loyalty and admiration of the student body and his executive ability and scholarly methods make him a fitting head of the faculty. As a student Dr. Raymond is a man of high attainment in the field of philosophical, ethical, and theological study, and as a writer and speaker he is clear, forcible, and interesting. As a preacher he is one of the ablest of his denomination and his careful training, his eloquence, and his deeply religious nature make him a distinct "power for good" in the university. His chief written work, "Christianity and the Christ," which he published in 1894, embodies the views, beliefs, and personality of a deep student, a sincere theologian, an able writer, and a true Christian.

A life truly devoted to study has little time for social, fraternal, or political interests and Dr. Raymond is no exception to the rule suggested by this fact. With the exception of one year, from September, 1864, to July, 1865, spent in military service in the ranks of the 48th New York Regiment, he has spent his life in scholarly pursuits. In politics Dr. Raymond is a conscientious Republican, though he has never wished or held office. In 1873 he married Lulu A. Rich, by whom he has had five children and two of the five are now living.

As a scholar and educator, as a theologian and preacher, and as president of one of the oldest and finest New England universities, Dr. Bradford Paul Raymond holds a high place of his own making in the intellectual life of Connecticut. He is an admirable example of what ambition and determination may do to defeat the obstacles in the way of gaining an education and of the importance of a strong and single purpose in life.

FRANCIS GANO BENEDICT

BENEDICT, FRANCIS GANO, Ph.D., chemist, educator and scientific writer, instructor and associate professor of chemistry at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, president of the Middletown Scientific Association and author of "Chemical Lecture Experiments," was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 3rd, 1870. His father was Washington Gano Benedict, a man of indomitable energy and business integrity, whose occupation in life was the management of real estate and electric railways. Dr. Benedict's mother was Harriet Emily Benedict, and from her came his first great stimulus to intellectual activity.

A city-bred boy, endowed with excellent health and great mental vigor, it was natural that Francis Benedict should seek and acquire the highest education. His greatest interest was in the natural sciences, in the study of which he showed marked zeal and aptitude. Outside of school hours, in his early youth, he had a certain amount of manual labor to do, which inculcated valuable habits of responsibility and industry. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School and the English High School in Boston, and then entered Harvard University, where he received his A.B. degree in 1893 and his A.M. degree in 1894. During his courses at Harvard he earned his way by acting as instructor in chemistry in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in Boston. After taking his Master's degree at Harvard, he went abroad and studied at the University of Heidelberg, where he was granted the degree of Ph.D. in 1895.

In 1896, soon after his return from Germany, Dr. Benedict became instructor and, later, associate professor of chemistry at Wesleyan University, Middletown, and he has held the position continuously since that time. From 1895 to 1900 he was chemist at Storrs Experiment Station, and since 1898 has been physiological chemist of the Nutrition Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1899 he published his "Elementary Organic Analysis," and in 1900 his "Chemical Lecture Experiments," and he has contributed many interesting, original, and authentic papers to various leading scientific journals. He has conducted some very fruitful and important investigations into the nutrition of man with the respiration calorimeter. In the lecture room, the laboratory, and through the scientific press Dr. Benedict has done much to foster scientific research, and to conduct that research along practical lines. He is a true scholar, an able writer, a zealous and capable educator, and a most enthusiastic and authoritative scientist.

Dr. Benedict is a member of the American Chemical Society, the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft, the American Physiological Society, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the Middletown Scientific Association, of which he is president, the University Club of Middletown, and the college fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa. In creed he is an Episcopalian, and in politics a Republican. Boating is his most pleasurable summer diversion, and music his winter pastime. In 1897 Dr. Benedict married Cornelia Golay, by whom he has had one child. He believes the most helpful influence upon his work to have come from his private study, and the greatest incentive to success from his college chemistry professor, Josiah P. Cooke, of Harvard, with whom he was intimately associated during his college course. Dr. Benedict advises men to practice "total abstinence from liquors or tobacco, under the age of forty years." He is still a young man, and the scientific world may reasonably expect still greater results of his work.

CALEB THOMAS WINCHESTER

WINCHESTER, CALEB THOMAS, educator, lecturer and writer, professor of English literature at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, was born in Montville, Connecticut, January 18th, 1847, and is a descendant of John Winchester, who was born in England in 1616, settled in what is now Brookline, Massachusetts, and died in 1694. Professor Winchester's father was Rev. George H. Winchester, a "plain and earnest" minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His mother was Lucy Thomas Winchester, a woman of quick intellect, refined tastes and gentle manners, to whom he credits "everything good" in his character. Through her, Professor Winchester is descended from Dr. Francis Le Baron, a native of France who settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1635 and who was, according to tradition, a French nobleman and refugee.

From the time he was seven until he was sixteen years of age Caleb Winchester lived on a small farm in southeastern Massachusetts, and for the hard but profitable experience in all kinds of work where farming is of the poorest he heartily thanks God. The labor strengthened his none too robust constitution and stored up health and vigor sufficient to keep him a well man all his later days, and, he says, "more than that, it opened my eyes to the charm of outdoors, taught me the ways of plants and animals and the look of land and sky. It taught me what manual labor is and what it costs, and gave me a first-hand knowledge of a most interesting set of opinions, customs and prejudices that I should otherwise never have learned." He was naturally a student, and though the range of reading accessible in his early life was not wide, it was good and afforded him an intimacy with history and poetry. His education was for the most part self-earned and was acquired at an academy in Middleborough, Massachusetts, at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, where he was graduated in 1869. At the beginning of the following college year he entered upon the duties of librarian of Wesleyan and he has been connected with the college ever since.

In 1872 Professor Winchester took the chair of English literature at Wesleyan, and he has held it ever since, giving to the students courses that are both scholarly and popular and winning a place second to none in the field of literary appreciation and criticism. He has been a frequent and favorite lecturer at Amherst, Princeton, Johns Hopkins, Wells, and many other colleges and institutions of learning and before many more general audiences. In 1880 and 1881 he studied abroad, mostly in Leipsic, and, though he took no degree there, he has since received the honorary degree of L.H.D. from Dickinson College. In 1892 he published his compact, stimulating, and scholarly book "Five Short Courses of Reading" and in 1900 he put forth a revised edition of this valuable work. In 1899 he published "Some Principles of Literary Criticism" which has the usefulness of a handbook and the merit of true literary worth as well. He has been a constant and well known contributor to a number of the leading magazines and journals. His last work, "The Life of John Wesley," issued in the spring of 1906, has received high commendation from the best critics.

Professor Winchester has made teaching his vocation and lecturing his avocation. As a teacher he is most certainly a master of the art, for he is enthusiastic and inspiring, approachable and sympathetic, thorough and earnest, with a lively interest in both subjects and students. His courses are among the most popular in the University, to which many go to specialize in English literature. The clear diction and incisive reasoning, deep humor and sharp wit, the charm of delivery, the keen, critical ability and strong intellectuality that have made him such a favorite on the lecture platform are all at their best in the class room. As a critic of Shakespeare he has given the literary world some truly original matter and his lectures on the Lake Poets of England and the English Essayists are real works of literature, so pure and graceful is his English, so thorough and sensitive his appreciation and so charming is his literary style.

Though Professor Winchester's life is one of devotion to his professional work, that devotion does not exclude but rather affiliates with the other "good things in life." He is a most sincere and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is an independent voter, having been a Republican until 1884, when, with many others, he was unable to support Mr. Blaine. His favorite out-of-door recreation is bicycling, in which he has found benefit and pleasure for fifteen years. Professor Winchester is a great lover of home life and is a man of most domestic tastes. In April, 1880, he married Alice G. Smith.

The love of the literary life grew gradually upon Caleb Winchester during his college days and determined for him a lifelong literary career. One has only to read or listen to his words to know that this love of literature is the dominating influence in his life and the cause of his great success. For the benefit of others he says: "Think less of your success and more of your work; have some one line of work to which you can always give your best energies and some pleasant fad to unbend on; always spend less than you earn, but otherwise don't pay much attention to money; marry a good woman and make a *home*, big or little, rich or poor matters not, but a *home*. If every one will do that, society is safe enough."

HERBERT WILLIAM CONN

CONN, HERBERT WILLIAM, Ph.D., biologist, educator, lecturer, author and practical bacteriologist, professor of biology at Wesleyan University, president and instigator of the Society of American Bacteriologists, founder of Agricultural Bacteriology, and one of the most eminent scientists of our day, was born in Fitchburg, Worcester County, Massachusetts, January 10th, 1859. He is descended from John Conn, who came from Ulster County, Ireland, to the United States in 1730 and, on his mother's side, from John Barrows, who settled in Salem in 1635. Professor Conn's father, Reuben Rice Conn, was a watchmaker and jeweler and a man of marked integrity of character. His mother was Harriet Elizabeth Conn, a woman of great moral and spiritual strength and influence. The boy Herbert Conn was rather weak and sickly and he was brought up in a small city with few duties to perform outside of his school work. He was an ardent student and showed a propensity for scientific research at a very early age. He attended a private school, Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Massachusetts, and then entered Boston University, where he received his A.B. degree in 1881 and his A.M. degree in 1883. He entered Johns Hopkins University in 1881, where he was granted the degree of Ph.D. in Biology in 1884. During his last year of study at Johns Hopkins he also taught in that university and he was acting director of the Johns Hopkins Summer Laboratory during the summer that followed.

In 1884 Mr. Conn became instructor of biology in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, and he became professor of biology in that university in 1887 and still holds the chair. He was biology instructor at Trinity College in 1889-1890; acting director of the department of zoölogy, Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute, in 1887; director of the Cold Springs Biological Laboratory 1890-1897; bacteriologist of Storrs School Experiment Station from the time it was founded until the present time and he has been lecturer on bacteriology at the Connecticut Agricultural College since 1901. He was the first to suggest and one of the chief organizers of the Society of American Bacteriologists, of which he was secretary for the first three years of its existence and of which he was president in 1903. He was the founder and has been for some time the chief exponent in America of the growing subject of Agricultural Bacteriology, which is to-day revolutionizing many agricultural methods and doing a work of the utmost importance in promoting health and economy. Some of his most valuable, radical, and fruitful investigations have been those concerning bacteria in milk products, of which scientific study Professor Conn was the pioneer in America. In 1905 he was made State Bacteriologist of Connecticut and director of the State Bacteriological Laboratory that was organized under his supervision. He has published about one hundred and fifty scientific papers upon this and kindred subjects, which have brought about definite and practical results. He was the first to prove that typhoid fever is distributed by oysters, doing so by investigations of an epidemic at Wesleyan. He is the author of "Evolution of To-day," published in 1886; "The Living World," 1891; "The Method of Evolution," 1900; "The Story of Germ Life," 1897; "The Story of the Living Machine," 1899; "Agricultural Bacteriology," 1901; "Bacteria in Milk and Its Products," 1902; "Bacteria Yeasts and Molds in the Home," 1903; "Elementary Physiology and Hygiene," and "Nociones de Microbiologie," and also a series of widely used school textbooks on Physiology. Several of these books have been translated into Spanish, Italian, and Hungarian. In these books his treatment of his subjects is masterful, thorough, and modern, avoiding all unnecessary detail and aiming at a résumé of salient points and a solution of practical problems. He writes clearly with no trace of pedantry and with apt and illuminating illustrations. He believes that the study of evolution is in a transition period and that the rising generation of students will study it from a new view point, and writes with so scientific and scholarly a caution that it is almost prophetic, and it is safe to say that his books will have true value in the coming as well as in the present generation. As a specialist on the bacteriology of dairy products Professor Conn has performed some very important and advanced experiments with most beneficial results. He spent three years in searching for a species of bacteria which the butter-maker might inoculate into his cream to insure a uniformly pure product and the adequate organism was obtained in 1893, and has been used with the most satisfying results in creameries all over the country. By the inoculation of "Bacillus No. 41" the growth of injurious bacteria is checked and cream and butter are given their own desirable flavor.

Professor Conn's able, thorough, and progressive work in scientific research has placed him among the foremost biologists of to-day. His recognized importance in scientific circles is due to his careful and fruitful experiments, his clear and authentic writings and lectures and his ability as an educator. In the advice he offers others we may discover the fundamental reasons of his own great success, for he says, "Aim to discover essentials and distinguish them from unimportant details. Place the emphasis of endeavor upon the essentials that count and don't waste energies in too much attention to unimportant minutiæ." He has truly bent all of his energies to the pursuit of the branch of science that is his life work and, except for a constant interest in the Methodist Church to which he belongs, conscientious casting of his political vote, usually for the Republican party, and membership in his college fraternity Beta Theta Pi, he has no social connections. For relaxation he enjoys bicycling and mountain climbing, and, when tired, light fiction. In August, 1885, Professor Conn married Julia M. Joel, by whom he has had two children. Their home is in Middletown, the seat of his professional duties.

ABIRAM CHAMBERLAIN

CHAMBERLAIN, ABIRAM, former governor of Connecticut and a prominent banker in New England, was born in the town of Colebrook, Litchfield County, Connecticut, December 7th, 1837. His ancestors on both sides were of the oldest and purest New England stock, one of the oldest on his father's side being Jacob Chamberlain, who was born in Newton (now Cambridge), Massachusetts, in 1673. On his mother's side Mr. Chamberlain is descended from Henry and Eulalia Burt. Mr. Chamberlain's father was Deacon Abiram Chamberlain, a most skillful and experienced civil engineer and surveyor. He was a man of great uprightness and stability of character, and was widely known for his attractive personality. Mr. Chamberlain's mother was Sophronia Ruth Burt.

After receiving a public school education, Mr. Chamberlain studied at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, where he made a special study of civil engineering, his father's calling. In 1856 the family moved to New Britain, where Mr. Chamberlain learned the trade of rule making and practiced civil engineering with his father. He soon abandoned this course to become a teller in the New Britain National Bank and this step was the turning point of his career, for Mr. Chamberlain was destined to be identified from that time on with finance instead of engineering. In 1867 he moved to Meriden and became cashier of the Home National Bank. In 1881 he became president of that bank, which position he still holds.

Though few men have had more thorough experience in banking than Mr. Chamberlain, he has found time for many other interests, as his many public offices have shown. He was at one time city auditor and a member of the City Government and has represented his town in the State Legislature. In 1901 and 1902 he was state comptroller and in September, 1902, he was nominated for governor of the State of Connecticut and elected by a large majority. From the time his first address won public applause, he was in high favor, not only because of his dignity and executive ability, but for his kindness and

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geniality. Soon after his election the Waterbury Trolley Strike occurred and the decision and mastery with which Governor Chamberlain quelled the disturbance proved him thoroughly worthy of his great trust.

Mr. Chamberlain has always been a promoter of everything possible for the welfare of Meriden and he is actively interested in many of its leading institutions. He is vice-president of the Meriden Savings Bank, director in the Meriden Hospital, Meriden Cutlery Company, in the Edward Miller & Company, also a director of the Stanley Works in New Britain. He is a member of the Home and Colonial clubs of Meriden, the Hartford Club, the Union League Club of New Haven, and the Metabetchouan Fishing and Game Club of Canada. Mr. Chamberlain has served five years in the State Militia and is fond of outdoor life, especially golf, baseball, and fishing. In politics he is a Republican and in religious affiliation a Congregationalist.

In 1872 Mr. Chamberlain was married to Charlotte E. Roberts. Two sons have been born to them, both of whom are now living, Albert Roberts and Harold Burt.

Mr. Chamberlain may be called a self-made man in the best sense of the word—in everything that he has undertaken, he has reached the top; although he has never sought political office, he has been honored with the governorship of the State. In the business of banking he has attained to a position of importance and has been complimented by being elected president of the Connecticut Bankers' Association, and a vice-president, representing the State of Connecticut, in the American Bankers' Association. Perhaps the best tribute to his mental capability was the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by Wesleyan University, in 1903.

GEORGE PAYNE MCLEAN

McLEAN, GEORGE PAYNE, one of the ablest and [illegible] popular of the former governors of Connecticut, was [illegible] in Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., October 7th, [illegible] From Colonial days his forefathers have been counted among [illegible] leading men of Simsbury, and he has always resided in that town, [illegible]cept when he was compelled to move to Hartford to attend the H[illegible] School. His father, Dudley B. McLean, is remembered as a pr[illegible]perous and influential farmer and as the son of the Rev. Al[illegible] McLean, who was for fifty years the pastor of the Simsbury C[illegible]gregational Church. His mother, Mary Payne, was a daughter of Solomon Payne, one of the leading men in Windham County, and a direct descendant of Governor William Bradford and Captain John Mason.

Like so many of Connecticut's foremost sons, Governor McLean spent his early days as a sturdy country boy, working on his father's farm during the busy summer months and attending school during the winter. To this wholesome life and especially to the careful teachings and high example of his father and mother can doubtless be traced all the strong and admirable physical, mental, and moral characteristics of the former governor. In looking back over his successful career he gratefully acknowledges his moral and spiritual debt to his mother. After acquiring all the advantages offered by the public schools of Simsbury he went to Hartford to attend the High School. This was to be the end of his school education and he took full advantage of his opportunity. In his junior year he received the distinction of being chosen editor of the school paper. He was graduated in 1877.

Having received his High School diploma, he started out in his twentieth year to earn his own livelihood. It was doubtless his experience on the school paper which turned his immediate thoughts to journalism. He became a reporter on the *Hartford Post* at a salary of $7 a week. Journalism is an enticing career, but many

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school editors change their opinion of it after they become real reporters. This may have been the case with Governor McLean, for he did not find the occupation to his taste. However, he stuck to it with his usual perseverance, did good work, and during two years made himself more and more valuable to his paper. The experience he gained here broadened his knowledge of men and affairs and has no doubt been helpful to him in later life. Having determined to join the legal profession, he left the *Hartford Post* and entered the law office of the late Henry C. Robinson at Hartford. While a student here he supported himself by keeping books for Trinity College. In this manner he earned $300, which was then sufficient for the modest wants of the future governor. He studied his law books with understanding and enthusiasm and in 1881 he was admitted to the bar in Hartford.

Having acquired a good groundwork in the law he started to practice for himself in the office of Mr. Robinson, going each evening to his home in Simsbury. He made immediate and rapid progress in his profession and it soon became evident that he was learned in the law, of a judicial temperament and an able trial lawyer, a fortunate combination of qualities, but one seldom found in individual lawyers, yet always a guarantee of success. As he prospered in his profession, so he grew in influence in the political world. In 1883, two years after he was admitted to the bar and but six years after he left the High School, he was chosen by the Republicans of his district to represent the town of Simsbury in the State House of Representatives. His career in the legislature was active from the start, and he soon won for himself a place of prominence in the General Assembly. As chairman of the committee on state's prisons he prepared a bill which created the present Board of Pardons. Formerly any inmate of the state's prisons who applied for a pardon was required to submit his petition to the General Assembly, a slow and cumbersome method, which took up the time of the State Legislature which should have been devoted to matters of more general interest. Mr. McLean's bill brought about a radical and progressive change, by providing for a board to consist of the Governor, ex officio, the Chief Justice and other members of the bench, a representative of the medical profession, and other citizens. He not only prepared the bill, but also saw that it passed the General Assembly at once. This substantial public service was rendered by him in 1884, only one year after he had become a member of the assembly. He was made clerk of the Board of Pardons, a position which he held until he became Governor of the State.

In 1885 Governor Harrison appointed Mr. McLean a member of the commission to revise the statute laws of the State. His associates on this commission were Judge Hovey, Judge Fenn, and Judge Walsh, and although it was but four years after he was admitted to the Bar, he was of valuable assistance to the other commissioners. Subsequent events proved how well they accomplished the delicate and difficult task of revising the state's laws. The same year of his appointment on this important committee he was urged to take the Republican nomination for state senator from the Third District. He was elected by a large majority and took his seat in 1886. In the Senate, as in the House of Representatives, his ability as an orator, parliamentarian, and politician soon manifested itself and made him one of the leaders of the majority. In the presidential campaign of 1888 he did effective work for the national ticket, making speeches to appreciative audiences throughout the State, and it was in no small degree due to his efforts that Connecticut gave such a large majority to President Harrison. In 1890 he was a candidate for Secretary of State, but this was the year of the famous "deadlock," and he was not elected. But Mr. McLean was by this time one of the recognized public men of the State and this slight check did not hinder him in his rapid advancement. In 1892, and on the advice of the entire Congressional delegation from Connecticut, President Harrison appointed him United States Attorney. During the four years which he held this position he won for the government every criminal case and lost but one civil case. At the same time he acted as counsel for the State Comptroller and the State Treasurer. When in 1893 the corporation of Yale University brought an action against the State Treasurer to enjoin him from paying to Storrs' Agricultural College any part of the funds acquired by the state under certain Congressional enactments, Mr. McLean represented the state and defeated the corporation. Eleven years later Yale University conferred upon the successful attorney, who had in the meantime become an ex-governor, the honorary degree of

M.A. This is the most recent honor bestowed upon Governor McLean and it is significant for two reasons. It shows how a man, whose school training ends with a High School diploma, may through useful activity in life receive scholastic distinction from one of the first universities of the country; and it shows furthermore the impartial manner in which a great and broad institution of learning will confer deserved recognition even upon one who opposes it in a matter of importance.

In 1900 the Republican State Convention, which met in New Haven on September 5th, nominated George Payne McLean for Governor. When informed of his nomination he entered the convention and thanked his supporters in a short speech which is remembered as a model of tact, sincerity, and oratorical effect. "It is unnecessary for me to say," he declared, "that if elected, I shall be elected without pledge or promise to any man save the one I shall make to every citizen of Connecticut, without regard to party, when I take the oath of office. It is unnecessary for me to say that my sole hope and effort will be to keep unspotted before God and man the bright shield of the State I love." To his hearers these eloquent words had the ring of sincerity, and time has shown that during the two years he was chief executive of the State he never forgot the promises he here made.

After receiving the nomination the Governor-to-be threw all his enthusiasm into the campaign. He addressed large audiences throughout the entire State. His speeches were eloquent, but more than that. He delivered them with tact; he gave his listeners facts and he presented them with all the skill of an able and well-trained lawyer. During recent years a candidate's personality has had a great effect upon the voters. Mr. McLean's was all in his favor. He went among the people and they did not fail to notice his sincerity, his frankness, his amiable disposition, and his pleasing personality. When the ballots were counted there were 95,822 for McLean and 81,421 for Judge Bronson, his Democratic rival. He was inaugurated Governor on Wednesday, January 5th, 1901, and held office for two years. Regarding his record as Governor of the Commonwealth it suffices to say that he fulfilled his ante-election promises and more than justified the expectations of his friends and supporters. He has shown himself to be an able and reliable man, of sterling character and amiable disposition, and what is always popular with men in high position, approachable to every one.

Although there are doubtless many chapters still to be written, the story of ex-Governor McLean's life already serves as an inspiration for younger men and as a source of pleasure to those beyond him in years. In his case, application plus natural ability have made success.

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O. Vincent Coffin.

OWEN VINCENT COFFIN

COFFIN, HON. OWEN VINCENT, ex-governor of Connecticut, president of the Middlesex Mutual (Fire) Assurance Company of Middletown, Connecticut, was born in Union Vale, Dutchess County, New York, June 20th, 1836. His first ancestors in America were Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, who came from England to Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1642, Tristram Coffin later becoming the chief magistrate of Nantucket. His father was Alexander Hamilton Coffin, a farmer by occupation.

The usual interests and tasks of life on a farm filled the days of Mr. Coffin's boyhood. Farming, reading, and school took most of his time. He was, and remains, very fond of music. His favorite study was natural philosophy, which he began to study at school at the age of nine. He inclined to very general reading, with a particular interest in history and with Cowper as his favorite poet. His education was acquired at the Cortland Academy, Homer, New York, and at the Charlottesville (New York) Seminary. At seventeen he went to New York to be a salesman for a mercantile house, and two years later, in 1855, he became the New York representative of a prominent Connecticut manufacturing firm. In 1858, Mr. Coffin married Ellen Elizabeth Coe of Middletown, Connecticut, by whom he has had two children, a daughter and a son. The latter, Seward Vincent Coffin, is the only one now living, and is connected with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Coffin was a strong supporter of the Union cause, though he was physically debarred from active service; but he furnished a substitute, though not required to do so. He was president two terms of the Brooklyn, New York, Y. M. C. A., which aided largely during the period of the War in valuable field hospital work, and he was also active in the same work in connection with his membership of the New York Committee of the United States Christian Commission.

In 1864 Mr. Coffin moved to Middletown, where he has since made his home. During his residence in Connecticut he has been connected as president, secretary, treasurer, and director with banking, railroad, fire insurance, manufacturing, and other business corporations. Since 1884 he has been president of the Middlesex Mutual (Fire) Assurance Company. From 1865 to 1878, when he suffered a serious breakdown in health, he was secretary and treasurer of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Middletown during the most important period and most rapid growth of that bank and he held the same offices and that of director for several years in the old Air Line Railroad Company. He has been for years and remains a director of the reorganized Boston & New York Air Line Railroad Company. In politics he has always been a Republican, but personally decidedly averse to standing for any public office, then, or later for other positions, until his candidacy for governor seemed to come in sight. From 1872 to 1874 he was mayor of Middletown. He was tendered a renomination by leading men of both parties and assured of unanimous reëlection, but felt obliged by other engagements to decline. In 1887 and 1889 he served as State senator two terms, and was urged to accept the unanimous nomination when tendered for a third term, but pressure of business duties led him to decline. In 1894 he was nominated for governor. His popularity with the people carried him through, thousands of Democrats voting for him, and he was elected governor of Connecticut by the greatest majority recorded up to that time, a fact considered prophetic of his successful career as the chief magistrate of the State.

Mr. Coffin has been as prominent in ecclesiastical, intellectual, and social affairs as he has been in those of state and business. In church classification he is a Congregationalist. He was a member of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York, for many years, and after coming to Connecticut to reside joined the old First Church of Middletown, in which he retains membership. He was first assistant moderator of the Triennial International Congregational Council in Portland, Oregon, in 1898; superintendent of Sunday schools in Brooklyn and in Middletown for many years; moderator of the Congregational Council of Connecticut one term, and president of the Middletown Y. M. C. A., the Middletown Choral Society, and many other public or semi-public organizations. Though not a college man Mr. Coffin has had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by Wesleyan University and is an honorary member of the college fraternity Delta Kappa Epsilon. Aside from this Greek letter society he is not connected with any secret organization. He is a member of the old local literary society called the Conversational Club. The sports he most enjoys are shooting and fishing. He was for years president of the Middletown Rifle Association and he was vice-president of the Connecticut Rifle Association during the presidency of the late General Hawley. He is interested in athletics and considers regular outdoor exercise invaluable for people of sedentary occupations.

THOMAS M. WALLER

THE HON. THOMAS M. WALLER of New London, beginning life as a New York newsboy and rising to many positions of public preferment, including those of governor of his State and of consul general to London, has had a career that fascinates by its romance and convinces by its success.

"Governor Tom Waller," as he is still familiarly and affectionately called, was born in New York City in 1840, of Irish parentage. His father, Thomas C. Armstrong, his mother, Mary Armstrong, and his only brother, William, died before he was eight years old, leaving him entirely alone and unassisted to face the world. Sufficient courage to bring him success could not have developed so quickly without his having inherited a good-sized germ of it; inheritance and development together produced an asset which dwellers in the sumptuous houses of the metropolis might have envied at that very moment when he was an orphan in the streets. And if ever he deserved the title of "Little Giant," later bestowed upon him, it was then.

With pennies given him by a stranger, the boy bought a few papers and started upon his career, soon doubling his capital and putting aside a fair percentage. But there were broader fields for him. Without realizing how broad, his boyish fancy began to picture them till, after one summer as a newsboy, restlessness aroused his spirit of adventure. It was in the days of the gold fever of '49. We cannot dismiss this newsboy period, however, without enjoying one glimpse of it which he himself gives, with a quotation which at the same time will illustrate that native wit which on many occasions has served as a sesame for him. The quotation is from a speech delivered not many years ago in Brooklyn. "The papers I was selling on the streets of New York," he said, "were so filled with accounts of mountains of gold that I thought gold would not be 'worth a cent,' and with this apprehension, instead of going west with the star of empire, I went to Connecticut. I went there as to a reformatory school, thinking that when I was good enough I would return to New

Thomas M. Waller,

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York and become a New York politician. I have stayed there a good while. I have returned to New York, but only to do business, not to be a politician. I have had some temptation to step into the political waters here, but I have resisted it. I am satisfied that a larger probation is necessary. I am not good enough yet."

His next step after being a "newsy" was to become a cabin boy in a fishing vessel sailing from New York. Speak of it as he will now, it was almost impossible that he should not be caught in the strong current toward California. He had gone so far as to make his plans to sail in a schooner for the Golden Gate, when he came under the notice of Robert K. Waller of New London. Mr. Waller was of a benevolent disposition and his farsightedness was to be tested. Discerning the boy's capabilities, he offered him a home and education, and the boy had sense enough to prefer them to the glittering allurements of the gold fields. He adopted him into his family and gave him the name to which he was to bring honor. The little fellow, who had picked up some schooling at odd moments in New York, was put into the New London schools, where he made rapid progress and entered the Bartlett Grammar School of which E. B. Jennings was the master. There he was graduated with high honors in a class which included several who were to become prominent in life, and there he began to develop those oratorical powers which later were to enable him to hold large audiences spellbound. He took the first prize in oratory at the school, at the age of seventeen, and has taken it in the forum, at the Bar, and in the convention hall many times since.

His inclination was toward the law. After a due course of study, he was admitted to the Bar and soon had established a lucrative practice. His power to move a jury was particularly wonderful. With the coming of the Civil War, his warm heart and good red blood compelled him to throw aside his law books and enlist. He was appointed sergeant in Company E of the Second Connecticut Volunteers April 22nd, 1861, but being incapacitated by a serious disease of the eyes he was discharged on June 27th. Thwarted in this direction, he forthwith proceeded to employ his talents as a speaker in aiding the recruiting of other regiments in his own and other states. It was then, in this worthy cause, that he first gained fame as a public speaker.

In 1867 and again in 1868, he was chosen representative from New London to the General Assembly. One of his most notable efforts of this period was his argument in behalf of a bridge across the Connecticut River at Saybrook. Senator W. W. Eaton, the "War Horse" of Hartford, was the leader of the opposition, which saw in the plan nothing but irremediable injury to commercial interests along the river, "God's highway." To-day when a wooden bridge has been succeeded by an iron one and that in turn is being succeeded by one still greater, to meet the growing requirements, it is difficult to recall or conceive the amount of excitement which the bridge project aroused and consequently the reason for the tremendous rejoicing by its advocates when the resolution was adopted. The point of Mr. Waller's argument was, "You can't resist the nineteenth century."

In 1870 Mr. Waller was elected Secretary of the State on the Democratic ticket, a position which did not interfere with his law practice. In 1876 he was sent to the House again and was the choice for speaker. The commendable shortness of that session was ascribed largely to his proficiency. After the close of the session he was appointed by the judges state's attorney for New London County. It fell to his lot to have to conduct some of the most remarkable cases known to Connecticut jurisprudence. Whatever the cases were, it might be said, he made them interesting. One of them was outside his county—over in New Haven County, where State's Attorney Tilton E. Doolittle was disqualified because of professional relations with the accused. It was the Hayden murder trial, where the State introduced expert testimony on a more comprehensive plan than had been known up to that time. One juror by preventing a conviction made his name celebrated.

Mr. Waller, as mayor of New London for a period of six years, gave that city a sharp, strenuous administration, so much so indeed that at one time there was a mass meeting to censure him for energetic efforts to work improvements. However, at that meeting he was permitted to speak in his own defense. The meeting adjourned without action and at the next election the people continued the reformer in office.

In 1882, while still state's attorney, he was nominated at the State Democratic Convention for governor. With his brilliant campaign oratory supplementing his record, he won a splendid victory.

Those who had professed to fear a whirlwind administration were happily disappointed in the dignity and conservativeness of it, in good keeping with those of Puritanical predecessors. At the next convention he was renominated unanimously by acclamation. It was the year of Cleveland's first presidential campaign. Waller's name was like a watchword, and "Our Tom" received even a larger vote than did Cleveland, who carried the State. By the peculiarity of the old Connecticut law, however, he failed of election because he did not have a majority over all, and a Republican General Assembly chose his Republican competitor, the Hon. Henry B. Harrison of New Haven.

In the National Democratic Convention which chose Mr. Cleveland, the "Little Giant" from Connecticut had made a speech which was notable for its eloquence and power. On Mr. Cleveland's accession to office, he gave Mr. Waller the very responsible and lucrative appointment of consul general to London, England. In that office the late governor made still another record for himself, and for his country as well. His achievements on several occasions elicited words of high praise from the State department at Washington. At the close of his four years' service, a banquet was tendered him by Englishmen and Americans, including the United States officials in England, and a massive silver loving-cup was presented to him in appreciation of what he had done.

On his return to America, he resumed the practice of law, the firm of Waller, Cook & Wagner being established at No. 15 Wall Street. "I work five days a week in New York that I may live two in Connecticut," he once remarked. His name has been mentioned since his retirement to private life as a worthy one for the vice-presidency of the United States on the Democratic ticket and again for governor, but he practically has abstained from politics. He had no sympathy whatever with the free-silver movement. Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley appointed him on the commission for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 and he was chosen first vice-president of that body, in which capacity he frequently had to preside in place of President Palmer, and his zeal had much to do in making it the crowning exposition of the world up to that time. His last public service was as delegate from his town to the Constitutional Convention in 1902, where his voice ever was uplifted in the interests of reform and fair representation for the people. The document as indorsed by that non-partisan body bears the impress of his ideas in many places. That the reforms failed of approval by the Legislature was a disappointment to him.

Mr. Waller married Miss Charlotte Bishop of New London and has a family of one daughter, the wife of Professor William R. Appleby of the University of Minnesota, and five sons, Tracey, Martin B., Robert K., Charles B., and John M., all of whom, excepting John, who is a senior in Amherst College, are members of the Bar. The ex-governor spends a good share of his time now at his beautiful home in New London, but seclusion is impossible for one with pronounced ideas on affairs of public moment or for one whose opinion party leaders and the public generally are desirous to learn.

Since the above was written, the *Hartford Courant*, alluding to Governor Waller's appearance and speech as the president of the Democratic State Convention of September, 1906, editorially said:—

"Whoever heard Governor Waller's rattling speech at yesterday's Democratic Convention will be ready to aver that he is not a day over thirty years of age, no matter when he was born. It was common talk about the convention that he was asked to speak only as he was going to bed the night before. It was essentially and necessarily an impromptu address, but it was full of fire, sparkling with quick wit, eloquent, and at times very right. Somebody said it was 'the old Tom Waller.' Utterly wrong; it was the young Tom Waller,—who, in our opinion, will be young as long as he lives.

"Governor Waller never made a better off-hand speech than that of yesterday. He was never younger than he was yesterday. We look confidently to his appearance in, say, fifteen years, as a new boy orator; and we venture the safe prediction that the people will hear him gladly."

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George E. Lounsbury.

GEORGE EDWARD LOUNSBURY

LOUNSBURY, GEORGE EDWARD, the late ex-governor of Connecticut, State senator, manufacturer and scholar, who lived in Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, from early boyhood until his death which occurred August 16th, 1904, was born in Poundridge, Westchester county, New York, May 7th, 1838. His parents were Nathan Lounsbury, a farmer, and Delia Scofield Lounsbury, and his first American ancestor was Richard Lounsbury, who came from Yorkshire, England, about 1650 and settled in Stamford, Connecticut. Mr. Lounsbury's grandfather, Enos Lounsbury, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. When he was a very young boy George Lounsbury went to Ridgefield to live and that town was his home during the rest of his life. He was a youth of marked literary tastes and ability and naturally sought the highest education. After a course at the Ridgefield Academy he entered Yale College, where he was graduated with the class of 1863. Intending to be a Protestant Episcopal minister he then entered Bergely Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut, and was graduated from that institution in 1866. He began his ministry as rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Suffield, but a chronic throat affliction made it impossible for him to continue in the ministry.

Upon leaving the ministry Mr. Lounsbury entered into partnership with his brother in the shoe manufacturing business under the firm name of Lounsbury Brothers. He continued in that business during his whole subsequent life, though he had many outside business interests which were uniformly successful. Mr. Lounsbury's executive ability and loyal service to the Republican party could not but receive definite appreciation and, in 1894, he was elected State senator from the twelfth district by an unprecedented majority. In 1895 he was chairman of the committee on finance, in 1896 he was elected senator for a second term, and in 1897 became chairman of the committee on humane institutions. In 1898 he was elected governor of Connecticut and filled that office with the utmost tact and more that the ordinary ability.

George Edward Lounsbury was a man of great strength of character and remarkable mental grasp, an unusually clever writer, whose diction was exceptionally clear and at times classical. He was a keen discerner of men and measures; reticent in disposition and of few words, he was nevertheless approachable to all. His reticence was no indication of indifference, for no man had a livelier interest in public affairs or a more genuine sympathy with his fellow men. In his own neighborhood, nothing so thoroughly characterized him as the breadth and extent of his charities and benefactions. As the chief executive of the State, his addresses were admirable for their clearness and directness, and in their literary quality to no small degree reflected the thorough training of his earlier years. Wesleyan University bestowed upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was a man of quiet tastes and few club interests. His greatest enjoyment in recreation from the work of life was in hunting and fishing. Mrs. Lounsbury was Mrs. Frances Josephine Whedon of Amherst, Massachusetts, whom he married in November, 1894. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lounsbury.

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was one of the foremost speakers during the Blaine campaign in 1884. In 1885 he was unanimously elected president of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York, a position which his integrity and business tact so well deserved. In addition to this high position Mr. Lounsbury is a trustee of the American Bank Note Company, president of the Preferred Accident Insurance Company, vice-president of the Washington Trust Company, a director in the Worcester Salt Company, and a trustee of Wesleyan University, which institution has conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

In 1887 and 1888 Mr. Lounsbury was governor of the State of Connecticut, and the fair-minded, capable, and honorable way in which he took the helm won him the greatest respect and admiration. His championship of the questions of labor and temperance, and his influence in the passing of the Incorrigible Criminals' Act evinced both his high moral standards and his great executive ability, as well as his consistent Republicanism.

A notable incident worthy of record is the fact that for the first time in the history of this country two brothers, Phineas and George Lounsbury, have been governors of the same state.

In Mr. Lounsbury's private life there is also much of noteworthy interest. His early home life afforded a highly religious training, and the uplift of the good Puritan doctrines inculcated then has borne fruit throughout his later life. Mr. Lounsbury is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was, in 1888, lay delegate to the General Conference of that body. Socially he is a member of the Union League Club, of the Republican Club of New York, of the Hardware Club, and of the New England Society. His favorite sport is fishing "every time." In 1867 Mr. Lounsbury married Jane Wright. They have had no children. Their home is in Ridgefield, where Mr. Lounsbury spends much of his time, in spite of his many business ties in New York.

For the benefit of those who seek a practical ideal to shape their lives along successful lines Mr. Lounsbury gives the following significant advice: "Imbibe and practice Christian ideas, preach and practice purity in politics, be kind and considerate in your treatment of others. Honor your father and mother. Be just, have mercy and observe the Golden Rule. Remember that it is not money but character that makes men."

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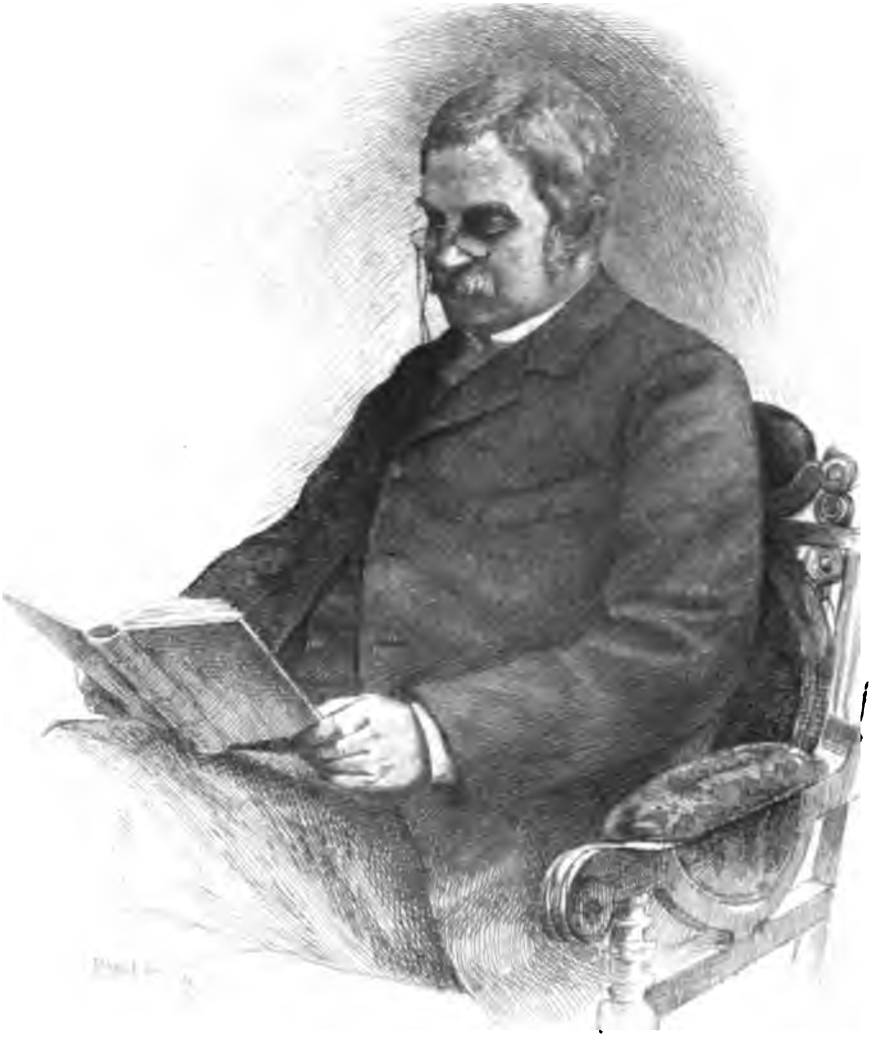

Frederick John Kingsbury

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FREDERICK JOHN KINGSBURY

KINGSBURY, FREDERICK JOHN, LL.D., a successful banker of Waterbury, was born in that city on the first day of January, 1823. He comes of an old and distinguished New England family. Henry Kingsbury, his first American ancestor, came to this country from Assington in Suffolk County, England, with Governor John Winthrop, and was one of the founders of Ipswich, Massachusetts. Later he settled in Haverhill, where he became one of the influential citizens of the town. Henry Kingsbury's son and grandson, each named Joseph, left Haverhill in 1707, coming to Norwich, where they took an active and prominent part in town, church, and military affairs. Mr. Kingsbury's father was Charles Denison Kingsbury, a prosperous merchant and farmer, who held the offices of town treasurer, selectman, and member of the school board. He was a large landowner and is remembered as a quiet gentleman of refined manners and of strong intellect.

The early days of Frederick were passed in the town in which he was born. He was a quiet boy, had delicate health and suffered much from dyspepsia. He grew from childhood under the watchful care of his mother, who was his teacher for several years. She taught him to read and made his early lessons easy by teaching him childish poetry and many old rhymes and tales. In this manner he early acquired a fondness for books, a characteristic which he has retained through life. He was the favorite of both his grandfathers, who were professional men and taught him many things which have been useful to him in later life. After first playing at work with the men on his father's farm, he gradually learned to make himself really helpful, and before leaving home to go to college, he had become a practical farmer. Having learned his first lessons from his mother he was sent to Waterbury Academy, where, under the care of Seth Fuller, he was prepared for college. Like every Connecticut young man who is fortunate enough to have the opportunity, he went to Yale, where he was graduated with the class of 1846. He then studied law at the New Haven Law School, where he received his first legal lessons under the guidance of Chief Justice William L. Storrs, and later he entered the office of the Hon. Charles G. Loring in Boston. After acquiring his preliminary legal knowledge, he began the practice of law in Waterbury. He was successful as a young lawyer, but after four years he gave up his growing practice to engage in the banking business, an occupation which he has since continued.

Mr. Kingsbury became a bank officer in 1850 and for the past half century he has been engaged in large financial, manufacturing, and railroad enterprises. He has steadily prospered and now holds an enviable position in the business world. He is president of the Citizens National Bank, and director of the Scovill Manufacturing Company. During his long career he has been director in many corporations, and secretary, treasurer, and president of railroad companies, steamboat companies, libraries, and hospitals. Although his business interests have made heavy demands upon his time he has always found opportunity to aid his fellow citizens, both as a holder of public office and as a private individual.

When a young lawyer his integrity and ability soon attracted attention and he was chosen by his townsmen to represent Waterbury in the State House of Representatives. This was in 1850, and it was while in the Legislature that Mr. Kingsbury first conceived the idea of starting a savings bank in his city. In 1850, 1858 and again in 1865 he was reëlected to the legislature, where, in order that the public might reap the advantage of his experience in the banking world, he was made chairman on the committee on banks. When in 1876 the great International Centennial Exhibition was held in Philadelphia, Mr. Kingsbury was selected to represent Connecticut as member of the state committee. He was afterwards urged to accept the Republican nomination for governor of Connecticut. Owing to the pressure of business he was compelled to decline this high honor, but he consented to become the party's candidate for lieutenant-governor. As the Republican ticket was defeated, Mr. Kingsbury was not forced to leave private life. He has always remained true to his political party, but has never held any other political office. He has, however, made himself useful to the community as an active member of many clubs and societies, especially of those which have for their object the dissemination of useful knowledge. For several years he was president of the American Social Science Association, of which he is still an active member. He is a member, also, of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the New Haven History Society, of the American Antiquarian Society, and of the American Historical Association. He was a member of the Corporation of Yale University from 1887 to 1899.

Mr. Kingsbury has greatly enhanced his scholarly attainments by general reading, by careful study and by taking a live interest in intellectual pursuits. His efforts have been recognized by the leading educational institutions of the country. In 1848 he received from Yale the degree of A.M. In 1892 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College, and in 1899 the same distinction was given him by Yale University. Like most intellectual men, he finds pleasure in the companionship of educated people. He is a member of the Century Club, and of the University Clubs of New York City and of New Haven.

In 1851, shortly after beginning the practice of law, Mr. Kingsbury married Alathea Ruth Scovill. He became the father of five children, three of whom are living. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and his religion finds practical expression in his belief that every man should do his duty in whatever position in life it has pleased God to place him. It is this idea, supplemented by a modest ambition, which has made Frederick John Kingsbury work for success in life. In looking back over his long life he feels that he has done as well as he had any right to expect. He is now very fond of driving, but in his younger days horseback riding and walking were his favorite methods of relaxation from the usual cares of an active business life.

A man who has passed the age of eighty, and the story of whose success in life contains not a single dark page, has a right, if not a duty, to give to the generations which are following him, the benefit of his advice. Mr. Kingsbury's words to younger men are: "Be honest in your purpose. Practice truthfulness, courtesy, and the cultivation of a kindly feeling toward all men. Be industrious and persevering. Neither court nor shun responsibility, but discharge all obligations to the best of your ability. Do the most honorable thing that offers and keep at it until something better comes. Beware of procrastination." These are the principles which he has followed and they have guided him to a high and honorable position among his fellow men.

RALPH WILLIAM CUTLER

CUTLER, RALPH WILLIAM, president of the Hartford Trust Company and one of the most able and prominent bankers in Connecticut, was born in Newton, Massachusetts, February 21st, 1853, of a long line of distinguished ancestors, the first of whom to settle in America was James Cutler, who came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634. James Cutler was assigned twenty-eight acres of land in the "First Great Divide" and later moved to Lexington, where the cellar of his house is still to be seen. His son, James Cutler (second), served in King Philip's War and was the father of Thomas Cutler, who purchased in 1750 in Warren, Massachusetts, a farm of three hundred acres, which is in the family to-day. Deacon Thomas Cutler, son of Thomas Cutler, was prominent in the history of Warren, Massachusetts, and his son, Ebenezer Cutler, was a lieutenant in the Revolution, Eben Cutler, Mr. Ralph Cutler's father, was a jeweler in Boston and a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1865-6. He was a man of marked integrity, energy, and thrift. Mr. Cutler's mother, whose maiden name was Caroline Elizabeth Holman, was a descendant of Ensign John Holman, one of the original settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, who came from England in the ship "Mary and John" and afterwards served as selectman, and as ensign in the Pequot War. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. Mr. Cutler is also able to trace his ancestry to Governor George Wyllys, Governor William Pynchon, Major William Whiting, Captain Daniel Clark, and the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, a pioneer settler of Ohio and the Western Reserve.

Ralph Cutler's boyhood was spent in the city of Boston and he received his education at the English High School, where he was graduated at the age of sixteen as a "Franklin Medal scholar." He was strong and athletic and was brought up on the principle that what was worth doing at all was worth doing well and he believes that his parents' confidence in his ability to succeed was the greatest inspiration of his life. He was as active mentally as he was physically and he has always enjoyed broad general reading as much as he has golf, tennis, rowing, and baseball, in which he has taken great interest and pleasure.

The first work which Mr. Cutler entered upon after leaving school was in the wholesale grocery business in Boston and his few years' experience in mercantile life was valuable for the knowledge of men and of business methods which he gained thereby. In 1880, when Mr. Cutler was twenty-seven years old, he came to Hartford to become treasurer of the Hartford Trust Company, thus entering upon the banking career which he has pursued ever since. In 1887 he was elected president of the company and became the youngest bank president in the State. He still holds this responsible position, for which his intimate knowledge of the details of banking, his clear judgment, and rare executive ability make him particularly well fitted.

In public affairs Mr. Cutler is as active and as prominent as he is in banking affairs. He is a Republican in political affiliations and in 1883-4 he was a member of the Court of Common Council. He was appointed fire commissioner in 1896 and served two terms of three years each. In 1905 he was appointed commissioner of the Board of Finance under the amended charter of the city of Hartford, and he has been treasurer of the Connecticut Humane Society since its organization in 1880. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, was Gentleman of the Council at the organization of that society in 1893 and is now its treasurer. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Twentieth Century Club, of the Hartford Club and of the Republican Club of Hartford. His religious views connect him with the Congregational Church.

On the sixth of January, 1880, Mr. Cutler was married to Grace Dennis, daughter of Rodney Dennis, a founder and former secretary of the Travelers Insurance Company. Three children, a son and two daughters, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cutler: Charlotte Elizabeth Cutler, born March 2nd, 1882, married November 22nd, 1905, to Joseph H. Woodward, Actuary of State of Connecticut; Ralph Dennis Cutler, born April 16th, 1885; Ruth Holman Cutler, born October 2nd, 1886.

ALFRED SPENCER, JR.

SPENCER, ALFRED, JR., president of the Ætna National Bank of Hartford, was born in Suffield, Hartford County, Connecticut, on October 29th, 1851. He is the son of Alfred Spencer, a prosperous farmer, and Frances Caroline (Reid) Spencer. His ancestors were English. The first to come to America was Thomas Spencer, who settled in Hartford.

Mr. Spencer spent the early days of his life on his father's farm. He was a sturdy youngster and performed the usual tasks expected of a country boy of his day. Early home influences had a great effect upon his later life. The influence of his mother on his moral and spiritual nature was very marked. Among other valuable lessons he was taught that to work was honorable. His school training was received at the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield and later at the Edward Place School at Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

When, in 1872, he started out to earn his own livelihood, a position in the First National Bank at Suffield seemed the most promising one which presented itself. He remained in this bank for nearly twenty years, becoming first bookkeeper and then cashier. In 1891 he moved to Hartford and became cashier in the Ætna National Bank. After being cashier for eight years he, in 1899, became president of the bank, a position which he still holds.

In 1879 Mr. Spencer was married to Ella Susan Nichols. They have had two children, both of whom are living. In politics Mr. Spencer is a Republican, but, although he takes an interest in party affairs, he has never held public office. He attends the Baptist Church, he is prominent in the Masonic Order and is a noble of the Order of the Mystic Shrine. His favorite form of amusement is outdoor sports of all kinds. His entire life has been devoted to the banking business and his success in this line is the result of natural aptitude and persistent effort. He made but one change in his business career. After he became cashier of the bank, which he entered as a messenger, he moved to a larger city to accept a similar position in a larger institution. The story of his career should encourage younger men to have patience and persist in their present occupation, remembering how Mr. Spencer rose from messenger boy to bank president with but one change in his business connections.

WILLIAM DENISON MORGAN

MORGAN, WILLIAM DENISON, was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 19th, 1873. His father, William Gardner Morgan, is a descendant of James Morgan, of Wales, who settled in New London, Connecticut, when the city was only a hamlet,—a few families gathered together for mutual help and protection. His mother, Elizabeth Cook (Hall) Morgan, is a woman of strong though gentle character, and her example was an important influence in her son's spiritual and moral life.

In childhood Mr. Morgan was strong and healthy, and at the age of thirteen began earning a partial livelihood working as a newspaper carrier on both a morning and evening route. This was in addition to his school work, and had the effect, he believes, of making him regular in his habits and giving him the desire to increase his independence. His favorite books during childhood and youth were those of Washington Irving, Dickens, and Thackeray, and later, on banking subjects.

Mr. Morgan had desired and planned to attend a technical college after his course in the common schools of Hartford, but this idea had to be given up, circumstances forbidding its being carried out. In 1890, at sixteen years of age, he decided that it was necessary for him to become self-supporting, and accordingly he took the first position that offered,—that of runner for the Ætna National Bank. Here he has steadily risen, being promoted to the position of general clerk in 1892, discount clerk in 1894, and in 1899 he was elected cashier of the bank, and is still serving in that capacity.

On October 17th, 1900, he married Lucile Snow Couch, of Providence, and they have one child, a daughter. Mr. Morgan is an authority on banking, having given it an exhaustive study, and in 1898, in collaboration with Mr. Henry M. Sperry, published the Bankers' Maturity Guide and Holliday Calendar. Mr. Morgan attends the Episcopal Church, is a member of the Church Club of Hartford, and of the Bachelors' Club of Hartford. He finds his recreation in the companionships which these organizations afford, and in out-of-door sports,—principally hunting, canoeing and horseback riding. In politics he is a Republican.

FRANK LANGDON WILCOX

WILCOX, FRANK LANGDON, represents a family that has been prominent and influential in New England since early Colonial days. On his paternal side Mr. Wilcox is a lineal descendant of John Wilcox, who came from England about 1630, and was one of the original proprietors of Hartford. On his maternal side he is descended from Deacon Paul Peck and the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the latter the famous divine and statesman, and both proprietors of Hartford in 1639. Another distinguished ancestor was Major John Mason, the apostle to the Indians. Several other ancestors, both Peck and Savage by name, fought in the Colonial, Indian, and Revolutionary wars. Mr. Wilcox's ancestors have always been extensive landowners in Berlin and East Berlin and Middletown, Connecticut, and instrumental in building up the industries of those towns.

Samuel Curtis Wilcox and Anna Scoville Peck were Mr. Wilcox's parents. His father was a manufacturer and farmer. He was a man of exceptionable business ability, and his business career was most interesting and prosperous. His marked characteristics were industry, honesty, perseverance, and common sense. He was at various times representative and selectman of his town and an officer in many manufacturing, commercial, and financial institutions. He consolidated various factories manufacturing similar lines into the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company, and was vice-president of the company until his death. He started the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, and was its first president. Until it was absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation it was one of the leading bridge companies in the world. Mr. Wilcox's mother was his "chief inspiration and guide to everything that was good."

The date of Mr. Wilcox's birth was January 6th, 1859; his birthplace Berlin, Hartford County. Brought up in the country and endowed with excellent health, Mr. Wilcox was chiefly interested in out-of-door life and athletic sports. He has always kept up his

J. L. Wilcox

interest in athletics, and his favorite recreations to-day are baseball, cricket, golf, and all outdoor sports. His favorite authors as a boy were Scott and Cooper, but most of his leisure of recent years has been given to general reading.

Beginning his education in a district school Mr. Wilcox continued it at the Berlin Academy. He then prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and went to Trinity College, Hartford, graduating in 1880 with the degree of M.A.

The following fall he began work as a clerk in the office and packing room of the Kensington factory of the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company. Parental wishes and his own "natural affinity" determined this course. His desire for success was an outgrowth of family and personal pride.

Mr. Wilcox rose rapidly to responsible business positions. In 1885 he became manager of the Kensington plant, the company in which he began as clerk, and later became the vice-president of the company. After the Kensington plant was destroyed by fire, Mr. Wilcox became associated with the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, and was its treasurer from 1890 to 1900. He is director in several corporations and banks. In 1893 he was Republican representative from Berlin, and in 1903 he was senator from the second district. He has held several of the minor offices in his native town; been chairman of some of the important legislative committees and was president of the Connecticut Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904. He has taken an active part in the Second Congregational Church, Berlin, and is the superintendent of its Sunday school. He is a member of the college fraternity of "Delta Psi," of the Knights Templar and other Masonic Orders, of the Engineers Club of New York, the Hardware Club of New York, the Hartford Club, the New Britain Club, and the Country Club of Farmington. He is also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut, and Judge Advocate on the staff of the first Company of Governor's Foot Guards.

The secret of Mr. Wilcox's success lies in the virtues which he recommends as antidotes for failure—"Promptness, square dealing, industry, and temperance."

EDWARD BROWN BENNETT

BENNETT, HON. EDWARD BROWN, lawyer, postmaster of Hartford, president of the Farmington River Power Company, and of the Hartford City Gas Light Company, and holder of many public offices, was born in Hampton, Windham County, Connecticut, April 12th, 1842. His early ancestors were sturdy New England farmers, the first of whom came from England to Ipswich, Massachusetts, and later to Hampton, Connecticut. Mr. Bennett's father was William Bennett, a farmer, who was representative in the General Assembly, selectman, and otherwise prominent in the public life of the community. Mr. Bennett's mother was Marina Brown Bennett.

Until he was eighteen years old Edward Bennett lived on his father's farm, attending school in season, and "farming" the rest of the time. He left home in 1860 to take a two years' course at Williston Seminary, after which he entered Yale University and was graduated in 1866. He then returned to Hampton and studied law with Gov. Chauncey F. Cleveland, and afterwards with Franklin Chamberlain in Hartford. He was admitted to the Windham County Bar in 1868, and began to practice law in his native town, and in 1869 he opened a law office in Hartford. In the same year in which he began his legal practice, that is in 1868, he was made representative to the General Assembly of Connecticut, and the following year he was made assistant clerk of the House, and in 1870 he was made clerk of the Senate. From 1872-3 he was clerk of the Hartford Police Court, and in 1872 he was made a member of the Common Council. From 1878 to 1891 he served as judge of the Hartford City Court. In May, 1891, he became postmaster of Hartford and served until 1896, and in 1900 he was reappointed and still holds the office. He has always been a strong supporter of the Republican party, and has served on the State central committee as its secretary.

In addition to his profession and his public offices Judge Bennett has had many business interests. He has been president and treasurer of the Farmington River Power Company since 1890, and president of the Hartford City Gas Light Company since 1894. He is a director of the American School for the Deaf at Hartford. He is a member of no secret societies or Masonic orders. His religious connections are with the Asylum Hill Congregational Church. Always blessed with robust health, Judge Bennett delights in physical activity. When in college he was on the 'Varsity crew for three years. Bicycling is his favorite exercise now.

Mrs. Bennett, whom he married in April, 1877, was Alice Howard, daughter of the Hon. James L. Howard. Their home is at 67 Collins Street, Hartford.

GEORGE DUTTON WATROUS

WATROUS, GEORGE DUTTON, D.C.L., attorney at law, instructor in Yale Law School, and one of New Haven's well known citizens, was born in that city September 18th, 1858. His father was George Henry Watrous, a lawyer and president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad from 1879 to 1887 and a leader in local affairs, who was several times a member of the General Assembly. He was characterized by a high sense of honor and justice and by an extraordinary capacity for hard work. Mr. Watrous's mother was Harriet Joy (Dutton) Watrous, a daughter of Governor Henry Dutton, who died when he was but thirteen years old, but whose influence was especially strong on his moral and spiritual life.

After the regular course at the common schools and a year at Professor Henness's German school George D. Watrous spent six years at Hopkins Grammar School and then entered Yale University. He took his B.A. degree in 1879 and during the following year he earned his living by teaching a private school of his own at Litchfield, Connecticut. In 1880 he entered Yale Law School, where he remained a year. He then spent a year at Columbia Law School and then a year abroad, after which he returned to the Yale Law School and took his LL.B. degree in 1883 and his M.L. degree in 1884. He supported himself by tutoring during almost his entire course in the law school and he continued his studies until 1890, when he took the degree of D.C.L. From 1892 to 1895 he was an assistant professor in the Yale Law School and in 1895 he was made professor and has filled the chair ever since. He has praticed law in New Haven ever since his admission to the bar in 1883 and his practice has been active and varied.

In addition to his work as a lawyer and as an educator George Dutton Watrous has been identified wth many business and municipal interests. He is a director in several local corporations, including the New Haven Water Company, the New Haven Gas

Light Company and the City Bank and he was a director in the local street railway company until they sold out in 1904. He has served on the boards of councilmen and aldermen and was a member of the commission to draft a new charter for New Haven in 1893-1894. In 1905 he was appointed a member of the Commission on Uniform Municipal Charters. He has been a director in the Free Public Library of New Haven. In politics he has always been an adherent of the Republican party. He is a member of the American Bar Association, of the American Historical Association, of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of the American Forestry Association, the National Geographic Society, of the University Club of New York, the Graduates Club, the Union League and Quinnipiack clubs of New Haven and of the Deta Kappa Epsilon and other college fraternities. He attends the Center Church (Congregational). His most congenial out-of-door recreations are bicycle riding, tennis, and gardening. Mrs. Watrous was Bertha Agnes Downer, whom he married on June 7th, 1888, and by whom he has had six children, all now living.

As an educator, scholar, and lawyer George Dutton Watrous is generally recognized as an earnest and hard-working man. He believes that hard work under the spur of necessity has taught him the most important and valuable of all lessons and has had the greatest influence ever exerted upon his life and its success.

EDWARD KEELER LOCKWOOD

LOCKWOOD, EDWARD KEELER, merchant and prominent citizen of Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut, was born there on the fourteenth of November, 1828. On his father's side he is of English descent and his mother's ancestors, the Keelers, came from Scotland. His grandfather, Aaron Keeler, was in the War of 1812 and his sons, John, Nathan, and Seth, went West to help found Norwalk, Ohio. Mr. Lockwood's father, Carmi Lockwood, a manufacturer of woolen and cotton goods, was a leading citizen of Norwalk and was selectman, bank director, treasurer and director of the Norwalk Gas Light Company, and vestryman of St. Paul's Church. He was a man of careful mental habits and firm determination in the proper performance of all duties. Mr. Lockwood's mother was Laura Keeler Lockwood, a woman of admirable character and strong moral influence.

The boy, Edward Lockwood, was a typical country boy, healthy and active and brought up to understand the necessity of forming industrious habits by doing necessary chores around the house and farm before and after school hours. He was educated at Professor Coffin's Academy and Professor Storrs Hall Academy. He was extremely studious and always strove to be at the head of all his classes. In 1847 he began work as a clerk in his father's store and remained in that capacity until he became of age, when he was given an active interest in the business. The occupation of merchant was chosen both through parental advice and personal preference, and he has continued in the mercantile business throughout his entire life. He succeeded his father as director of the Norwalk Gas Light Company and as director in the National Bank of Norwalk. He was also, at one time, director of the First National Bank of South Norwalk and is now a trustee of the Norwalk Savings Society. From 1865 to 1867 Mr. Lockwood was selectman of Norwalk.

In church interests as well as in business and public affairs Mr. Lockwood has followed his father's worthy example. In 1865 he was made a vestryman of St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, in 1882 he became junior warden and in 1903 senior warden of that church. He was parish treasurer for sixteen years and is now chairman of the finance committee and of the committee on repairs and supplies for the parish. In politics Mr. Lockwood was formerly a Whig and is now a Republican. He has been through all the chairs in Our Brothers' Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., and was once treasurer of that lodge, but he took a card of withdrawal forty years ago because he did not have time to attend to fraternal matters. On the 24th of October, 1854, Mr. Lockwood married Harriet S. Warner of East Haddam, Connecticut. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood.

Mr. Lockwood condenses the advice which the experiences of a long and fruitful life enable him to give with especial import and says, very simply, "Get an education and cultivate proper observance of all laws."

WILLIAM AVERY GRIPPIN

GRIPPIN, WILLIAM AVERY, president of the Bridgeport Malleable Iron Company, of the Troy Malleable Iron Company of Troy, New York, and of the Vulcan Iron Works of New Britain, Connecticut, was born in Corinth, Saratoga County, New York, February 23rd, 1851. The ancestry of the Grippin family is traced to Welch and English origin. Their first emigration was to Vermont, but later they settled in Corinth, New York. Elijah Grippin, Mr. Grippin's great-grandfather, participated in the Revolutionary War from 1776 to 1783. Mr. Grippin's parents were Alonzo J. Grippin and Mary Burritt. His father was a farmer of Corinth and a man highly respected. His most marked characteristics were a sincere Christian spirit and high moral principles. His mother was a woman of deep spirituality and her influence on her son was very pronounced.

Mr. Grippin, though not a strong boy, enjoyed the duties and tasks of his early country life and considers these early days of labor on the farm as most beneficial to his health and character, adding that, "the influence of work well done is for good with boy as with man." He was devoted to books, especially the Bible and historical works.

While experiencing no serious difficulties in acquiring an education, Mr. Grippin received a very brief one, consisting of that offered by the country, district, and village public schools and the academy at Ballston Spa, New York, and terminating when he was fifteen. This, however, was supplemented by a commercial course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, in the spring and summer of 1869.

In September, 1869, Mr. Grippin began his business life at general office work with a firm manufacturing malleable iron castings at Troy, New York. He took this step from personal preference, guided by what he terms "providential circumstances," actuated by the firm belief that, "if anything is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well and that advancement and success are sure to follow

Wm. A. Grippin.

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consistent action in this line." That Mr. Grippin began his career with the proper ideas for a young man is amply proved by the highly important positions to which he has been elected in the industrial world. In 1884 he became president of the Troy Malleable Iron Company, which position he still holds, and treasurer of the Bridgeport Malleable Iron Company, of which he became vice-president in July, 1904, and president in November of the same year. Since November, 1890, he has been president of the Vulcan Iron Works of New Britain. He is director in several other manufacturing companies, and in the Pequonnock National Bank of Bridgeport and the Century Bank of the City of New York.

Between 1894 and 1904 Mr. Grippin served two unexpired terms and one full three year term on the Board of Apportionment and Taxation of Bridgeport. He is a member of the Seaside Club, of the Contemporary Club, of the Bridgeport Yacht Club, and the Scientific Historical Society of Bridgeport. In politics Mr Grippin is identified with the Republican party, from which he has never turned his allegiance on any national issue, though on local issues he favors the best man regardless of party. In religious views Mr. Grippin is a Baptist, and is very prominent and active in church work as will be seen from the following: From October, 1896, to October, 1900, he was president of the Connecticut Baptist Convention, and since April, 1904, has served on the executive board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York. He was president of the Baptist Social Union of Connecticut during 1901-1902 and continues an active member.

On November 10th, 1875, Mr. Grippin married Adell Jackson of Ballston Spa, New York. They have two children, a son, William Jackson, general manager and treasurer of the Bridgeport Malleable Iron Company, and a daughter, Edna Adell. Mr. Grippin's home, since 1884, has been at Marina Park, Bridgeport, Connecticut, with a summer home, "Blythewood," at Lake George, New York.

Beginning like so many of our foremost American citizens, in the simple, healthy, industrious life of farming, Mr. Grippin has made his way with rapid strides to places of recognized importance in the business world. Along the pathway of business success he has gathered a broad culture and lively spiritual interests. To young men who would succeed in life he says: "Be prompt, systematic, thorough, honest, industrious, and temperate; stand firmly for principle, avoid debt, and strive to keep expenditures well within income. If you do not find just what you would like to do, take what you can find and do it so well that something more desirable will follow as a natural result. Do not wait for something to turn up, but turn up something,—in other words, make opportunities."

BURTON MANSFIELD

MANSFIELD, BURTON, one of the foremost members of the New Haven bar, was born in Hamden, New Haven County, Connecticut, April 4th, 1856. He is the son of Jesse Merrick Mansfield and Catharine Betsey (Warner) Mansfield. His father was a prosperous farmer and business man in Hamden, where he held the position of selectman and other town offices. Four years after the birth of his son he moved to the city. Mr. Mansfield's ancestors were among the early English settlers in New England; the first to arrive in this country were Richard and Gilian Mansfield, who came to New Haven in 1639.

Young Mansfield was a strong, healthy boy, who spent the first years of his life in the country. He was fortunate in being able to receive a careful school and university training before starting out for himself in life, but even when a boy he had each day his regular tasks to perform, many of them involving manual labor. It was no doubt in this manner that he developed the habits of industry and perseverance which have characterized his life's work. After attending the Eaton public school in New Haven, he went to the Rectory School in Hamden, and later to the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, where he was prepared for Yale College. He was graduated from Yale with the class of 1875, receiving the degree of Ph.B. He then became a clerk in the Probate Court in New Haven, a position which he held for one year. Having decided to adopt the legal profession, he matriculated at the Yale Law School and in 1878 received his degree of LL.B. The same year he was admitted to the bar in New Haven, and began a legal practice, which he has continued without interruption, allowing no foreign considerations to interfere with his professional work. Equipped with the best legal preparation offered by one of the first law schools in the country, and endowed with natural ability, patience, and perseverance, he has worked hard and achieved success. His high standing in the community is due to what he has accomplished in his legal

On the sixth of November, 1878, Mr. Pond married Ella Antoinette Goodwin. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Pond two are now living, Edgar LeRoy Pond, Jr., born December 26th, 1883, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1904, now in Yale Law School, and Dwight Warren, born September 24th, 1889, now in high school. The family home is at Terryville.

Weighing his failures and successes in life, Mr. Pond says: "I have failed partly by lack of confidence in my own ability. I am sure that such success as I have had in life has been gained by carrying out to the best of my ability whatever responsibility was placed upon me, whether it was small or great. My advice to young men is, 'Whatever you attempt to do, *do it.*' "

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WILLIAM BRADDOCK CLARK

CLARK, WILLIAM BRADDOCK, president of the Ætna (Fire) Insurance Company, is a man who stands well up in the front ranks of the workers in this country whose lives are an impelling force of good to others. His constant watchword through life has been "get to the head," and through his own individual efforts he stands to-day foremost in the profession with which he has been identified for nearly a half century.

Mr. Clark was born in Hartford, Connecticut, June 29th, 1841. He was the son of Abel N. Clark and Emily I. (Braddock) Clark. The family, several generations back, is of fine old English stock, but since the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620 it has been connected with the making and preservation of the institutions of this country. Late in the year 1635 John Clark, the first of the name in America, removed from his temporary home in Cambridge, Massachusetts (formerly Newton), to Hartford, in company with other settlers of the State. His name appears on the monument to Hartford's fathers which stands in the historic old Center burying ground. Through Matthew, John, and Abel Clark the family descended to Revolutionary times. Abel Clark was one of the signers of the famous document of September 3rd, 1775, agreeing to go to the relief of the besieged inhabitants of Boston. Another ancestor, his paternal grandfather, served in the War of 1812.

Mr. Clark's father, Abel N. Clark, was for many years editor and proprietor of the *Hartford Courant,* and was recognized as a man of great industry, intelligence, and fidelity, and his comparatively premature death was a keen loss, not only to his family, but to the State and city. The son, William B., inherited many of the estimable traits of the father and, being an indefatigable worker and organizer, he has more than doubled his ten talents.

His early education was acquired at the old North School in Hartford. This was supplemented by a year at the New Britain High School and a course at Gallup's "College Green" school in Trinity

Street. As a boy Mr. Clark had rather a marked taste for mechanics, but as he lived in a literary, rather than a mechanical, atmosphere these tastes were never materially developed, and when he left school it was to enter his father's newspaper office. Showing no especial aptitude for this business, he decided, after a year's trial, that his father's profession need not necessarily become his own, and he severed his connection with the *Courant*. Mr. Clark then accepted a position in the office of the Phœnix Insurance Company, of Hartford, and entered on a business career, which has always gone steadily onward and upward. Here he continued in a subordinate position for six years. At the end of that time his unflagging interest and zeal for his work were recognized and he was elected to the secretaryship of the company, a high honor for a man in his twenty-third year. A little later, having been tendered the office of assistant secretary of the Ætna Insurance Company, he left the Phœnix to enter a larger field of activity. He soon made himself a power in the new company by his splendid work, unfailing good nature, and courteous manners. In 1888, Mr. Clark was chosen by unanimous vote to fill the position of vice-president. His thirty years of training in all branches of the work was soon felt, and the fortunes of the company took an immediate leap forward. It was only a matter of time when a career so marked by high ability, integrity, and judgment would be given the crowning honor. This came in 1892, on his unanimous election to the office of president of the Ætna Insurance Company, oddly enough on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the company. Mr. Clark's course as president of this great organization is well known. He is extremely popular with the large number of agents which the company has in nearly every state in the Union, and his success, coming as it has from continual application to the details of his business and a resolution to let each promotion be only the means to gain another, has been of real encouragement and inspiration to them. While Mr. Clark is next to the youngest president among those of the various Hartford companies, he is the oldest fire underwriter in point of years of service in Hartford. He is now in his forty-ninth year of active work in the insurance business.

He married Caroline H. Robbins, daughter of Philemon E. Robbins of Hartford, in May, 1863, who died in June, 1902. Five children were born to them, two sons and three daughters, but only the daughters have survived. Mr. Clark has traveled extensively in this country, but his tastes are domestic, he is essentially a home body, and the pleasures of his family circle have always been paramount to those of club life. He has a fine library in his beautiful home on Farmington Avenue, and is a close student of affairs of the day.

He is an active member of the Connecticut Historical Society and of the New England Society; a director of the Travelers Insurance Company, the City Bank, the First National Bank, the Fidelity Company, and several other organizations of the kind. He is a trustee of the Society for Savings, the Mechanics Savings Bank, and of the Holland Trust Company of New York City; he is one of the corporation of the Hartford Hospital and a trustee of the Retreat for the Insane. He was president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for 1896 and 1897, but declined reëlection after most urgent requests to serve again.

Mr. Clark served as an alderman from the old third ward from 1880 to 1882, and was chairman of the ordinance and printing committees. In 1882 he was appointed one of the board of water commissioners and served there for nine years, being re-appointed for two terms. In 1890 he was one of the famous committee on Outdoor Alms which brought about important reforms in city affairs.

With the same interest which he manifests in everything he undertakes Mr. Clark has gone into politics. He is a staunch Republican and a member of the Republican Club of Hartford. He was a member of the noted "Wide Awakes" and took an active interest in the doings of the organization in 1861, just before he attained his majority. He is treasurer of the civil organization of the "Wide Awakes" and paymaster on Major Rathbun's staff. He was one of the presidents and vice-presidents of the Veteran Corps of the Governor's Foot Guard, in which command his father was also much interested.

Mr. Clark is connected with the First Baptist Church, being a working member of the same, and is a generous supporter of all its benevolent and charitable works.

His recreation is taken out of doors, gaining the muscle power necessary for work in these times of competition. He is an enthusiastic oarsman and has been interested in rowing for many years, serving as one of the fleet captains of the old Hartford navy before the war. Most of his vacation hours are spent in this sport in his summer home near Fenwick.

Through his whole life William Braddock Clark has been dominated by the resolution to achieve success through work. All that he has gained has been by honesty to himself and his employer. He is rounding out his life in a manner that should be a working example to every young man. Beginning at the lowest rung of the ladder he has gained the topmost, testing and being tested. Probably if his life were to be lived over again there would be found few things which could have been done more painstakingly or with more thought as to consequences. A man of real worth to community and country is Mr. Clark, the character of man who has vindicated the spirit of the handful of men from whom he came, who blazed the trail through the wilderness and opened up the promised land for us. He is essentially an American gentleman in all that the term implies.

On August 30th, 1905, Mr. Clark married Mrs. Rachel W. Ewing, at New Hartford, Connecticut.

ABRAM HEATON ROBERTSON

ROBERTSON, ABRAM HEATON, lawyer and public man, was born in New Haven, New Haven County, Connecticut, September 25th, 1850. He traces his ancestry to Deputy-Governor Stephen Goodyear of Connecticut, who came from England sometime between 1660 and 1670, and to Samuel Robertson, who came from Scotland in 1780 and was a merchant in Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. Robertson's father was John Brownlee Robertson, by profession a physician, a man beloved for his courtesy and kindness of heart. He was alderman of the city of New Haven, a member of the General Assembly from New Haven, secretary of state of Connecticut and postmaster and mayor of New Haven. Mr. Robertson's mother was Mabel Maria Heaton, a woman of strong character and uplifting influence.

Brought up in a city and in an intellectual home atmosphere and blessed with good health Mr. Robertson had no difficulty in acquiring the education he naturally desired. His chief interests as a boy were in athletics and reading. His favorite books were those on history and travel, and he has continued through his later life to find these subjects the most helpful and interesting ones, outside of his professional studies as a lawyer. He attended the Russell Military Academy in New Haven and then attended the Hopkins Grammar School there. He was graduated from the Yale Academic Department in 1872 and from the Columbia Law School in 1874 with the degree of LL.B. Twenty years later, in 1894, Trinity College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M.

In 1875 Mr. Robertson began the practice of law in New Haven and the following year he married Graziella Ridgway, by whom he has had three children. He has continued steadily in the practice of law and his rise in his profession has been proportionally constant. Both in connection with his profession and outside of it he has held many public offices. From 1878 to 1882 he was alderman of New Haven. From 1880 to 1882 he was a member of the General Assemity and during that time he served on the committees on railroad, contested elections, and the judiciary. He was State senator in 1885 and 1886, judge of probate court for district of New Haven from 1887 to 1895, corporation counsel for New Haven from 1899 to 1901, Democratic candidate for governor of Connecticut in 1904 and Democratic nominee for United States senator in 1905. Judge Robertson was an aide on Governor Ingersoll's staff from 1873 to 1877 with the rank of colonel.

Added to his public services and his professional work Judge Robertson has many business, social, and church interests. He is a director in the Southern New England Telephone Company, in the New Haven Gas Light Company, the New Haven County National Bank, the New Haven Ice Company, the Naugatuck Railroad Company, the Meriden, Middletown and Waterbury Railroad Company, the Northampton Railroad Company, and the Young Men's Institute of New Haven. He is a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven, of the University Club of New York, the Psi Upilson College Fraternity, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Yale secret society of Wolf's Head. In creed he is an Episcopalian and he is a warden of Trinity Church, New Haven. His favorite recreation is horseback riding. Mr. Robertson has written several treatises on municipal government and various opinions on questions of municipal law in the Municipal Year Book, which embody his great public spirit and clear insight into legal and municipal affairs.

LEWIS ORSMOND BRASTOW

BRASTOW, LEWIS ORSMOND, D.D., professor of practical theology at Yale University, is a native of Maine. He was born in Brewer, Penobscot County, on March 23rd, 1834, the son of Deodat Brastow and Eliza Blake Brastow. His father's ancestors were English, his mother's maternal ancestors French, and representatives of both sides were among the settlers in Massachusetts in the eighteenth century. Also they were to be found among the fighters for independence in the Revolutionary War, one paternal ancestor on the staff of General Washington. Deodat Brastow was a generous, frank man, of intellectual vivacity and of much forcefulness. Following the business of a merchant, he was also deeply interested in all that pertained to education and held various offices connected with the public school system.

Lewis Orsmond Brastow was blessed with a strong constitution—healthy, robust, and active. As a boy he was fond of boating, of natural scenery, and of mountain climbing. During his village life his work at gardening, caring for the live stock, handling carpenter's tools and the like gave him appreciation of the training of the hand and eye and of the value of attention, trustworthiness, and sentiment, whatever the task. Over his moral and spiritual upbringing, his father and mother exerted a powerful influence. While a lover of books and having a predilection for the study of foreign languages, he believes that the lines of reading which have had most effect upon his career are classical and English literature, history, philosophy, and standard works in theology.

Fitting himself for college under private tutors, he entered Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., and received his degree of B.A. in 1857. His high stand won him membership in Phi Beta Kappa and he also was a member of Alpha Delta Phi. Such had been the religious bent of his life that he went at once to Bangor Theological Seminary, where, after a full course in divinity, he was graduated in 1860. His Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of D.D. and in 1885 Yale gave him the degree of M.A.

His first pastorate was with the South Congregational Church at Saint Johnsbury, Vt., 1861 to 1873. During part of this time, from September, 1862, to July, 1863, he was serving in the field as chaplain of the Twelfth Regiment of Vermont Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War. From September, 1873, to May, 1884, he was pastor of the First Congregational Church of Burlington, Vt. Then he was appointed professor of practical theology in the Yale Divinity School, a position which he has held since 1885.

His regard for the general public welfare has led him to give of his services in the interests of good civil government, and in addition to his lectures on theological topics he has delivered occasional addresses on educational and political subjects. In 1880 he was chosen a member of the Vermont Constitutional Convention. In politics he is an Independent, but has voted the Democratic national ticket since James G. Blaine was nominated for the presidency by the Republicans in 1884. In ecclesiastical affiliations he is a Congregationalist. In 1904 he published a work entitled, "Representative Modern Preachers."

For exercise the professor has indulged in long rambles, horseback riding and boating. He is a member of a literary club in New Haven.

He married Miss Martha Brewster Ladd on May 15th, 1872. They have had three children, all of whom are living. The professor's home is at No. 116 Cottage Street, New Haven.

Asked what suggestions he would offer to young Americans as to principles, methods, and habits which he believed would contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals in our American life and would most help young people to attain true success in life, the doctor replied: "A high conception of the value of individual manhood, conscientious fidelity to trusts, strong moral convictions, courageous devotion to principles, freedom from bondage to any man or set of men."

HERBERT KNOX SMITH

SMITH, HERBERT KNOX, lawyer, deputy commissioner of corporations, former member of legislature and many times a public officer, whose home is in Hartford, Connecticut, was born in Chester, Hampden County, Massachusetts, November 17th, 1869. His early ancestors in this country were Robert Smith, born in 1700 and a member of the Long Island family of St. George's Manor, and Judith Fountain, his wife, born in Greenwich, Connecticut, 1724. Mr. Smith's father was Edward Alfred Smith, a Congregational clergyman and fellow of the Yale University Corporation, a man of high character and of great modesty and unselfishness. Mr. Smith's mother was Melissa E. Knox Smith. He was brought up in the country and the love of nature and rural life was one of his strongest boyhood traits. History, law, and economics were his favorite fields of study and reading. He attended private school and then entered the Lawrenceville Preparatory School. He was an ardent devotee of baseball, tennis, shooting, camping, and all out-of-door sports, and while at Lawrenceville he played on the school nine. He entered Yale Academic Department with the class of 1891 and after his graduation entered the Yale Law School, where he received his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1895.

In October, 1895, the fall following his completion of the law course, Mr. Smith began legal practice in Hartford and he continued in the general practice of law in that city until 1903, when he went to Washington to take his present government position. In addition to his practice Mr. Smith has had many business and public positions. Since 1899 he has been a director of the American School for the Deaf; from 1900 to 1903 he was chairman of the First Ecclesiastical Society (Congregational) of Hartford; from 1900 to 1903 he was chairman of the Sixth Ward Republican Committee; he served two terms, 1900-1902, on the Hartford Common Council; he represented Hartford in the State Legislature in the term 1903-1905 and was a member of the judiciary committee of that legislature; he was chairman of the Republican Town Committee in 1903, acting solicitor of the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903, a member of the United States Commission of Investigation upon the Slocum Disaster in 1904, and he has been a delegate to various city and state political conventions.

At present Mr. Smith is Deputy Commissioner of Corporations at Washington, to which position he was appointed in August, 1903; he is a trustee of the Hartford Theological Seminary and of the Wadsworth Atheneum, a member of the Park Board of Hartford, and a director in the Farmington Savings Bank. He is an active Yale alumnus and was for three years secretary and treasurer of the Yale Alumni Association of Hartford. He is a member of the scholarly college society of Phi Beta Kappa, of the Elihu Club of Yale, of the Yale Club of New York, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and the Hartford Club of his home city.

Though Herbert Knox Smith is still a young man he has accomplished a great deal more than many a man of much riper years and his advice is as forceful and adequate as though it had the weight of a long life's experience behind it. He believes that "the best and most necessary form of patriotism is active attention to civic duties, and that the basis for the most lasting success in life is honesty, the maintenance of unselfish ideals of service, and the thorough performance of all work, no matter how unimportant."

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F. W. Marsh

FRANCIS WANZER MARSH

MARSH, FRANCIS WANZER, banker, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, was born near New Milford, Litchfield County, Connecticut, December 18th, 1846. He is descended from William Marsh of Boston, a commissary in the Indian War in 1636 who was wounded in the Narragansett fight. This William was a brother of James Marsh of Kent, England, a captain in the royal army who was beheaded by Charles I. at Hedgehill, which tragedy was the cause of William leaving college and coming to America. On his mother's side Mr. Marsh is descended from Daniel and Mary Brownson Hine of Waterbury, founders of the Hine family in America. His parents were Laura Hine and John Buckley Marsh, a farmer, whose most pronounced characteristics were love of home and family, strict integrity, and hard, strenuous industry. The home life of this family was ideal in its simplicity, in its Christian atmosphere, and in the devotion of each member to the others. There were nine other children beside Mr. Marsh and, as the family means were most moderate, he had plenty of hard work to do in his boyhood and his education was confined to that of country schools. He helped on the farm at home and attended school until he was seventeen, when he went to work in a country store. In 1866, when he was twenty years old, Mr. Marsh took a position in a dry goods store in Bridgeport, remaining there one year, and going from that position into the insurance business and savings bank, where he remained until 1886. Commencing as office boy he was promoted from time to time until he became treasurer of the bank.

In 1886 a partnership was formed, Marsh, Merwin & Lemmon, combining private banking with insurance and real estate. The business grew steadily along all three lines until about 1901 when the firm organized two companies, the Bridgeport Trust Company, with a charter from the State of Connecticut, which has now a capital of $200,000 with a fine surplus, and the Bridgeport Land and Title Company, also with a State charter, which has now a capital of $100,000. The building up of these companies has been Mr. Marsh's life work, and as president of the trust company he has a position of well merited prominence in the banking world. The forces which he has brought to bear in the attainment of his success have been a constant determination to labor honorably for a position in life, and pride in doing well everything he had to do.

Outside of his business life, and by no means secondary to it, Mr. Marsh's greatest interest has been in his church life. He is a Presbyterian in his religious affiliations, and his activity in the work of that church has taken much of his time. He has been an elder of the First Presbyterian Church, Sunday school superintendent, director and treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of both local and state committees on Christian Endeavor work. His church work, business interests, and home life have so fully occupied Mr. Marsh that he has never held or wished public office, though he is a consistent and loyal Republican.

On May 17th, 1871, Mr. Marsh married Emma Clifford Wilson, who is a daughter of the late Isaac Wilson, a highly respected citizen of early Bridgeport and at one time a member of the city council; he was descended from the old Wilson family of Leeds, England, upon whose land the city was built. Mrs. Marsh's mother was Miss Elizabeth Shepard, a direct descendant in the eighth generation from William Bradford, Colonial Governor of Plymouth, Massachusetts. A daughter of his son, Major William Bradford, married Samuel Shepard of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mrs. Marsh is an active member in various literary, social, and musical clubs; a director in the Y. W. C. A., the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A., and a daughter of the Mary Silliman Chapter D. A. R. and former recording secretary. She is an active member of the First Presbyterian Church, a teacher in the Sunday school, and a leader in philanthropic church work. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Egbert Shepard, Violet Shepard, Clifford Wanzer and Mabel Rhoades. Their home is at 852 Park Avenue, Bridgeport.

Mr. Marsh's success as a man and as a banker is plainly accounted for in the precepts he gives to others and which have undoubtedly guided his career. He advocates first of all "high ideals of purity, honesty, and industry," and says, "Abide your time while hard at work; think more of how you are doing than what you are getting. Help the other fellow. Make him work hard to get ahead of you, but if he does, tell him you are glad."

MORRIS FRANKLIN TYLER

TYLER, MORRIS FRANKLIN, lawyer, president of the Southern New England Telephone Company, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, August 12th. 1848. His father, Morris Tyler, was a wholesale manufacturer of boots and shoes in New Haven, Connecticut, a man of uprightness and directness, who served his native city as councilman, as alderman, and as mayor, and his state as lieutenant governor in 1871 and 1872. He married Mary Frisbie, daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Frisbie) Butler of Westport, New York State.

Morris Franklin Tyler was a strong and hearty child, and early showed his interest in books and study. He was brought up in the city and was afforded every advantage that could serve to train his mind and, after leaving the public grammar school, was graduated at the Hillhouse High School and at once matriculated at Yale University, where he was graduated A.B. 1870, A.M. 1873, and LL.B. 1873. Adopting the profession of law was the result of circumstances which seemed to lead up to it and he was admitted to the bar immediately after taking his bachelor degree at Yale University Law School. He opened a law office in New Haven, Connecticut, July 1st, 1873.

His early political affiliation was with the Republican party, but the incidents attending the campaign between the Republican candidate for president, James G. Blaine, and Grover Cleveland, the candidate of the Democratic party, compelled him to vote with the Democrats and from that time he has remained independent in politics. His church affiliation is with the Congregational denomination. In March, 1883, he was elected president of the Southern New England Telephone Company, and the growth of this enterprise has occurred under his management. He served as executive secretary to Governor Hobart B. Bigelow of Connecticut in 1881 and 1882. He was instructor in jurisprudence in Yale University, 1893-94, full professor of law 1894-99, and treasurer of the corporation 1899-1904. He is a member of the Union League, Grolier and Yale clubs of New York City and of the Quinnipiack and Graduates Clubs of New Haven, Connecticut.

Mr. Tyler is a man of strong personality and keen judgment, unique among presidents of public service corporations. He has strong views upon the subject of the obligations owed to the public by these corporations, and is the first president of one of them, the Southern New England Telephone Company, to issue new stock to stockholders at a figure considerably in advance of par, thus anticipating legislation of that import. A lover of literature and nature, a professional man by education, and a corporation manager by position, he represents a type destined to prevail and dominate in the years to come.

He was married November 5th, 1873, to Delia Talman, daughter of Victor Gifford and Georgiana (Mallory) Audubon of New York City, and of the five children born of this marriage four are now living. The children living are Victor Morris Tyler, secretary of the Southern New England Telephone Company, Ernest Franklin Tyler, an artist in New York City, Leonard Sanford Tyler, and Audubon Tyler. His daughter, Mary Tyler, died in November, 1902, at the age of seventeen years and eleven months.

FRANK ALBERT WALLACE

WALLACE, FRANK ALBERT, president of the R. Wallace and Son's Manufacturing Company, of Wallingford, New Haven County, Connecticut, was born in that town September 23rd, 1857. He is a descendant of James Wallace, who came from Scotland to Ireland and later to Blandford, Massachusetts, in early colonial days. His father was Robert Wallace, one of the most progressive and prominent manufacturers of his day, a man whose originality and persistent application left a marked influence on the history of American industry. He was the pioneer manufacturer of German silver in America, and started the largest concern devoted to the manufacture of flat silverware in the world. Mr. Wallace's mother was Harriet Moulthroup, a woman who exerted a powerful influence upon the moral life of her son.

As a boy Mr Wallace was healthy and strong. He was brought up in the country, attended the common schools there, and always had plenty of work to do outside of school hours.

In 1873 Mr. Wallace began his life work as a manufacturer by entering his father's employ. The concern then manufactured exclusively for the Meriden Britannia Company, but in 1876 the business took on much larger proportions and began the rapid development which has made it the largest of its kind in the world. From the moment the company started to market its own productions Mr. Wallace was determined to win the utmost success as a silversmith, and the fact that he is now president of an industry that has salesrooms in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and London shows the full realization of this desire for success. Mr. Wallace has been workman, director, superintendent, secretary and, since 1892, president of the company, and the growth of the business has been as rapid and as just as his own rise in position. His career proves the value of a thorough mastery of one business and of a single aim in life, that of doing one thing thoroughly and well. Mr. Wallace has never held public office, though he is a staunch Republican. His business interests, outside of his own company, are presidency and directorship in the First National Bank of Wallingford and directorship in the Wallingford Company. He is also a director in the New Haven County Anti-tuberculosis Society. He has been president of the Wallace Purchasing Company since 1894.

In private life Mr. Wallace has much that is of interest. In creed he is a Congregationalist. Socially he is a member of the Union League Club of New Haven. His favorite diversions are fly fishing and automobiling. In June, 1884, Mr. Wallace married Zula Custer, and in December, 1898, he married his second wife, Sarah Rose Manning. He has four children, Barbara Manning, Jean Atwater, Robert, and Floyd.

HORACE DUTTON TAFT

TAFT, HORACE DUTTON, educator and head master of the Taft School at Watertown, Litchfield County, Connecticut, was born in Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio, on December 28th, 1861. His earliest ancestor in this country was Robert Taft, who came from England and settled in Massachusetts about 1670. Mr. Taft's father, Alphonso Taft, a lawyer, was judge of the Superior Court in Cincinnati, Secretary of War, Attorney General, United States minister to Austria and to Russia. Mr. Taft's brother, William Howard Taft, former governor of the Philippine Islands, is now Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Taft lived in Cincinnati until he was twenty-five years old. He prepared for college in the Woodward High School and then entered Yale College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1883. He was a member of the Skull and Bones Society and of Psi Upsilon. After a year abroad he entered the Cincinnati Law School. He did not graduate, but was admitted to the bar before the end of his course. He practiced law for a year in partnership with his father, Alphonso Taft, and Henry N. Morris, under the firm name of Taft, Morris & Taft. In 1887, however, he abandoned the practice of the law and accepted an appointment as tutor in Latin in Yale University, his purpose being to enter upon educational work and eventually to establish a school. He held the tutorship for three years and in 1890 established a school at Pelham Manor, New York. In 1893 he moved the school to Watertown, Connecticut, where it now is. The school has prospered and has now more than a hundred pupils and is ranked as among the half-dozen leading preparatory schools in the East.

Though Mr. Taft was a Cleveland Democrat, he joined the Republican party when Bryan came to the front. On the 29th of June, 1892, Mr. Taft married Winifred S. Thompson, of Niagara Falls, New York. Mr. Taft is a man of strong individuality and especially fitted by temperament and in disposition to develop and inspire the young schoolboy.

CHARLES HOPKINS CLARK

PERSONAL accomplishment is one measure of a man's life. The influencing of others to achievement is another, hardly secondary, and if in fact less appreciated it is because it is not always furnished by those influenced and is of itself more difficult of apprehension by the world at large. Both measures are invited by the life of Charles Hopkins Clark of Hartford. And one is as readily applied by the reviewer as the other, since the result of his endeavor with and through others is as clear to the public mind as is his one "life work," the editorship of the *Hartford Courant*. An editor of such a journal, through a considerable period of years, he naturally would have great influence in a wide circle of most intelligent readers; that is the function of every worthy editor, and that—the public has often learned—is what Mr. Clark prizes above all other honors. But there is another source and method of his influence, as of his achievement, and that is to be found in the versatility of his genuis, his quick grasp of a situation in its entirety, his power of forecasting, his frankness and keenness as an adviser. The question put, the answer comes like a flash, sometimes convulsing one with its wit, but always unerringly straight to the point.

Men of such mold cannot be in constant agreement with all their fellows, nor yet at all times with the majority of those with whom they may most like to agree. But they conduct their contests in the open, and it is when both sides or all sides are contesting in the open, in politics, that such men become party counselors and leaders. They are the men who stand for action as against dark-room plotting, for having the public see everything that is done and how it is done, and then doing it, accepting full responsibility in their consciousness of above-board purpose.

If there is such a thing as the "old New England conscience," so often mentioned in literature, Mr. Clark should have it by inheritance, for his ancestors include Elder William Brewster, Benjamin Payne, Matthew Grant, John Hopkins, Nathaniel Whiting, John Dwight,

Chas. Hopkins Clark

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John Bronson, William Clarke, John Strong, and Joseph Parsons. It is hardly necessary to mention the deeds of these builders of New England and American history; aside from their achievements it is to be noted that each was an exemplar of those sturdy qualities—"old New England conscience" or what you will—which so materially have advanced the nation and the race.

Mr. Clark's father was the Hon. Ezra Clark who, as president of the Board of Water Commissioners, did much toward establishing Hartford's splendid system of water supply, and who also served the First Connecticut District most acceptably as its representative in Congress. He was a merchant and a manufacturer. His wife was Mary Hopkins. The son, Charles Hopkins Clark, was born in Hartford, April 1st, 1848.

Nearly all Hartford youths preparing for college go to the Hartford Public High School; it was particularly fitting that Mr. Clark should receive the benefits of this institution, which was founded almost simultaneously with the founding of the town and in which his forbears had had a deep interest. Entering Yale in 1867, he found the companionship of men who were destined to take high place in the world's affairs; he formed acquaintances which have grown more precious as the years go by, and the faith his college mates had in him has been amply confirmed. He was a member of the senior society of Skull and Bones.

With the degree of M.A., in 1871, he began work at once on the staff of the *Hartford Courant,* the oldest newspaper of continuous existence in America. Charles Dudley Warner and Senator Joseph R. Hawley were part owners of the paper. After he had demonstrated his ability on the various "desks," he was made editor-in-chief and to-day is president of the Hartford Courant Company, General Arthur L. Goodrich and Frank E. Carey being associated with him in the business management. The story of the *Courant* in these later days has been the story of his life. Stalwart in its Republicanism, it is a journal rather than an organ and never hesitates to express its views frankly. Much of its power lies in the fact that these views are also the views, at once or ultimately, of that clientele of sturdy families in which the *Courant* has been held as next to the family Bible through generation after generation.

Prominent in the counsels of his party and throwing himself with all his inexhaustible energy into whatever he believes makes for the public good, city, state, or national, he has clung closely to his ideal of an editor—one who should stand for the people in his paper, but not in public offices. It was only by the persuasion of many that he could be prevailed upon to accept the non-partisan position of delegate to the Connecticut Constitutional Convention in 1901. Previous to that, his business acumen had been requisitioned by the State when the Tax Commission made its exhaustive investigation and published its valuable report. In private life, also, this acumen has been in demand as is evidenced by his directorship in the Collins Company, a most successful manufacturing concern with name known around the world, and in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, one of the country's best institutions. In addition he is called upon to serve as treasurer of the Wadsworth Atheneum and Hartford Public Library and as vice-president of the American School for the Deaf at Hartford, and his advice is sought also in the management of other organizations which do much to promote the welfare of his community. During his extensive travels, including the expedition to the Philippines with Secretary Taft's party in 1905, his letters have furnished information in delightful form, and he often is called upon to give others the benefit of the material he has accumulated.

Mr. Clark's first wife was Ellen Root, whom he married in 1873. After her death, he married Matilda C. Root in 1899, and their residence is at No. 160 Garden Street. His son, Horace Bushnell Clark, also a graduate of Yale and on the *Courant* staff, and his daughter, Mary Hopkins Clark, live with them.

Reference has been made to the valuable influence Mr. Clark has exerted upon others. This must include also his influence upon young men trying to get a start in life, the assistance he has rendered without his left hand knowing it, and the wise counsel he has imparted.

In social life, no one more than he enjoys mingling with the "college boys," the "business crowd," the "professional men"—all people who, like him, are keenly awake to the best the hour should furnish. He is a member of the University, Century, and Yale Clubs of New York, of the Hartford Club and of the Country Club of Farmington. A member of the Congregational Church, he attends the South Church, or, as it is familiarly called, "the Rev. Dr. E. P. Parker's Church."

WILLIAM FRANKLIN HENNEY

HENNEY, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, lawyer and mayor of Hartford, was born in Enfield, Hartford County, Connecticut, November 2nd, 1852. His ancestry is Scotch on both sides, being traceable to John Henney, a Presbyterian clergyman who came from Scotland and settled near Philadelphia in [illegible], and to John Barclay, who came from Scotland to America some fifteen years later. Mayor Henney's father was John Henney, a mechanical engineer, a native of Paisley, Scotland, who came to Connecticut about sixty years ago. He was superintendent of the Hartford Light and Power Company in [illegible]. He was a man physically powerful, mentally strong, and morally courageous. The mayor's mother was Marie Barclay, a woman of equally great mental and moral strength. Her recitations of the old Scottish classics are among her son's earliest and fondest recollections, and probably had a great influence upon the formation of his decidedly literary bent of mind. Since his early boyhood he has always read omnivorously—poetry, science, history, philosophy, biography, Greek, Roman, and English classics, and also the Bible. He had no regular work to do in his early youth and there was therefore ample time for the exercise of his studious inclinations.

After preparing for college at the Hartford Public High School Mr. Henney entered Princeton University with the class of 1874 and took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. He then studied law with the Hon. H. C. Robinson and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He entered upon his legal profession with the double equipment of adequate training and natural mental powers, and his practice has been distinguished and successful. The year following his admission to the bar he was made a member of the Hartford Common Council. He was clerk of the Hartford police court from 1877 to 1883 when he became judge of that court. He held that office until 1889 when he was made city attorney, remaining in that office two years and being reappointed to it in 1895. During the time he served his city as its attorney he conducted much important corporation litigation with the singular success that has characterized his professional work as a whole. In 1904 he was made mayor of the city he had served in so many official capacities, and he fills this his highest position with his usual judgment and capability. He has always upheld the principles of the Republican party with consistent loyalty.

Judge Henney is prominent in many fraternal and social organizations, the chief among them being the Knights Templars, the Sphinx Temple, the Royal Arcanum, Scottish Clans, the Hartford Club, the Hartford Country Club, and the Twentieth Century Club. He is a Presbyterian in his religious views. His favorite sports are walking, riding, and boating, and he has been prepared for the utmost enjoyment of these by a thorough gymnasium training in physical culture.

As a lawyer Judge Henney is placed high among the men of his profession for his clear-sightedness, his sagacity and eloquence, and his masterful success in his cases. As a public man he is honored for his astute judgment, his dignity, and his conscientious devotion to the state he serves. As a man he is admired for his cultured mind and clean, industrious, public-spirited life, and for many other qualities which make his advice to others of rare weight: "Cultivate a genuine public spirit—an interest in all the affairs of the city, state, and nation, an ardent love of country, a disposition neither to seek or shirk public office and, if it comes, a disposition to use it as an opportunity for service and not for the salary it offers."

JOHN RANSOM BUCK

BUCK, JOHN RANSOM, a prominent lawyer of Hartford and a former member of Congress, was born in Glastonbury, Hartford County, Connecticut, December 6th, 1835. His father and mother were from old New England families. His father, Emery Buck, was a Connecticut farmer, known as a man of strong will, of industrious habits, and of firm convictions in religious and political affairs. His ancestors came to this country from England in 1634.

Mr. Buck spent the early years of his life on his father's farm, where, by performing regular tasks of light manual labor, he developed a rugged constitution and habits of industry, which have aided him in after life. Influenced by the careful guidance of his mother in early life he acquired and has always retained a [illegible]. After attending the local country schools, [illegible] East Glastonbury, he studied at [illegible] Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. Later he went [illegible]. In [illegible]

[illegible]

State Bank of Hartford; he is also a trustee of the Wesleyan Academy of Wilbraham, Massachusetts.

In his active and successful career in public life, Mr. Buck has always been associated with the Republican party. In 1864, two years after he was admitted to the bar, he was elected assistant clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives. The next year he became clerk of the House, and one year later he was elected clerk of the State Senate. In 1868 he was president of the Hartford Court of Common Council, and from 1871 to 1873 he was attorney for the city. He was treasurer for Hartford County for eight years ending in 1881. In 1879 he was elected to the State Senate from the First District. As chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments he reported the amendment which provided for the appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court of Errors and of the Superior Court by the General Assembly upon nomination of the governor, and he was largely instrumental in procuring its adoption. He took an active part in the establishment of the Court of Common Pleas in Hartford and New Haven Counties, and conducted the hearings before the committee of the General Assembly, which reported in favor of the measure. As chairman of the committee on corporations he reported the joint stock law of 1880, and was instrumental in securing its passage. He took an active part in procuring the passage of the laws making Hartford the sole capital, and providing for the construction of the new State House. In 1880 he was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress of the United States, and in 1884 he was elected to the Forty-ninth. While in Washington he served on the committee on Indian affairs, on revision of laws, and on naval affairs. On this last committee he was especially active, and did much to bring about the construction of the new navy, which, years later, in the war with Spain, did such good service for the nation. After his second term in Congress Mr. Buck decided to retire from active public life and devote his time exclusively to his legal practice; but he still retains a deep interest in politics, and his advice is often sought and highly valued by the members of his party. In politics, as in law, he is regarded by his large circle of acquaintances as a safe and judicious counselor. He is by nature conservative, but also a man of positive and courageous convictions.

On April 12th, 1865, Mr. Buck was married to Mary A. Keeney of Manchester. Their children are Florence K., the wife of Jacob H. Greene of Hartford, and John Halsey Buck, who graduated from Yale in 1896 and is now a practicing lawyer at Hartford.

His favorite forms of amusement are fishing, walking in the woods and fields, and reading. From the time he was a boy he has enjoyed reading history and good fiction. Dickens is his favorite author, and he has a vivid recollection of reading the speeches of Charles Sumner, as they were published in the newspapers of the time.

LOUIS RICHMOND CHENEY

CHENEY, COL. LOUIS RICHMOND, treasurer of the Austin Organ Company, silk manufacturer, real estate man, and a military man of high rank, was born in the village so closely identified with his family—South Manchester, Hartford County, Connecticut, April 27th, 1859. His parents were George Wells Cheney and Harriet Kingsbury Richmond Cheney. His father was connected with the well known firm of Cheney Brothers, extensive manufacturers of silk goods, and was a man of activity and prominence in his town. He was justice of peace and chairman of the town committee and a most benevolent and useful citizen. Going farther back in the study of Colonel Cheney's ancestry we find such distinguished names as those of Elder Brewster, John Alden, Governor Thomas Prince, Governor Haines, and Governor Wyllis, names as prominent as the Cheneys are in the industrial life of the present day.

Louis R. Cheney was brought up in the "ideal manufacturing town" of South Manchester, in an atmosphere of progress and industry that could not fail to engender ambition in a healthy, active boy like himself. He was chiefly interested in mechanics and horses and in reading the standard works of the time. Though it was not necessary for him to go to work until he had secured a good education he was taught to be useful and had certain duties to perform daily. He attended the private and public schools of his native town and then took the course at the Hartford Public High School, graduating in 1879. He then entered the family mills in South Manchester to learn the business of silk manufacturing. After three years in the home mills, he spent seven years in the Cheney factory in Hartford as superintendent and four years at the store in New York, during which period he had charge of the Philadelphia branch of the business from 1889 to 1893, when he returned to Hartford, which he has since made his home and the center of his chief business interests.

Colonel Cheney, for such has been his rank in military service, was assistant quarter-master general of Connecticut in 1895 and 1896 on Governor Coffin's staff and, in 1898, was unanimously elected commandant of the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, serving until 1903, when he went on the retired list on account of increasing business demands. He is a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He also belongs to many other societies besides these military and patriotic orders, and the enumeration of these social ties is a further proof of the breadth of his interests. He is a member and former president of the Hartford Club, a member and ex-secretary of the Republican Club of Hartford, a member of the Hartford Golf Club and the Farmington Country Club, of the Players Club of New York and the Princess Anne Club of Virginia. He is a trustee of the American School for the Deaf, a member of the executive committee of the Hartford Hospital, and a director of the Connecticut River Banking Company. He was an alderman of Hartford for two years and a member of the Board of Common Council for five years. He is also a member of the National Geographic Society and of the National Civil Service Reform League.

Mary A. Robinson, whom Colonel Cheney married on April 16th, 1890, is a great-great-granddaughter of Governor Trumbull. One child, a daughter, has been born of this marriage. Their home is at 40 Woodland Street, Hartford.

The words of a man who has earned so many high places and filled them with such marked capability should have great weight with those seeking a practical precept for their own course in life. Colonel Cheney says, "Be ambitious, industrious, and persistent and don't let the word 'failure' be known."

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[illegible] and [illegible] very [illegible] born in Berksh[illegible] His father was Barn[illegible] of a [illegible] in the [illegible] United States [illegible] New Haven [illegible] He was one of the most [illegible] school hours, [illegible] entered the public [illegible] German and [illegible] School and graduated [illegible] young [illegible] of the [illegible] removed to [illegible]

[illegible] Smith & [illegible] and [illegible] & Company, with M[illegible] the firm was an [illegible] which grew [illegible] & Company, manufac-[illegible] New Haven, [illegible] the ex-[illegible] advertising [illegible] The company has warehouses [illegible] San Francisco, and its goods are marketed all over the world. [illegible] as one of the founders of [illegible] New England and one of the leading carpet

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manufacturers in the world, being considered an authority in all the details of the business. He was at one time secretary of the Corset Makers' Association of the United States and has been active in bringing about legislation in the interests of the corset industry, in behalf of which he has frequently appeared before Congressional committees in Washington.

There are many other institutions and enterprises that engage Mr. Adler's interest and attention. He is a director in the First National Bank, the New Haven Trust Company, the Mercantile Trust Company, the New Haven Water Company, the Southern New England Telephone Company, the Hebrew Benevolent Society and the General Hospital Society of Connecticut. He is a trustee of the National Savings Bank, and a former president of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Young People's Hebrew Association, president of the Harmonie Club, president of the Congregation Mishkan Israel, chairman of the advisory committee of the United Workers of New Haven, director in the Organized Charities Association, director of the New Haven County Anti-Tuberculosis Association and a manager of the New Haven Dispensary. In politics he is an ardent Republican. In 1903 Governor Chamberlain appointed him on the commission to investigate means and methods of industrial and technical education; he has served on the New Haven Board of Education, was a member of the State Commission to the Atlanta Exposition and the Tennessee Exposition and is now president of the Paving Commission. He is a man of great social popularity and is a member of the Union League Club, the New Haven Yacht Club and of the Quinnipiack Club of New Haven.

In 1866 Mr. Alder married Esther Myers and is the father of three children: a son, Frederick M. Adler, married Sophie Greenspecht; Flora V. Ullman, wife of Col. I. M. Ullman, and Miriam A. Weil, wife of A. E. Weil, attorney-at-law, residing in Denver, Colorado. Frederick and Colonel Ullman are partners in the business and reside in New Haven. Their winter home is on Wooster Square, New Haven, and their summer home is at Savin Rock, on the Sound. Though born across the water Mr. Adler is an intensely loyal and useful American citizen, who never fails to use his ability, wealth and position in the most public spirited manner. His career has been that of a capable, energetic and eminently successful business man and of a generous, patriotic and dutiful citizen.

WILLIAM MAXWELL

MAXWELL, WILLIAM, secretary and treasurer of the Springville Manufacturing Company of Rockville, Tolland County, Connecticut, was born in that town, December 7th, 1862. The Maxwell family is of very old Scotch-Irish stock, and their first American ancestor was Hugh Maxwell, who came to America in 1733. He participated conspicuously in the French and Indian War, and in the Revolution; he was in action at Lake George and at Fort William Henry when Montcalm besieged it, and was one of the prisoners taken at that time. During the Revolution he was lieutenant of a company of minute men, who took part in the "Boston Tea Party," was wounded at Bunker Hill and was of the original thirteen men of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Maxwell's father was George Maxwell, a woolen manufacturer, treasurer and later president of the New England Company and treasurer and president of the Hockanum Company. He was a man of strongly religious temperament and of generous public spirit. Mr. Maxwell has never married and has made his home with his mother, Harriet Kellogg Maxwell, for the greater part of his life.

The schools of Rockville furnished Mr. Maxwell's early education until 1881, when he entered Yale University. During his college course he devoted some time to athletics, and was a prominent Yale athlete of that period. He was a member of the Mott Haven Athletic Team and made a very good record as a bicycle rider. He became a member of the college fraternity Psi Upsilon. After graduating from Yale in 1885 he went West and spent several months in North Dakota, before settling down to his life work, the manufacturing business.

Upon his return to Rockville Mr. Maxwell entered the Springville Manufacturing Company, and when the company was reorganized he became its secretary and assistant treasurer. After his father's death he succeeded to the responsible position of treasurer of the company. He is also a director in the Hockanum Company, the New England Company, the Rockville Building and Loan Association, the Aqueduct Company, the Rockville National Bank, and the savings bank of Rockville. He by no means confines his interest to the industrial and financial affairs of the community, for he has been city assessor, he is secretary of the Rockville Public Library, a member of the High School Committee and he has been clerk of the Union Ecclesiastical Society at Rockville. In creed he is a Congregationalist, and in political faith a Republican.

Though still a young man, comparatively speaking, Mr. Maxwell has been highly successful in business and has made his mark creditably and permanently in the industrial history of his time. The name of Maxwell bears an enviable reputation for integrity, enterprise and public spirit, a reputation that has had ample confirmation in Mr. William Maxwell.

PIERCE NOBLE WELCH

WELCH, PIERCE NOBLE, president of the First National Bank, New Haven, of the Bristol Brass Company and vice-president of the Bristol Manufacturing Company, was born in Plainville, Hartford County, Connecticut, June 27th, 1841. His ancestors on his father's side were of Scotch-Irish stock and his maternal ancestors were English. His father was Harmanus Madison Welch, a banker and manufacturer and a man who held many public offices. He was mayor of New Haven, town and city treasurer, president of the board of education and a member of the State Assembly as both senator and representative. He was a man who gave strict and constant attention to both public and private business. His wife, Mr. Welch's mother, was Antoinette Pierce Welch, a woman of powerful influence for good.

The greater part of Mr. Welch's boyhood was spent in New Haven, where he attended the Russell Military School in preparation for his college course at Yale University. He graduated from Yale in 1862 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and then went abroad for still further study, which he carried on at Berlin and Göttingen for two years, but as he did not complete the course this work led to no other degree.

Returning to America Mr. Welch began his business life in New York City, where he was made a partner in a wholesale grocery house. In 1870 he became treasurer of the New Haven Rolling Mill Company, a position which he held for twenty years. Inheriting his father's enterprise and sagacity he has won success that has been marked and rapid. He has been president of the First National Bank of New Haven since 1889, and in addition to this office he now holds the presidency of the Bristol Brass Company, is vice-president of the Bristol Manufacturing Company, and he is a director in the New Haven Clock Company. In 1892 Mr. Welch presented Yale University with a fine dormitory building, Welch Hall, erected in the memory of his father at the cost of $125,000.

A modest, unostentatious and conservative man, Mr. Welch is

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nevertheless as prominent socially as he is in business. In college he was a member of the senior society of Wolf's Head and of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He is a member of the Reform Club and the Yale Club of New York, and of the Graduates' Club of New Haven. He has been a generous promoter of many important charitable and philanthropic movements, and has made large contributions to the Young Men's Christian Association of New Haven, of which he is now the president. He is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat, but he voted twice for McKinley on the gold issue.

On February 28th, 1867, Mr. Welch married Emma Cornelia Galpin, by whom he is the father of five children: Pierce N. Welch, Jr., B.A. Yale, 1898, treasurer of the Peck Brothers & Company of New Haven, Connecticut; Mrs. Cornelius W. Gains; Mrs. Ella W. Graves, B.A., 1895; Mrs. Hilda W. Gross, B.A., 1901, and Miss Cora D. Welch, B.A., 1904, all of Vassar.

The happy union of culture and business sense, of wealth and generosity, of success and modesty, has made Pierce Noble Welch one of the most admirable as well as one of the most prominent men in his community. His responsible business positions and his substantial public gifts embody the greatness of his mind and of his heart.

ALVAH NORTON BELDING

BELDING, ALVAH NORTON, one of the most prominent and progressive silk manufacturers in the country, was born in Ashfield, Franklin County, Massachusetts, March 27th, 1838. He is descended from an old and historic New England family, and bears a name well known in the industrial world.

Going back six generations from Mr. Belding we find William Belding, who was one of the earliest settlers at Wethersfield, Connecticut. His son Daniel was a man of historic fame in the town of Deerfield, Massachusetts. On September 16th, 1696, during King William's War, the greater part of his family was either killed or captured in the encounter with the Indians in that town. Daniel Belding was made prisoner and taken captive to Canada. John Belding, grandson of Daniel, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. Hiram, his son, and the father of Alvah N. Belding, the subject of this biography, was born at Ashfield, Massachusetts, in 1802, in the old Belding homestead. His occupation was first school teacher, then farmer and merchant. His wife, Mr. Belding's mother, was Mary Wilson, a woman of strong Christian character and gentle disposition, who created in her home an ideal family life, teaching her sons the great lesson of obedience.

The boy, Alvah N. Belding, spent his youth in the country town of Ashfield, acquiring his education in the public and high schools of that town. His physical condition was good, and he was not afraid to work. At sixteen he spent a season selling jewelry on the road, with great success. This created a taste for mercantile business, which was to determine his career. In 1855, when Mr. Belding was seventeen years of age, his father moved his household to Otisco, Michigan, where he purchased a large tract of untilled land. The pioneer family set to work to cultivate and farm this land, and thus started the town of Belding, Michigan. Alvah N. Belding joined with the others in the persistent labor of cultivating their farm, until the store was erected in which his father conducted mercantile business until his death in 1866, but Mr.

Belding was more interested in trade than in agriculture, and when his labors were no longer needed on the farm, he engaged in the business of selling silk.

With his brother, H. H. Belding, he formed a partnership known as Belding Brothers just before the opening of the Civil War. In 1863, they opened a store in Chicago, and started a silk factory in Rockville, Connecticut, of which Mr. Belding was made manager. Through his enterprise, this business has grown until it requires the employment of five hundred hands to turn out its silk threads and fabrics. He established a plant in Montreal for the manufacture of ribbons, and in 1877, planned and built another in Belding, Massachusetts, which was afterwards sold to a syndicate in which Mr. Belding became a prominent stockholder. Later he built still another mill in Belding, Michigan, which has been a very great factor in the growth and importance of that town. There are now six of these mills, personally supervised by Mr. Belding, and built from his planning. In these mills over three thousand people find employment, and a ton of raw silk is utilized daily, with an annual product of $5,000,000. In 1882 the entire business was reorganized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Connecticut. The corporation has salesrooms and agencies all over the United States, and has developed with wonderful steadiness and rapidity. This prosperity and growth are largely due to the rare executive ability and energy of Mr. Belding, who fills the responsible positions of vice-president and secretary of the corporation, and has the entire management of the mills at Rockville, where he has made his home since 1869.

In 1870, the year after he went to Rockville to live, Mr. Belding married Lizzie Smith Merrick. Three children have been born to them, of whom two are now living, Florence M. and Frederick N. Mr. Belding is a popular and active citizen of Rockville, and bears an important part in its prosperity. His numerous business positions and duties make it impossible for him to accept many other offices, but he is a staunch Republican, and represented his town in the Connecticut Legislature in 1882, being elected by a very large majority.

Though not devoted to athletics, Mr. Belding is fond of driving a good horse, and has always been vigorous and active. As a business man he is prompt, capable and systematic. As vice-president and

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BURTON GOULD BRYAN

BRYAN, BURTON GOULD, president of the Fourth National Bank of Waterbury, was born in Watertown, Litchfield County, Connecticut, September 27th, 1846. His father was Edward Bryan, a Connecticut farmer, noted for his integrity, industry, and Christian spirit. His first American ancestor was Alexander Bryan, who came from England in 1693 and was one of several settlers who bought the town of Milford from five Indians for six coats, ten blankets, one kettle, twelve hatchets and hoes, two dozen knives, and a dozen small glasses.

Young Bryan lived on a farm until he was about eighteen, thus laying the foundation of good health and a strong character, which were to compensate him for the slight schooling he was able to acquire while engaged in farm work. While yet a country boy he determined to be a banker, and at the age of eighteen, and after three months at a business school, he began the active work of life as a bookkeeper in a real estate office in Waterbury. By being strictly honest, truthful, and faithful to his duty, and by always doing his best, the real estate bookkeeper finally realized his ambition of becoming a bank president. The steps by which he rose were secretary and bookkeeper of the Naugatuck Woolen Company, cashier of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company at Wilmington, North Carolina, teller of the Manufacturers' National Bank, organizer, cashier, and, in 1889, president of the Fourth National Bank of Waterbury.

Mr. Bryan was at one time clerk of the Board of Common Council, for twenty years he has been treasurer of the Second Congregational Church, and was town treasurer for two years. He is prominent in Masonic circles, having held every position up to the Commandery and having received the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. In politics he has always been a Republican. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Waterbury Golf Club. He is an enthusiastic golf player and finds in the game his most enjoyable form of amusement and relaxation from business cares.

In 1868 he was married to Fannie K. Peck. They have had two children, one of whom, Wilbur P. Bryan, cashier of the Fourth National Bank, is living. Mr. Bryan's advice to young men who wish to succeed in life is: "Be honest, truthful, faithful to duty, and always do your best."

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CHARLES HUGH LOUNSBURY

LOUNSBURY, CHARLES HUGH, president of the Stamford Savings Bank, senior member of the firm of Lounsbury & Soule, manufacturers, was born in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, August 19th, 1839. His ancestors were English and came to America before the Revolution. In the struggle for independence, they fought on the side of the Colonists. Mr. Lounsbury's father was George Lounsbury, a farmer of marked industry and integrity, who served his townsmen as selectman, assessor, and representative in the General Assembly. His mother was Louisa Scofield Lounsbury, a woman who exerted a strong moral and spiritual influence on her family.

A robust farmer boy and fond of all out-of-door sports, Mr. Lounsbury spent a busy youth. He worked with his father on the farm outside of school hours until he was sixteen, and learned during these boyhood days the lessons of honesty, industry, and economy, which his father was so well fitted to teach, and which laid the foundation for his own success in life. After acquiring such education as the public schools afforded Mr. Lounsbury began his lifelong mercantile career in the business of shoe manufacturing, with the satisfaction of seeing his business constantly enlarge and his influence and usefulness in the community increase. At nineteen he entered into partnership with Scofield & Cook, which became Cook & Lounsbury in 1861, and was reorganized as Lounsbury & Soule, with Mr. Lounsbury as senior partner, in 1884.

In politics Mr. Lounsbury is identified with the Republican party and he has held many public offices. He was a member of the old Borough Board, city councilman for two years, and president of the Stamford Board of Trade for five years. His prominence in public affairs is further proved by his being a hospital director, a bank director, secretary of the Gas and Electric Company, and president of the Stamford Savings Bank. Mr. Lounsbury is a Mason and a member of the Union Lodge, F. and A. M. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian Church of which he is a member.

Mr. Lounsbury's greatest enjoyment in life is found in his business and in his home interests. In 1863 he married Anna Perry Samuel, and, of the four children born to them, there are three now living. Home influence and a strong desire for success have been the dominant forces in Mr. Lounsbury's profitable life. He attributes his success to the principles of industry, integrity, determination, and ambition inculcated when he was a boy on the farm by his father and mother.

ELMORE SHERWOOD BANKS

BANKS, ELMORE SHERWOOD, lawyer, Judge of Probate of Fairfield, Connecticut, and for several terms a representative in the General Assembly, who was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, May 24th, 1866, is a descendant of John Banks, who came from England and settled in Fairfield about 1640 and was lieutenant, boundary commissioner, and in many ways a prominent public man of his day. Mr. Banks is the son of Simon Banks, a merchant and farmer, who was assessor and a member of the school board and a man whose most conspicuous traits were industry, persistence, and honesty. Hannah Dwyer Banks, his mother, died when he was but two years old, but his stepmother filled her place in his life and exerted the best of influences upon his character.

Elmore Banks was a strong, robust, country boy, who delighted in athletics and particularly inclined to baseball. He was fond of reading and found the translations of Cicero and Virgil and the study of orations and oratory his most helpful literature. He was able to secure a thorough education, though obliged to work during vacations in his father's store and on the farm. This early work inculcated habits of industry and economy that have been of lasting value. He attended the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven and entered the academic department of Yale University with the class of 1888, but left during his sophomore year. He afterwards entered Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1895. In 1890 he taught school in Kentucky, where he met Beulah May Galloway, whom he married in April, 1898. From 1890 to 1893 he conducted a store, in 1894 he became town clerk of Fairfield, and in 1895 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. In 1896, the year after the opening of his legal career, Mr. Banks became Judge of Probate of Fairfield and he still holds this office. He has continued in the practice of law with success in the firm of Davenport & Banks of Bridgeport. He has been attorney for the town of Fairfield since 1896 and was attorney for the County Commissioners in 1901.

In politics Judge Banks is a Republican of great activity and prominence. He represented Fairfield in the General Assembly in 1901, 1903, and 1905, and was leader of the House in 1903. During the session of 1901 he was chairman of the committee on insurance and in 1903 and 1904 was chairman of the committee on judiciary and rules. He was also a member of the committee on the revision of Statutes. His favorite relaxation from business is in out-of-door sports such as baseball, horseback riding, rowing, hunting, and fishing.

The law was Mr. Banks' own choice of a profession and he considers that the strongest encouragement and incentive in attaining success in that profession has been the influence of his wife. Of that success, which has been true success in every sense of the word, he says: "I have had to work hard for all I have accomplished and, while that has been but little, I am reasonably well satisfied with the results thus far achieved. Three things only are necessary to success—honesty, work, and fair ability. With these anyone in good health can succeed."

WILLIE OLCOTT BURR

IN 1861, Willie Olcott Burr was supplementing his common school education with a course in the Harris Private School for Boys, which was situated on Main Street in Hartford, about where the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company's building now stands. His intention, promoted by his father, was to continue his education through college and round it out with a trip abroad. But education of a sterner kind and such as few young men are privileged to receive was to come to him. He would have preferred to have the academic course first, and he himself never considers his life well rounded because of lack of it, but the grim events at the outbreak of the Civil War claimed his faculties and shaped a life career for which Connecticut history is grateful. On May 13th, 1861, following the attack on Fort Sumter, Mr. Burr was at his father's side in the editorial rooms of the *Hartford Times*.

It was a small establishment compared with its present splendid proportions, on the very same corner of Grove and Main streets now occupied by it. The post office was on the ground floor of the corner, where the business office of the paper now is; the *Times* had rooms above and a small building to the rear where the mechanical department's plant stands to-day. Mr. Burr's father, Alfred Edmond Burr, —the stalwart man who had been editor of the paper for twenty years already and who long since had been recognized as a tremendous force in the affairs of the Democratic party and in what makes for civic welfare,—and Mr. Burr's uncle, Franklin L. Burr, the sole partner, had few men around them then to handle and pass on to the eager public the news which those feverish days so quickly began to make as never before. An opportunity even greater than could then be estimated, it was more than that; it was Mr. Burr's call of duty to go into the newspaper office.

As the paper grew and the work was systematized, he became head of the city department and occupied other responsible positions in turn. In 1890, when old age began to make the cares of management onerous for the father, the son relieved him of the most of his burden, and in 1894 the father made over the whole great property and entrusted it to the son. Mr. Burr, the elder, died on January 8th, 1900, serene in the consciousness of the success of his paper and of the maintenance of its sixty years' standard by his son.

To be the head of a large newspaper precludes the possibility of his mingling in other affairs, however strong the call from his fellow citizens. Such a career is known and felt by the people, but rather in an impersonal way; it is the paper they see and not the "man behind" it, outside of the immediate circle of home. One appointment he did accept, and from a Republican governor, and that was to a position on the Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison. Governor Lorrin A. Cooke appointed him in 1897, when important work was to be done.

Mr. Burr was born September 27th, 1843. May, 1906, saw the completion of forty-five years of effective but impersonal public work on his paper. He comes of a family that has held high place since Hartford's beginning. Three of his ancestors were among the original proprietors of the town. Benjamin, the progenitor of the Hartford branch of the family, was one of the founders in 1635 and an original proprietor in 1639. From him Willie Olcott Burr is descended through Thomas, Thomas (2), James and Alfred Edmond Burr, whose wife was Sarah A., wife of Abner Booth of Meriden. On his grandmother's side he is descended from Thomas Olcott, also an original proprietor in Hartford in 1639, a merchant, and one of the founders of the trade and commerce of the Colony of Connecticut. The line of descent is through Samuel, Thomas (2), Joseph, Joseph (2), and Lucretia (Olcott) Burr, wife of James.

Mr. Burr was married May 21st, 1874, to Miss Angie L. Lincoln of Upton, Massachusetts. They have one daughter, Florence Lincoln Burr.

EDWIN OLMSTEAD KEELER

KEELER, EDWIN OLMSTEAD, president of the Fairfield County National Bank, of the Southern New England Wholesale Grocery Association, of the Norwalk Club Company, and otherwise prominent in business and finance, was born at Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, January 12th, 1846. He is of English descent, his first ancestor in America being Ralph Keeler, who came from the mother country to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1640. Mr. Keeler's grandmother, Anne Belden Olmstead, was the daughter of Azar Belden, born 1749, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War. His father was Jonah Charles Keeler, a prosperous farmer. His mother, Henrietta Keeler, died when he was but seven years old.

Unlike most country boys Mr. Keeler had a delicate constitution, but the judicious use of physical culture and the determination to make the most of his strength partially overcame the obstacle of ill health, and Mr. Keeler's life has been an unusually full and active one. His early home life was simple and wholesome, for the Bible was the dominant influence and the principal field of study in the Keeler homestead. Mr. Keeler was educated at William O. Seymour's private school in Ridgefield, and, after an eight years' course there, attended the New Haven Business College, where he was graduated in 1865. Shortly after his graduation Mr. Keeler went to New York to work as a bookkeeper. Three years later, in May, 1868, he married Sarah Velina Whiting, by whom he has had two children, Inez Rosaline and Rutherford Ballau.

Returning from New York Mr. Keeler settled in Norwalk and engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and was gradually promoted from bookkeeper to president of the company. Besides his responsible positions as president of the Norwalk Club Company, the Southern New England Wholesale Grocery Association, and the Fairfield National Bank, Mr. Keeler is also president of the Norwalk Steamboat Company, vice-president of the South Norwalk Trust Company, and director in several other corporations.

Mr. Keeler, who is a devoted Republican, has been as active and as prominent in politics as he has in business. He was the first mayor of the city of Norwalk, serving from 1894 to 1895. He represented the town of Norwalk in the State Legislature during 1893 and 1895, and was senator from the thirteenth district in 1897 and 1899 and lieutenant governor from 1901 to 1903.

Business and politics have by no means been the only interests in Mr. Keeler's life. He is an active worker in the Congregational Church and has been chairman of the committee of the First Congregational Church of Norwalk for twenty-five years. He is both a Mason and an Odd Fellow and in the latter order he has held the chair of Noble Grand. Mr. Keeler is also a member of the Norwalk Club.

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CHARLES SANGER MELLEN

MELLEN, CHARLES SANGER, president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, August 16th, 1851, the son of George K. and Hannah M. (Sanger) Mellen. His father was a country merchant. His ancestors emigrated from England in 1630 and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts.

President Mellen passed the early years of his life in the city of Concord, New Hampshire, where he attended the grammar and high schools, and was graduated from the latter in 1869. After leaving the high school, he was forced to earn a living for himself and those dependent upon him, and at the age of eighteen he entered railway service as a clerk in the cashier's office of the Northern New Hampshire Railroad, at Concord. Thus by mere chance, or from circumstances over which he had no control, he entered a field of work in which he was destined to win for himself wealth, influence, and a national reputation. It might also he said that be gained his health in the railway service, for until after he had been in this occupation for several years he had always had a frail constitution. To-day he declares that railroad affairs are his sport, his amusement, his chief form of exercise, and his best method of relaxation from the cares of life. His marked success in the railroad world is no doubt due in a large measure to the fact that he has always thrown his entire heart and soul into his work.

After remaining in the Concord office for nearly three years, he went to St. Albans, Vermont, to become clerk to the chief engineer of the Central Vermont Railroad. After several months in this position he returned to the employ of the Northern New Hampshire Railroad, serving for seven years respectively as clerk, cashier, chief clerk, and assistant treasurer. By this time he commenced to have an intelligent grasp of many phases of railroad management. In 1880 he became assistant to the manager of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. Although he retained this position but one year, even in that short time he worked out a plan for abolishing the grade crossings north of Boston and for consolidating the terminals of all the northern railroads. His next position was that of auditor for the Boston and Lowell and the Concord railroads. In 1888 he resigned this position to enter the service of the Union Pacific System as purchasing agent. Several months later he was promoted to assistant general manager; and in several months more he was appointed general traffic manager. The four years during which he managed the traffic of the Union Pacific earned for him a national reputation as an able "traffic man." In 1892 he was offered and accepted the position of general manager of the New York and New England Railroad. He served here only a few months when he was induced to accept the second vice-presidency of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. For five years he remained in this position, gaining in experience and adding to his reputation. When in 1897 he became president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the people of New England were as sorry to lose his valuable services as the Northern Pacific was anxious to gain them. Commenting on his election as president of the Northern Pacific, the New Haven *Register* of August 22nd, said: "It is due reward to a man who has worked his way up from the bottom of the ladder and has met with success by hard and conscientious work." Said the Boston *Herald* of about the same date: "The selection of Mr. Mellen is pleasing to the people of New England, where he had been long and favorably known. Mr. Mellen has not the easiest task to manage a property with a history like that of the Northen Pacific road, but his disinterestedness may harmonize all factions." According to the New York *Times:* "Mr. Mellen is one of the best equipped and most experienced railroad men in the United States." The New York *World* declared that his retirement from the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road was almost "an official calamity." "C. S. Mellen," declared the Hartford *Post,* "will fill the office of president of the Northern Pacific Railroad acceptably, being a railroad man of great ability and wide experience. The "Consolidated" will miss his services, which have contributed materially to the improvements made in the Connecticut railroad during the past few years." President E. B. Thomas of the Erie Railroad, and director in the Northern Pacific, declared: "I can heartily indorse the selection of Mr. Mellen.

He is a strong, capable man of long experience in every way and thoroughly equipped for the position."

For six years Mr. Mellen remained president of the Northern Pacific and, during this time, he fulfilled the most extravagant expectations of his friends. He converted a poorly built road into one of the best constructed systems of the country, and made its net earnings almost equal to its gross earnings at the time he took charge of the road. In 1903 he resigned from the presidency of the Northern Pacific and became president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. This time it was the West that was sorry to lose, and New England that was proud to gain his services. "The Northern Pacific loses the best president it ever had;" and "The New Haven but honors herself in securing his services," seemed to be the consensus of opinion expressed at that time by the press throughout the country.

Natural ability, energy, determination, wide experience, and an entire devotion to his work are the chief factors in President Mellen's success. He is faithful to his friends, easily approachable, and absolutely independent. He had the courage to tell J. Pierpont Morgan that he would support President Roosevelt for renomination, and that he had great respect for the President for doing his duty in attacking the Northern Securities' Merger in the courts. He recognizes worth, and despises sham, whether either quality be found in the smallest clerk or a railroad president.

President Mellen has been twice married; first in 1875 to Marion Beardsley Foster, and again in 1893 to Katharine Lloyd Livingston, He has had eight children, six of whom are living. His home in New Haven is at No. 389 Whitney Avenue. He is not a member of any religious denomination. In politics he has always voted the Republican ticket. Ambitious young men who wish to imitate his successful career should heed his laconic advice: "Work harder; spend less."

JOHN WESLEY ALLING

ALLING, JOHN WESLEY, one of the ablest and most prominent lawyers in his State, was born in the town of Orange, New Haven County, Connecticut, October 24th, 1841. His father was Charles Wyllys Alling, a New England farmer, and his mother was Lucy Booth, a women whose strong character had powerful influence in training her son. Charles Alling was at times selectman and grand juror, and was also a sergeant of militia in the War of 1812. He was a man of thrift, energy, and independence, a man who owed no one a debt. Roger Alling, who came from England, and was one of the first settlers of the colony of New Haven in 1638, is another and earlier ancestor; in fact the ancestor, in this country, of all who spell the name "Alling" and of some who spell the name "Allen."

Mr. Alling's boyhood was spent on a country farm, where he led the life of a typical New England farmer's son. In the summers, "the working season," he toiled on the farm from sunrise till dark. In the winter he attended the district school. Endowed with perfect health the boy, John Alling, was diligent in his farming and in reading all the books that came within his reach. He learned in these early days of his life the lesson of hard work and its blessings, and it is to the labor and companionship of the vigorous, healthy farm life that Mr. Alling owes his gratitude for the strongest formative influences of his life. These early influences instilled principles of perseverance and self-dependence that insured his success in his future work. He loved the busy, active farm life, but reading was his favorite pursuit.

After outgrowing the district school, Mr. Alling prepared at Wilbraham Academy for Yale University, and was graduated from that university with the class of 1862, of which class he was the salutatorian. From 1862 till 1864, he attended the Yale law school, earning the degree of Master of Arts in addition to his Bachelor degree. At the close of these two years of professional study, Mr.

Alling entered immediately upon the practice of law, beginning his life work as a lawyer in New Haven in September, 1864. This choice of a career was solely personal preference.

On October 10, 1867, Mr. Alling married Constance Adelaide Parker. To them three children have been born, of whom two are now living. From 1870-72, Mr. Alling was prosecuting officer of New Haven, and this has been his only public office. He has held the responsible positions of director and counsel for the Southern New England Telephone Co., of the Security Insurance Co., of the United Illuminating Co. and of the Merchants' National Bank of New Haven for the last fifteen or twenty years, and has been counsel for many other important corporations. For fifteen years he was a vestryman of Trinity Church, New Haven, being a communicant and active member of the Prostestant Episcopal Church. In political faith Mr. Alling is a Republican, though he voted for Mr. Cleveland the last time he was elected, as he, with many others, agreed with the Democratic platform on the tariff issue.

Mr. Alling bestows advice upon young men with reluctance born of a fear of its uselessness, but it is sound and weighty, giving, as it does, the keynote of his own success. "Whatever you undertake to do, that do with all the power there is in you, and never give up until you have to. Don't mind partial failure or mistakes or blunders. Everybody makes them. But get up and go at it again. I don't believe that many persons with this spirit fail."

THOMAS HOOKER

HOOKER, THOMAS, the president of the New Haven Trust Company, was born in Macon, Georgia, September 3rd, 1849, the son of Richard Hooker, a clergyman, and Aurelia Dwight Hooker. He is a lineal descendant of the historic Thomas Hooker, whose part in early American history as a divine and as a Colonial settler and the founder of Connecticut is well known to every American. On the maternal side Mr. Hooker is descended from Jonathan Edwards, the famous early theologian, metaphysician, and philosopher, and also from John Dwight, who came from England to Dedham, Massachusetts, in Colonial days, and from Timothy Dwight, the honored president of Yale College from 1795 to 1817.

The Thomas Hooker of to-day, although he was born in Georgia, came to New Haven at an early age, and has made his home in that city ever since. He prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, and from there entered Yale University. He was graduated in 1869, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and has ever since kept in close touch with the venerable institution. He became connected with the banking interests of the city in 1895, and in 1902 was made vice-president of the First National Bank of New Haven. Later in the same year he became president of the New Haven Trust Company. For ten years from 1894 to 1904 he served on the board of education of the city of New Haven.

On the 30th of June, 1874, Mr. Hooker married Sarah A. Bowles, the oldest daughter of the distinguished Samuel Bowles, the former editor of the *Springfield Republican*. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hooker, two of whom are now living; the oldest, Richard, is connected with the *Springfield Republican*, and is now acting as its special correspondent in Washington, while the younger, Thomas, Jr., is just completing his law studies. Mr. Hooker has devoted himself to business, and has no social or fraternal ties beyond the various clubs to which a man of his position would naturally belong. In religious views he unites with the Congregational Church.

He has refrained from public honors and his only public service has been his membership of the school board.

Mr. Hooker was a 'varsity baseball player in college, when that sport was in its infancy, and has ever since retained his love for wholesome outdoor recreation. This has kept him young in his feelings, and as keen as formerly in his sense of humor.

HENRY CHARLES WHITE

WHITE, HENRY CHARLES, lawyer and former lecturer at Yale University, of New Haven, Connecticut, was born in Utica, New York, September 1st, 1856. His father, Thomas Broughton White, was a merchant and his mother was Catharine Lydia Stewart White, a daughter of Samuel and Catharine Barton Stewart of Utica. Henry Charles White prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and then entered Yale University. He took his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1881 and then entered the Yale Law School, where he took his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1883 and his Master of Laws in 1884. He chose New Haven for the field of his professional work and opened a law office there in 1883, immediately after taking his law degree. From 1886 to 1893 he lectured at Yale on political science. In 1892 he formed a partnership with Leonard M. Daggett for the practice of law and in 1901 John Q. Tilson became a member of the firm, which is known as White, Daggett & Tilson.

Although his practice has occupied him closely Mr. White has made a place for business and public interests and service. He served on legislative commissions in 1889, 1894-95 and from 1899 to 1902. He was a member of the Board of Finance of the city of New Haven in 1897 and he is now a director in the First National Bank and in the New Haven Trust Company. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party. His chief social and fraternal ties are membership in the Graduates Club of New Haven and in the Yale secret society of Skull and Bones. His religious convictions attach him to the Congregational Church. On the fifth of May, 1903, Mr. White married Lucy Schwab, daughter of Gustav and Eliza von Post Schwab of New York.

Henry Charles White has been described and is generally known as "a sound lawyer, a public spirited citizen, a close reader of serious literature, and a trusted adviser and counselor."

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ORANGE MERWIN

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ORANGE MERWIN

MERWIN, ORANGE, president of the Bridgeport Land and Title Company and vice-president of the Bridgeport Trust Company, was born in New Milford, Litchfield County, Connecticut, on August 21st, 1854. He is descended from good Colonial stock. Miles Merwin came to America from Wales in 1645 and settled in Milford. John Peet, the first of his maternal ancestors to emigrate to America, reached Connecticut in 1635. His father, Horace, and his grandfather, Orange, were public spirited citizens. The former was a representative in the State House of Representatives for several terms and the latter was a member of Congress from Connecticut from 1821 to 1825.

Young Merwin's early life was spent on a farm where, under the direction of his parents, he developed those habits of industry and attention to detail that to-day characterize his business and social life. His school training was received in the public schools in New Milford and at the Golden Hill Institute in Bridgeport. At the age of sixteen he began to earn his own livelihood as a shipping clerk in Dabney Carr's Shirt Factory in Bridgeport. Later he became clerk in the People's Savings Bank, a position which he held for thirteen years, after which he became a member of the old banking firm of Marsh, Merwin & Lemmon. Since 1897 he has been president of the Bridgeport Land and Title Company and vice-president of the Bridgeport Trust Company since its organization, in 1901. He has been fire commissioner of the city for five years and is treasurer of the local Y. M. C. A. and of the Boys' Club. In politics he has always been a Republican; in the Masonic Order he has reached the thirty-second degree; he is a member of the Congregational Church. He was president of the Bridgeport Republican Club for three years and is a member also of the Contemporary, of the Seaside, and of the Rooftree and Seaside Outing clubs, and also of the Sons of Colonial Wars. Driving, fishing, and hunting are his favorite sports.

In 1877 Mr. Merwin was married to Mary Clifford Beach. They have one child, Horace Beach Merwin.

EUGENE LAMB RICHARDS

PROFESSOR of Mathematics in Yale University" is the formal title of Eugene Lamb Richards. Equations with *x* and *y*, unknown and variable quantities, are worked out of books and attested by mathematical apparatus, but there is a "personal equation" where *x* and *y* reveal themselves and are constant, attested by daily life. Such an equation is expressed when Yale students or graduates of the past thirty years and more say affectionately "Dickie Richards." The title they would give him would be "professor of physical development and manliness."

Eugene Lamb Richards comes of a sturdy race. Samuel Richards settled in Norwalk, Connecticut, during the time of Queen Anne's War, which ended in 1713. His home had been in Staffordshire, England. Anthony Lamb of London came over and took up his residence in New York City where, it is particularly worthy of note in this sketch, he was the first maker of mathematical instruments in America. Another ancestor was Robert Treat, the valiant captain whose victories over the Indians at last won security for the colonists of Hartford and New Haven—the man who first established a military organization in Connecticut and who was made governor by the grateful citizens. For he was wise in council as in war. General John Lamb, a descendant of Anthony, brought honor to his name in the Revolutionary period. He was one of the founders of the Sons of Liberty in New York City. He was wounded and taken prisoner while with Montgomery in the attack on Quebec. Later he was appointed to the command of West Point after Arnold's traitorous conduct and when special care was requisite in the selection of his successor.

The professor, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 27th, 1838, is the son of Timothy Pickering Richards, a broker, and Agnes Treat Lamb. As a child he gave small promise of becoming the bronzed, vigorous man of to-day. Early in his "teens," the story was read to him of some great man who had mastered physical weakness and had become strong. The man's name vanished from memory, but the precept of his life remains through the years. The youth adopted regular hours of sleep and exercise, rose at half-past five, took a cold bath, and began at once upon his studies. Though he was decidedly of literary and scholarly tastes, like his father before him, also like his father he was fond of athletic exercises, and the "*sana mens*" soon began to find itself "*in sano corpore.*" Most unfortunately, however, in his junior year at Yale he received an injury to his spine. With characteristic fortitude, he not only went on with his studies but in his senior year took a seat in the Yale crew that rowed Harvard at Lake Quinsigamond in 1860. Such mental and physical persistency after the injury carried its penalty, however, and on leaving college with the class of 1860 he was unable to take what he would deem any active part in life until the spring of 1868. With that year his career as instructor at Yale begins.

His fortitude was strengthened by the influence and teaching of his mother as well as by the counsel of his father. Mrs. Richards was a woman of intellectual tastes, of strong moral and religious sense, eminently practical, and uncommonly shrewd in her estimates of character—sincere and direct. The young man also was, and always has been, a constant reader of the Bible, and he often has said that he attributes such success as he has had in life as much to the influence of that Book on his conduct and character as to heredity and environment. He also drew aid from Stanley's "Thomas Arnold's Life and Correspondence"; indeed, as is evident, that volume has had a marked effect on his relations with the student world. In relative strength of influence on his life he places home first, then private study, and finally school. He prepared for college at Dwight School, in Brooklyn.

He had been instructor in mathematics at Yale only three years when he was appointed assistant professor and then full professor in 1892. What his labors in these capacities through these years meant for the university the students and faculty know; what they meant for him himself only his most intimate friends can know. The results of his injury in his junior year have never passed away and it has been only through his resolute will that he has risen superior to bodily pain and accomplished so successfully the tasks he set for himself. In his intercourse with the students, honor is the only and highest court he knows. It may be permissible to introduce an illustration of which he himself is ignorant to-day: A sophomore in his division had committed an offense which showed gross lack of respect for himself, to say nothing of his college. The professor rebuked him strongly. Immediately the young man assumed an air of injured innocence, resented the professor's alleged "imputations," declared that he took the rebuke as an insult to his mother and to his name and proclaimed himself a man of honor. Before that word the professor bowed and retracted what he had said in a most chivalric manner. The sophomore went forth to boast to his companions of his success in clearing his record. The companions knew "Dickie" Richards. Their friend's laughter fell on unresponsive ears. Doubtless he never knew, any more than the professor, why his popularity waned from that day and why, when he was graduated, he found he had missed most of what is best in the associations of college life. He had played the hypocrite to Professor Richards.

But, as has been said, the professor's real boon to the student world has been his espousal of physical training. He can't be partial; neither can he endure to see others unjust. It is related that on one occasion some years ago he discovered that a good athlete was doing well in all his studies except one. For a reason which the professor suspected, his standing in that one branch was falling lower and lower as the football season progressed. The instructor in that branch was a particular friend of the professor's—as are most of the instructors. Also he was a good deal of a recluse. The professor went to him to get him to attend a football game. The tutor respectfully declined, saying he could not waste the time. The morning of the game the professor appeared again, showed the tickets he had procured and said in an irresistible manner that he would come around and go out to Yale Field with the tutor. They went. Before the close of the first half the tutor was one of the most enthusiastic men on the bleachers, and if his marking of an athlete had been unconsciously biased in the past, it never was again.

It was through the professor's influence that students began to organize long walking expeditions. They were almost a fad with the professor. By experience he knew exactly how a man should equip himself and where were the best routes, even before the days of bicycle guide-books; and he himself could out-tramp anybody.

Moreover he studied into the finer points of intercollegiate athletics. His well known articles in the *Popular Science Monthly* in 1884 were the result of almost two years' investigation and thought. They were widely quoted and in large part were embodied in the federal government's report on Physical Culture in the United States. Similar articles from his pen appeared in the same magazine in 1888 and 1894, and in other magazines, doing much to elevate the standard of athletics and to disabuse certain critics of their prejudices.

One valuable contribution to the discussion was the plotting of the disciplinary records of the college by which it is demonstrated that breaches of college discipline have grown steadily less with the advance of athletics.

From the old rope-walk gymnasium of the last century, Yale to-day has one of the finest and best equipped gymnasiums in the land. This important fact is due in no small measure to Professor Richards, who started the movement and who consented to serve as the first director (not active, but possessing initiative and veto power), from 1892 to 1901, or until the associate directors could conduct affairs alone.

Professor Richards has written two important mathematical books, "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry with Applications," in 1879, and "Elementary Navigation and Nautical Astronomy," in 1902. He received the degree of M.A. from his Alma Mater in 1887. He married Julia L. Bacon of New Haven on November 27th, 1861, and has four children: Eugene Lamb Richards, Jr., a lawyer; William Martin Richards, a physician; Anna Richards, married to Professor James Locke, and Elizabeth Vernon H. Richards. His sons have emulated their father in athletics and to-day are making names for themselves. In religion the professor is affiliated with the Congregational Church of Yale University. He is a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven, but never has given much time from his study and athletic régime for social pleasures.

It is natural that the suggestions of such a leader and promoter should be of special value to young men. He says: "For true success, character comes first. Therefore, I say to a young man, cultivate character by right conduct, and by companionship with the highest ideals, whether in real life or in books. Next, I say, cultivate physical strength, not for exploits, but to acquire vitality; take daily some form of regular body-developing exercise. In these days of fierce competition, no man can obtain or retain success without a basis of physical toughness of fiber, either inherited or acquired. If a young man has tastes, they will generally guide him in his preparation for his life work. If he has no decided bent toward a particular line of life, then, I say, take the first opening that presents itself and having gone into it, keep steadily at work in it. Do not rely on 'pulls.' Success depends on effort. If a man's work is good and worth a pull, the man will get the pull, or, if no pull comes, he will attain success without the pull. Pull or no pull, he never will obtain success without faithful, continuous effort. "Be steadfast. This saying, made thousands of years ago, is true to-day: 'Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men.' "

GEORGE BARKER STEVENS

STEVENS, PROF. GEORGE BARKER, one of the most widely known of Yale's theological writers and teachers, was born in Spencer, Tioga County, New York, on July 13th, 1854, the son of Thomas Jackson Stevens and Weltha Barker Stevens. His father, who was of Dutch descent, was a persevering, energetic, thrifty farmer. His mother, whose ancestors came from England, was a devoted helpmeet and parent, the power of whose influence on his moral life and his ambitions is gladly acknowledged by her son to-day.

The professor's early life was of the kind to stimulate physical activity and right thinking. The family lived on a farm during his school days, and, when he was not busy with his books, he employed his time in helping his father at the work. The reader of these volumes must be impressed with the great number of Men of Mark whose early experience was like this and must feel again the debt of gratitude the country owes to the "old farms." It is also notable, in speaking with these men, whatever their position in life or whatever part of America they may be living in, that, hard as the farm life might have seemed during the living of it, few of them regret it, and many of them, when it is too late, wish their sons could have had the same.

Sound, vigorous health, with a taste for outdoor life and sports, was what Professor Stevens brought from country and village to the life he was to lead in the quiet of the study. He had stored up energy against the future, and the results of it are apparent in the virility of his writings and the broad-mindedness of his teachings. He did not allow ambition to devour him in his youth; he did whatever his hand found to do as he had done his father's chores, in cheerful spirit, with zeal and with fidelity, and already he can look back upon a career rich in its products for his fellow men and not without its share of honors for himself.

When a pupil in the Ithaca (N. Y.) Academy, he displayed a fondness for the classics, for history and for philosophy, and found inspiration in biography. His scholarly bent attracted the attention of the principal, who immediately encouraged him to press on with his studies, and to-day the professor believes that that encouragement, along with the influence of his mother, was what led him into the successful paths he has followed since. He was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1877 and went the following year to Yale University, where he took the regular course at the Divinity School, being graduated in 1880 with the degree of B.D. His high scholarship at Rochester was evidenced by his gaining membership in Phi Beta Kappa. Also he was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon.

On November 23rd, of the year of his graduation in New Haven, he was married to Kate Abell Mattison of Oswego. They live now at No. 388 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, and have two children, Margaret and Mary.

Immediately upon his graduation, in July, 1880, he entered upon the pastorate of the First Congregational Church in Buffalo, whence he went, after two years of service and of hard study, to the First Presbyterian Church in Watertown, New York. In 1885, he went abroad for a year of study and research in the German universities, obtaining the degree of S.T.D. at Jena in 1886. At Syracuse University, where he had pursued a post-graduate course in 1882-1883, he had earned the degree of Ph.D. The Illinois College gave him the degree of D.D. in 1902 and the University of Rochester that of LL.D. the same year.

On his return from Germany, he was called to the position of professor of New Testament criticism at Yale Divinity School, which position he held from 1886 to 1895, when he was chosen to fill the chair of systematic theology, which he still holds. His capacity for business affairs is attested to by his membership in the directorates of the Yale National Bank, New Haven, and the E. H. H. Smith Silver Company of Bridgeport.

When we come to a consideration of the professor's writings, we find that they are marked by ripe scholarship, and new books from his pen are eagerly welcomed by the theological world. His first book, doubtless prompted by his class-room work, was "An Exposition of the Epistle to the Galatians," published in 1890. Since then the volumes have followed each other in rapid succession. They include: "The Pauline Theology," 1892; "The Johannine Theology," 1894; "Doctrine and Life," 1895; "The Life of Peter Parker," 1896; "The Epistles of Paul in Modern English," 1898; "The Theology of the New Testament," 1899; "The Messages of Paul," 1900; "The Messages of the Apostles," 1900; "The Teaching of Jesus," 1901, and "The Christian Doctrine of Salvation," 1905. Other works are in contemplation.

In politics the professor is a Republican. His advice to the young is to labor diligently, have high aims, take wholesome exercise, and keep calm and cheerful. The points in his own life, governed by these principles, can be written briefly, but the good he has done, the position he has won in the esteem of his neighbors, and the influence he has had upon the trend of high religious thought cannot be measured by pages. Retaining his physical strength by riding and driving and by country life when he can, he has still many years of activity before him and it is far too early to take the measure of his works.

JOHN MARSHALL HOLCOMBE

HOLCOMBE, JOHN MARSHALL, president of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company and of the Fidelity Company, both of Hartford, lecturer at Yale University, bank director, and a prominent factor in the city government of Hartford, was born in that city on the eighth of June, 1848. The Holcombe ancestry is very interesting and distinguished and embraces men of note in every walk of life. John Marshall Holcombe is a descendant of Thomas Holcombe, who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635 and was later a settler and deputy in Windsor, Connecticut. He is in the same line of descent as Amasa Holcombe, the distinguished scientist, and Rev. Frederick Holcombe, the eminent divine and founder of Trinity College. Among Mr. Holcombe's ancestors were three Revolutionary soldiers and many other men prominent in early American history, including John Webster, one of the early Colonial governors of Connecticut; William Phelps, magistrate and deputy to the General Court for many sessions; Edward Griswold, also magistrate and deputy for thirty-five years; Captain Joseph Wadsworth, who hid the charter in the oak, and Gen. Nathan Johnson, an officer in the War of 1812, who was also State senator. These and many other ancestors came from England and were early settlers and proprietors in Colonial and later times. Mr. Holcombe's father was James Huggins Holcombe, a lawyer, who was clerk of court and of the House and Senate of Connecticut. He was characterized by the usual New England traits of rectitude, fidelity, and thrift. Mr. Holcombe's mother was Emily Merrill Holcombe.

The city of Hartford has been Mr. Holcombe's home and the center of all his interests from his earliest days and he is now living there in the house in which he was born. He attended the Hartford Public High School and then entered Yale College, where he received his B.A. degree in 1869 and his M.A. degree three years later. In 1869 he began his career as an insurance man in the office of the actuary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company,

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and in 1871 he became actuary of the insurance department of the State of Connecticut, which office he held for three years. In 1874 he became assistant secretary of the Phœnix Mutual Life, the following year he was made secretary and, in 1889, vice-president of the company of which he is now the president. He is also president of the Fidelity Company, a director in the American National Bank, in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, in the Mechanics Savings Bank of Hartford, and in the National Surety Company of New York. In addition to these interests he has been a lecturer at Yale University, in the insurance course. This last named position shows, even more than his many other business positions, what a capable authority he is on the important subject of life insurance. He has also written valuable articles on life insurance for the *North American Review.*

In the municipal affairs of Hartford Mr. Holcombe has taken as important a part as he has in the business life. He brought about the organization of the board of health and served on it for many years. In 1883 he was a member of the common council and, in 1885, he was a member of the board of aldermen, and he was president of both of these branches of city government. He is a director of the board of trade and of the Retreat for the Insane. In politics he is a Republican and in creed a Congregationalist, being a member of the Center Church of Hartford. He has been president of the Yale Alumni Association of Hartford, is a member of the University Club of New York, of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the War of 1812, of the Hartford Club, and a fellow of the Actuarial Society of America, another evidence of his high place among the life insurance "captains" of to-day. Mrs. Holcombe was Emily Seymour Goodwin, whom he married January 29th, 1873, and by whom he has had three children, a daughter and two sons: Harold Goodwin Holcombe, Emily Marguerite Holcombe, and John Marshall Holcombe, Jr. Mrs. Holcombe is as much a leader in social, intellectual, and patriotic circles as her husband is in business and public affairs.

HENRY WALCOTT FARNAM

AMONG the descendants of John Howland, who came from England in the "Mayflower," in 1620, is Professor Henry Walcott Farnam of New Haven. His parents were Henry Farnam and Ann Sophia Whitman. He was born in New Haven, November 6th, 1853.

His father was a man of prominence in engineering and railroad circles, in the days when the foundations of the country's great commercial prosperity were being laid. A civil engineer by profession, he was with the Erie Canal when he was called to Connecticut to engineer the Farmington Canal. He was one of those far-sighted men who subsequently planned the railroad from New Haven to New York, —the beginning of what was to be one of the most important and valuable systems in America. The West, however, seemed to offer still greater opportunities. Removing thither he put through to completion into Chicago the Michigan Southern Railroad, with Joseph E. Sheffield, and built the Chicago and Rock Island, the first road to give Chicago access to the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Mississippi. He was a man of indomitable energy and force of character, and at the same time kindly and liberal. He rose to the position of president of the Chicago and Rock Island, and retired from active business in 1863. Henry W. Farnam, who had been spending considerable time in Farmington, was taken abroad that year to continue his education. After two years in France and four years in Germany, where he was a pupil in the gymnasia at Heidelberg and Weimar, he returned to this country. In 1870, after having had one year at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, he entered the academic department at Yale, where he was graduated in 1874 with a high-oration rating.

On leaving college Henry W. Farnam remained in New Haven till he received the degree of Master of Arts, in 1875, and then he went back to Germany, to study economics and law. At Berlin, Göttingen, and Strassburg, he studied under Schmoller, Knapp, Sohm, Wagner,

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Ihering, and Mommsen, and, in 1878, received the degree of Doctor of Political Science (R.P.D.) at Strassburg.

It has been the rule of Professor Farnam's life to merge his own personality in whatever he undertakes. Economics and political science had won his devotion at the outset, and still more profound knowledge of these subjects has been his ambition since the year after his graduation from Yale, yet he has given of his time freely to the study of art and literature and has granted to community and State the benefits of his ripe scholarship.

When he returned to New Haven as tutor, in 1878, there was no vacancy in economics. Loving Yale with that devotion which has held so many of its teachers against the allurements of sister institutions, he was willing to wait for opportunity to utilize his learning while further prosecuting the study of his specialty. But he was not to be idle meantime. Members of three classes—1881, 1882, and 1883—remember with pleasure his luminous teaching of the Latin classics. In 1880 came his appointment as university professor of political economy. The year following, General Francis A. Walker, who had held the chair of political economy in the Sheffield Scientific School of the university, accepted the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, and Professor Farnam was immediately chosen to succeed him. With the growth of the university, however, and with increasing pressure of his duties in the graduate department, he resigned the chair in the Scientific School in 1903 to devote all his time to the more advanced courses.

Meantime his practical interest in public affairs had been attested in part by his presidency of the company that published the New Haven *Morning News* of which Clarence Deming was the editor. Professor Farnam had been financially interested a year when he was chosen head of the enterprise with the purpose of maintaining in New Haven a politically independent journal of high character. The paper did valiant service for the principles represented in the candidacy of Grover Cleveland in the presidential campaign of 1884.

On June 26th, 1890, Professor Farnam married Miss Elizabeth Upham Kingsley, daughter of Dr. William L. Kingsley of New Haven, and the following month he started on a journey to the far East, visiting Japan, China, India, Egypt, and Greece before returning to his classes at Yale in the fall of 1901. He had resigned his position with the New Haven *News* before going abroad. On reaching home, one of the earliest tasks he found to put his hand to, outside of his university work, was the reorganization of that standard periodical, the *New Englander and Yale Review,* of which Dr. Kingsley had been the editor for a long period. The name of the publication was changed to the *Yale Review,* known to-day throughout the world of culture as a quarterly magazine for the discussion of political science and economics. For coöperation with him he selected such eminent men as Prof. George P. Fisher, Prof. (now president) Arthur T. Hadley, George B. Adams, and John C. Schwab, and the publication is increasing in power each year.

Professor Farnam, ever striving for purity in politics and the development of worth, was among the promoters of the New Haven Civil Service Reform Association, established in 1881. He held the position of secretary until, in 1901, the association broadened out as a state institution into the Connecticut Civil Service Reform Association, with him as president. In 1898 he was appointed chairman of the New Haven Civil Service Board by Mayor Farnsworth, and he proceeded at once to organize the department with an aptitude and proficiency which established it as a model for other municipalities. In 1899 he went abroad with his family for a year of travel in Germany, Italy, and England, and resigned his chairmanship. His interest in the subject did not wane, however, for he retains to-day his membership in the Council of the National Civil Service Reform League.

He has been called upon for practical application of the principles he has studied and always has responded gladly and effectively. As member of the prudential committee of the New Haven Hospital for six years from 1880, and part of the time as chairman; as a director for many years in the Organized Charities Association; as an adviser for the University Settlement in New York and as a member of the Institute of Social Service and of similar organizations, he has contributed liberally of his time and talents toward the betterment of the condition of the people. Professor Farnam has long been interested in social settlements, and when Lowell House was reorganized in 1901, he assisted in the work and was made its president. As the work grew and the necessity for better accommodations showed itself, he secured, in 1906, a piece of property on Hamilton Street and presented it to the association, together with money to erect a new building.

His publications include "Die Innere Französische Gewerbepolitik von Colbert bis Turgot," his Strassburg thesis printed in the series of "Schmoller's Forschungen," "Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem by John Koren," written under the professor's direction, and "Life of Henry Farnam."

In religion Professor Farnam is a Congregationalist, and attends the historic Center Church of New Haven. His politics cannot be given a party label; they stand first and foremost for the gold standard, tariff for revenue, and the merit system. He finds delight in outdoor life, in wheeling, in tennis, in riding, in mountain climbing, in photography, and in the hunting and fishing camp, and he is a member of the carefully chosen State Commission of Sculpture, one of whose duties is to pass upon whatever works of art are proposed for the capitol and grounds at Hartford. He was made clerk of the commission in 1887 and has been chairman since 1902. His home at No. 43 Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven, is evidence of the refinement of his taste.

He is a member of the Graduates Club, the Country Club, and the Lawn Club of New Haven, of the Century, University, Reform, and Yale clubs of New York, and of the Golf Club and Casino of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he spends considerable of his time in summer. He has three children: Louise Whitman, Katherine Kingsley, and Henry W. Farnam, Jr. Speaking of what tends most to the strengthening of sound ideals of American life and of what would be most helpful to the young in striving for true success, Professor Farnam said: "Form high ideals early. Stick to them. Cultivate industry, self-control, persistency. Think more of your work than of yourself. Bring up your children to do better service than their father."

IRVING FISHER

PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER, among the youngest as well as most versatile professors Yale University ever had, is a native of Saugerties, Ulster County, New York. His father, George Whitefield Fisher, was a clergyman, very optimistic and very benevolent. His mother was Ella (Wescott) Fisher. Among his ancestors were George Norton, who came from England and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1629; John King, who was living in Weymouth, Massachusetts, early in the seventeenth century, and Richard Wescott, one of the earliest residents of Wethersfield, Connecticut. In England the line is traced back to the Cranmer family which included the archbishop. George King, a descendant of John, was a captain in the Revolutionary War.

Irving Fisher was born February 27th, 1867. A strong, hearty lad, his mind was absorbed with outdoor sports in the days when foundations for physique should be laid. Much of this period was spent in the village of Peace Dale, R. I. Under the inspiration of his school teachers and with his father's books at his hand, the desire to imbibe learning developed itself and he soon had made his way through the high school of South Kingston, R. I. The ambition to go to college was upon him, but with that devotion to thoroughness which was to characterize his later life he determined to make his preparation complete. After having spent a year at the Hillhouse High School in New Haven, he removed with the family to St. Louis, Mo., where he rounded out his preliminary studies at Smith Academy.

Then only seventeen years old, he entered Yale University, academic department. Studies came easy for him, and also honors, from the course and from his fellows. He was the highest stand man (valedictorian) in his class, and this, of course, gave him membership in Phi Beta Kappa. He was elected into Delta Kappa Epsilon and into Skull and Bones. All this time he was dependent for his living wholly upon his own exertions, and to obtain the money to pay his term bills and other expenses he gave up many hours to private tutoring. His favorite reading was mathematics, economics, etc., Darwin's "Descent of Man" not to be omitted. He believes that these books were most helpful in fitting him for his work in life, and as to other early influences he rates them as follows, according to their strength: home, early companionship, private study, and school. He was graduated at Yale in 1888, a man for whom his classmates predicted a brilliant future, provided his body was able to keep pace with his brain; for the long years of study and outside work had taxed his energies to the uttermost. In two years he was back " 'neath the elms," as instructor in mathematics. More remunerative fields must have been easily within his reach, but, like so many others who have given their life to Yale there was back of his devotion to learning a love for Yale and all that it stands for. The following year he had earned the degree of Ph.D.

In 1893 he went abroad for a year's study of science in Berlin and Paris. Before leaving he was made assistant professor of mathematics at Yale, a position which he filled until 1895, when he entered the still more congenial field of political science as assistant professor. In 1898, at the age of thirty-one, he was made full professor and took the chair he now holds, succeeding some and associated with others whose researches in political science have brought honor to the university. But at the very moment when he had attained such high position, his health threatened to fail him, and from 1898 to 1901 he spent his time in the gentler climates of Colorado and California. Again, his resolution and his principle of thoroughness prevailed so that when he resumed his work—and under the régime he had established for himself—his associates saw with delight the promise of a long life of usefulness.

Perhaps here we find a reason why he has become so earnest an advocate for more attention to health problems and a leader in the crusade against tuberculosis. In addition to giving much thought and aid to public health movements, he has devised a tent of great value in consumptive sanatoria. He has also invented a "mechanical diet indicator," which is in use among sanatoria, for aiding in the measurement and prescription of diet. And, speaking of his inventive genius, we might also mention among other machines for scientific use one which he devised to illustrate the mechanism of prices, and a semi-cylindrical sundial.

His publications alone are enough to indicate his indefatigable energy. His "Mathematical Investigations in the Theory of Value and Prices," which attracted wide attention in 1892, was followed in 1893 by "Bibliographies of Present Officers of Yale University." In 1896, in conjunction with Professor A. W. Phillips of Yale, he wrote "Elements of Geometry," which has been translated into Japanese. In the same year appeared "Appreciation and Interest" among the publications of the American Economic Association. The following year appeared "Bibliography of Mathematical Economics" in Cournot's "Bibliography of Mathematical Theory of Wealth," which latter work he also assisted in translating. In the year 1897 he produced "A Brief Introduction to the Infinitesimal Calculus," which was translated into German and into Japenese. A revised edition has been issued in 1906. A book entitled "The Nature of Capital and Income" appeared in 1906, as well as articles in the *Economic Journal*, *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, the publications of the American Economic Association, the *Bond Record*, *Moody's Magazine*, the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, the *American Journal of Physiology*, the *Outlook*, and the *Yale Review*, of which he is an editor.

Professor Fisher is an independent Republican. He voted for Cleveland on the tariff issue and for McKinley on the gold standard. His religious creed is the Congregational. For exercise he indulges in gymnastics, bicycling, and rowing, and is an ardent believer in physical culture.

His advice to young men desirous of attaining success is: "Invest in good health, adopt hygiene and simple living, with love of outdoor sports and fresh air indoors as well as outdoors. Eat nothing but simple and pure food, and eat it slowly and not in excess. Let hard work always be limited by fatigue. Avoid all poisons, including alcohol and tobacco. Preserve mental serenity. Have a definite and altruistic purpose in life, with an ideal to be and not to seem."

A number of scientific associations have his name on their rolls. They include the American Economic Association, British Economic Association, the American Mathematical Society, the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Statistical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Washington Academy of Science, the Royal Statistical Society, the New England Free Trade League, the New York Reform Club, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and the New Haven County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, of which he is secretary; also he is a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven.

Professor Fisher married Miss Margaret Hazard, daughter of Rowland Hazard, on June 24th, 1893. They have had three children: Margaret, Caroline, and Irving Norton, all of whom are living. They have a delightful home at No. 460 Prospect Street, New Haven.

WILLIAM EDWIN SESSIONS

SESSIONS, WILLIAM EDWIN, was born in Bristol, Connecticut, February 18th, 1857. The first twelve years of his boyhood were spent in the little village of Polkville, three miles from the center. His father, John Humphrey Sessions, who married Miss Emily Bunnell, was a manufacturer. He was one of the few men who gave Bristol the start on its enviable career of enterprise and prosperity, and was a powerful factor in its growth and success. He was a man of unblemished character, public spirited, and an ardent advocate of the higher moral and educational development of his own community. He was a strong churchman and a devoted Methodist. He often refused public office, but served one term in the State Legislature, was president of the Bristol National Bank, and president of the Bristol Water Company. He died in 1899 at the age of seventy-one.

William Edwin is the younger of his two sons. He is descended on his father's side from Alexander Sessions, who settled in Plymouth Colony in 1639, and is also a descendant of Francis Cook of the "Mayflower," who was a signer of the "Mayflower" compact, and whose death occurred in 1663; he is a descendant, too, of James Chilton of the "Mayflower," who died at Provincetown, Massachusetts, 1620. In June of 1878 Mr. Sessions married Miss Emily Brown. They have two sons, Joseph B., born in 1881, and William Kenneth, born in 1887.

Bristol has always been the home of William E. Sessions; he attended the public schools there and was graduated from the Hartford Public High School in 1876. His mind was strongly set on a business life and therefore he at once entered his father's office, and so started on a career marked with sagacity, industry, and success. He is by nature urbane and courtly. Though not a college man, he is, however, a man of marked intelligence and culture. He has traveled at home and abroad, is a reader of good literature, a student of art, and a musician. The music hall in his own home on Bellevue Avenue con-

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Yours Truly
William E Sessions

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tains a pipe organ and grand piano for his own diversion and pleasure.

Mr. Sessions has a wonderful faculty for business. In 1879, two years after entering his father's office, he started in a separate concern with his father, organizing the Sessions Foundry Company, of which he is now president. The business was small, employing about twenty men, when they purchased it of the Bristol Foundry Company. Mr. Sessions conducted it for sixteen years on Laurel Street in the center of the town where it grew so rapidly that in 1895 it had outgrown the three acres of land which was all that was available, when Mr. Sessions conceived the idea of buying the large tract of thirty acres now occupied by the business on Farmington Avenue, and building a large and modern foundry plant. The site is an ideal one for such a business. Mr. Sessions also purchased most of the adjoining land in order to provide building lots for his workmen and control the character of the neighborhood. No saloon can possibly exist within five minutes' walk of the works. The men are encouraged to own their own homes, which many of them do. The handsome office of granite, the neat, yet majestic buildings, the splendidly kept grounds, make it appear almost like an educational or philanthropic pile of buildings, rather than an iron foundry. Mr. Sessions treats his men kindly and well, so that strikes and labor troubles are unknown to them. Every summer he gives them a fête on the grounds, which is an evening of music, refreshments, and social pleasure, when the men and their families come together to the number of 3,000, and for one night in the year they are "*the* people of the city."

In the summer of 1902, the E. M. Welch Manufacturing Company of Forestville, a village in the town of Bristol, was about to go into the hands of a receiver, which meant the closing of the clock factories which had been running for many years, and thus leaving most of the villagers without means of support. Mr. Sessions was urged to take the presidency of the concern and save it if possible. This seemed impossible as he was already a man of many cares and responsibilities. Finally, however, Mr. Sessions yielded to the earnest solicitations and became the president and principal owner of the business which is now known as the Sessions Clock Company. In two short years several large new buildings have been erected, new machinery put in, and the output more than doubled, a truly remarkable achievement.

Like his father before him, Mr. Sessions is a strongly religious man. He joined the Prospect Methodist Episcopal Church when twelve years of age. He is now president of the board of trustees and vice-president of the official board of that church. He has a marked fondness for children and is superintendent of the Sunday school, one of the largest in the State, with over 750 members. The Sunday school is truly a modern, vigorous, and prosperous institution. He is a true friend and liberal supporter of the Church he so much loves. . He is also a trustee of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and serves on some of its most important committees. For many years, also, he has been in charge of the Mount Hope Sunday school, which meets in a little chapel on Chippins Hill, four miles from Bristol, in a sparsely settled district of the town, whither he drives Sunday afternoons to conduct the services which mean so much to the people of the neighborhood. His charities and benefactions are generously and wisely bestowed. Mr. Sessions is a total abstainer, never having taken intoxicating drinks in any form. He has always been a Republican in politics. He has thus far felt compelled to refuse political offices, both local and state, that have been offered him. He is a director of the Bristol National Bank, president of the Bristol Water Company, and greatly interested in all movements looking toward the welfare of the people and the advancement of Bristol, and of the nation.

HENRY ROSEMAN LANG

LANG, HENRY ROSEMAN, professor of Romance philology in Yale University, was born at Wartau, Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, on September 22nd, 1853. He is the son of Dr. Heinrich Lang (leader of the liberal school of theology in Switzerland) and Constantia (Suter) Lang. Professor Lang, who is the first of his family to make this country the scene of his life's work, is the grandson of Heinrich Wilhelm Lang, who distinguished himself as a Lutheran minister in Wurtemberg, Germany.

His early life was passed in the country in the republic of Switzerland, and his particular pleasure was in the study of insects and in drawing. The kinds of reading which he considers have been most helpful to him in fitting him for his life's work have been history, philosophy, and classical and modern literature.

His life for the greater part has been that of the student. His earlier education was received in the public schools of St. Gall and at the gymnasium of Zurich. He later became a member of the University of Zurich and in 1884 continued his studies in the University of Strassburg. Three years later he went to Italy for the purpose of still further instruction, and after this was a student in both Spain and Portugal. His first work in the United States of America was in 1878, when he was appointed to the position of professor of Latin in the State Normal College, in Nashville, Tennessee. He remained at this institution until 1882, in which year he accepted a position as instructor in modern languages in the High School of Charleston, South Carolina. In 1886 he went to New Bedford, Massachusetts, as instructor at the Swain Free School, a position which he filled until 1892, when he was called to take a place on the corps of instructors at Yale University.

Professor Lang is one of the best known professors of Yale University in the contemporary world. In 1892 he was made instructor in the Romance languages at the University, and after one year was promoted to an assistant professorship in the same subject. This place he filled for three years, at the end of which period he was made professor of Romance philology, the position he holds at the present time.

Professor Lang has also devoted considerable time to the work of the world of *belles lettres*. He has written and is writing numerous articles on scientific subjects for the various publications in this country, but the most prominent among his longer works are the following: "Cancioneiro del Rey D. Denis," 1892, Halle; "Liederbuch des Koenigs D. Denis," 1894, Halle; "Cancioneiro Gallego-Castelhano," 1902, ss.

He has been honored by a number of foreign societies. Among these honors are membership in the Royal Academy of Sciences in Portugal, 1896; membership in the Historical and Geographical Institute of Brazil, 1904. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of Santiago, by the King of Portugal, in 1903; is a member of the American Dante Society, the A. A. A. S., and is also a prominent member of the Modern Language Association. Professor Lang, in 1890, was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Strassburg, and later was decorated with the honorary degree of Master of Arts by Yale University.

On August 2nd, 1901, Professor Lang was married to Alice Hubbard Derby of New Haven, Connecticut. They have no children. Professor Lang is a Republican and has voted the ticket of that party from the time he was made a citizen of the United States. While his father and grandfather distinguished themselves as ministers in the Lutheran Church, he is himself an attendant of the Episcopal Church.

Professor Lang states that the influence of his mother on his intellectual, moral, and spiritual life in his younger days was a very strong one, and says that, from his own observation and experience as a citizen of this country, the best methods and principles for strengthening the sound ideals in American life are strict performance of duty and careful and devoted attention to one's profession.

CHARLES BRINCKERHOFF RICHARDS

RICHARDS, CHARLES BRINCKERHOFF, professor of mechanical engineering at Yale University, is a descendant on his mother's side of John Howland, who came over in the "Mayflower," and on his father's side of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, who came from Tewksbury, England, and settled in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1637. Among his forbears was Ezekiel Cheever, a teacher for seventy years of his ninety-four years of life and first master of the Boston Latin School, about 1640; also, George Brinckerhoff, a prominent lawyer in New York.

His father, Thomas Fanning Richards of Brooklyn, New York, was an importer and manufacturer, of marked integrity and unselfishness, generous, courteous, a true gentleman. His mother, who died when he was ten years old, was Harriet Howland Brinckerhoff. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, on December 23rd, 1833.

He early displayed a fondness for scientific subjects and for general works in mathematics. Obtaining his education in private schools, where his natural bent was recognized and appreciated, at the age of nineteen he went into the extensive establishment of the Woodruff & Beach Iron Works, in Hartford, as draughtsman, to improve both his technical and practical knowledge. His ambition was to become a mechanical engineer, and for such as he desired to be the country in its development was making loud demands.

After six years of this practical study in Hartford, he opened an office in New York as a consulting engineer, remaining there from 1858 to 1861. Then he accepted the highly responsible position of engineer superintendent of the Colt's Patent Firearms Company of Hartford, where he continued through the war period, so important for that concern, and till 1880. From 1881 till 1884, he was superintendent of the great plant of the Southwark Foundry and Machine Company of Philadelphia.

In 1884 he was called to his present position of professor of mechanical engineering at Yale University, which institution conferred upon him that year the degree of M.A. He also has the decoration of chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France.

Professor Richards has been consulting engineer for the construction of many large buildings, notably the Connecticut Capitol at Hartford. He was United States expert commissioner to the Paris International Exposition in 1889. His inventions are numerous, but perhaps by none is he so widely known as by his steam engine indicator, patented in 1861 and familiar the world over as the prototype of all modern steam engine indicators. He wrote the report on Class 52 of Group VI., Paris International Exposition, 1889, and was editor of Volume III. and half of Volume IV. of the General Reports of the Exposition. Also he is the editor of engineering and technical words in Webster's International Dictionary and he has written a number of papers for different publications.

He has served as vice-president and manager of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and he is a member also of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers and of the Connecticut Academy of Sciences, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a corresponding member of the Société Industrielle de Mulhouse, of Alsace, Germany. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party.

He married Miss Agnes Edwards Goodwin of Hartford on September 16th, 1858. They have had five children, all of whom are living. The professor's home is at No. 277 Edwards Street, New Haven.

ARTHUR REED KIMBALL

KIMBALL, ARTHUR REED, journalist and associate editor of the *Waterbury American*, was born in New York City, February 1st, 1855. He traces his ancestry to Governor Carver, who came from England to America in Colonial times. He is also descended from Jonathan Edwards. Mr. Kimball's father was J. Merrill Kimball, a well known merchant. His mother, Elizabeth C. Kimball, exerted on him a strong mental and moral influence.

Mr. Kimball prepared for college at Hopkins Grammar School and then took the academic course at Yale, graduating in 1877. After his graduation he took a year's course at the Yale Law School, followed by a year in the law office of F. H. Winston in Chicago. He was admitted to the Chicago bar in 1879. He then taught school for a year, at the end of which he became editor of the Iowa *State Register*, in Des Moines.

In 1881, after a term as a reporter in St. Louis, Mr. Kimball became associate editor of the *Waterbury American*. In addition to his editorial work he has lectured on journalism at Yale and has made many contributions to the leading magazines, including *Scribner's, The Century, The North American Review, The Atlantic Monthly, Harper's, The Outlook,* and *The Independent.*

Mr. Kimball is a director in the American Printing Company, a member of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform Association of Connecticut, a member of the Century Club of New York and of the Society of Colonial Wars. In political faith he is an Independent and his religious connections are with the Congregational Church. His most enjoyable sports are golf and billiards.

On May 15th, 1895, Mr. Kimball married Mary E. Chase. They have two children, Elizabeth Chase Kimball and Chase Kimball, both now living.

ALBERT LESLIE SESSIONS

SESSIONS, ALBERT LESLIE, is a scion of the distinguished and widely known family of that name. He was born in Bristol, Connecticut, the fifth day of January, 1872. His father was John Henry Sessions and his mother was Maria Francena Woodford before her marriage. Both of them are widely known for their philanthropy, and a large number of people bless them for their benefactions. John H. Sessions died April 2nd, 1902. Mr. Sessions comes of a long and enviable line of ancestors. Samuel Sessions came from England to Massachusetts in 1630. Many of his descendants have distinguished themselves in many ways. A few of them we name: the Rev. John Sessions, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and of Princeton Seminary, and a successful clergyman of the Presbyterian Church; the Hon. Darius Sessions, an alumnus of Yale, and governor of Rhode Island; also the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Hon. John Humphrey Sessions, and the father, John Henry Sessions, manufacturers of Bristol.

Albert L. Sessions received a good education. He studied at the Bristol public schools, Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and is a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, taking the Ph.B. degree in 1892, and is a member of the Chi Phi Fraternity and the University Club of New York. Immediately after leaving college he entered the employ of his grandfather and father in the business which his grandfather was instrumental, as a partner, in establishing November 15th, 1854. On October 1st, 1899, shortly after the death of his grandfather, he was admitted into partnership the firm name being, as before, J. H. Sessions & Son, which wa continued after the death of his father, April 2nd, 1902, by his mothe and himself. July 1st, 1905, this business was incorporated under special charter from the State of Connecticut, the firm name remain ing as before. The incorporators and sole owners were his mothe his wife, and he himself. He is a prodigious worker, and give promise of being one of Connecticut's most successful business men

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On February 7th, 1894, Albert L. Sessions married Miss Leila B. Beach, daughter of Hon. Henry L. Beach. They have five children: Paul B., born November 19th, 1895; Ruth J., born May 14th, 1897; John H., born July 12th, 1898; Judith H. and Janet M. (twins), born May 21st, 1901.

Mr. Sessions is an honored member of Prospect Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of its trustees. He is president and treasurer of J. H. Sessions & Son, president of the Bristol Water Company, treasurer of the Sessions Clock Company, and a director in the Bristol and Plainville Tramway Company. Like his ancestors before him, he is a good churchman, a man with high ideals, of unflinching integrity, of public spirit, and ready to help in any needed reform and desired improvement. Mr. Sessions is a Republican in politics. He has no desire for public office, but is interested in all public matters and desires the best possible government for the people. He has often stated that his ambition was to be worthy of the honorable record of so many of his ancestors and relatives.

WILBUR OLIN ATWATER

ATWATER, WILBUR OLIN, Ph.D., LL.D., one of the ablest and best known scientists of this century, educator, author, and the pioneer of some of the most important scientific investigations of the day, professor of chemistry at Wesleyan University, the chief of the Nutrition Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture, whose earnest, thorough, and fruitful experiments in agricultural and physiological chemistry have made him a public benefactor and whose successful researches into abstract science proclaim him one of the greatest scholars of his day, was born in Johnsburgh, New York, May 3rd, 1844. He is descended from David Atwater, a native of Kent, England, who emigrated thence to America and became one of the original settlers in the New Haven Colony in 1635. He is the son of William Warren Atwater and Eliza Barnes Atwater. His father was a Methodist minister and a strong and active temperance worker in Burlington, Vermont, where he edited a temperance paper. William Atwater was a man of indomitable will and perseverance.

It was natural that the son of a Methodist minister should not spend all of his early years in one place and Wilbur Atwater lived in various small New England and New York towns in his boyhood. He had the priceless endowment of excellent health which found logical expression in a love of outdoor sports, especially the aquatic ones, swimming and fishing. He was eager to have a thorough education and worked to get it, both at farming and as clerk in a country store, and he considers the experience gained by this early labor a most useful part of his education. After gleaning sufficient preparatory knowledge from the public schools in the various towns where the family made their home he spent two years at the University of Vermont and two at Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in 1865. Two years' teaching followed this academic course and he then took a course in post-graduate study at Yale, which led to his taking his Ph.D. degree at that university in 1868. In 1870 he went abroad and spent two years in scientific study at Leipzig, Berlin, Heidelberg, and Munich. Upon his return to the United States he took the position of professor of chemistry in the University of Tennessee, from which he resigned in 1873 to take the same chair at the Maine State College, where he stayed but a year as he was called to Wesleyan University, where he has been in charge of the chemistry department continuously since that time.

In December, 1873, Professor Atwater addressed the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture on the subject of agricultural investigations, especially in regard to scientific fertilizers and cattle rations, and put before that board the importance of having a government experiment station for that purpose. He finally secured state appropriations for the work, and an experiment station, the first in this country, was eventually established through his efforts. From 1875 to 1877 he was director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, and he is still a member of the board of control of that important organization. He was also the pioneer promoter of another important and fruitful enterprise, known as Investigations into the Laws of Nutrition and Food Economy, which resulted in the establishment of dietary standards which have since been regarded as authoritative by American students of domestic science. Actuated by the belief that the field of agricultural and physiological chemistry was a great opening for the student and experimenter, Professor Atwater continued his researches along those particular branches of science with the utmost success. He worked up statistics of food consumption and in collaboration with Professor Hempel of Dresden he elaborated a bomb calorimeter for determining the amount of potential energy in foods. He was one of the inventors of the Atwater-Rosa calorimeter which demonstrates the theory that the law of conservation of energy obtains in the living organism and aids in the study of many physiological problems, and for which he was awarded the Elliott-Cresson Medal in 1900. His work along this line was of fourfold importance, indicating the true economy in the use of food, the establishment of due proportions in diet, rules for quantity, and the revelation of many popular errors in diet. From 1888 to 1902 he was director of Storrs' Experiment Station and from 1888 to 1891 he was director of the Office of Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture, which the Government had called him to organize as a central office or clearing house for the institutions of like nature all over the country and the medium by which they might keep in touch with similar institutions in Europe. In 1891 and 1893 he went to Europe to secure European contributors for the "Experiment Station Record" which he founded. From 1894 to 1903 he was special agent in charge of the Nutrition Investigations authorized by Congress and carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture. Since 1903 he has been chief of the Nutrition Investigations conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. At the time of the World's Fair he collected and analyzed five hundred specimens of food materials on exhibition there. With F. G. Benedict, a fellow professor at Wesleyan, he conducted "An Experimental Inquiry Regarding the Nutritive Value of Alcohol" and served on the physiological sub-committee of the "Committee of Fifty for the Investigation of the Liquor Problem."

In addition to organizing and developing the National Food Investigations, directing the office of Government Experiment Stations and conducting his classes at Wesleyan, Professor Atwater has written over one hundred and fifty papers on scientific subjects. He has been a frequent contributor to the standard scientific journals and these writings and his lectures comprise much valuable and original scientific literature. In 1895 he published for the Government "Methods and Results of Investigations in the Chemistry and Economy of Food," a most important work.

As a teacher Professor Atwater is thorough, earnest, enthusiastic, and approachable. He has a remarkable gift of planning his work and of imparting his own scholarly knowledge. As an experimenter and investigator in the realm of science he stands in the foremost ranks and his deep interest in scientific research is embodied in his scientific library in Middletown, which is perhaps the most complete private library of its kind in this country. His intellectuality is that of a true student and scholar and his energy and perseverance in carrying out his mental ambition are equally great.

Professor Atwater has never narrowed his life to one of solely intellectual activity. He has taken a steady interest in politics and though formerly a Republican he styles himself at present a Mugwump, for he took exception to the Republican support of Blaine and is always "Independent" on local issues. He is an actively interested member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of late years he has also been actively interested in national temperance reform, both in this country and in Europe. He is exceedingly fond of outdoor life and enjoys hunting and fishing and life in the woods. As an alumnus and member of the faculty of Wesleyan he is greatly interested in the college life and growth. In August, 1874, he was married to Marcia Woodard, by whom he has had two children. He is a member of the Wesleyan fraternity, Phi Nu Theta, the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., the American Chemical Society, the American Physiological Society, the Washington Academy of Sciences, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Société Chemique de Paris, the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft, associate member Société d'Hygiene Alimentaire et de l'Alimentation Rationelle de l'Homme, corresponding member Société Royal des Sciences Medicales et Naturelles de Bruxelles, foreign member of the Swedish Royal Academy, corresponding member of the Russian Imperial Military Academy of Medicine, associate member of the French National Society of Agriculture, and a member of many philanthropic organizations. This long list shows better than anything else Professor Atwater's broad interests, his international prominence in the world of science, and his active part in the intellectual life of his generation. In mind and achievement he is beyond doubt a great, practical, public benefactor, and one of the most advanced and able scientists of the age.

OSCAR KUHNS

KUHNS, OSCAR, A.M., L.H.D., author and educator, professor of Romance languages at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, was born in Columbia, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, on February 21st, 1856. On both the paternal and the maternal sides he is descended from the oldest German and Swiss settlers of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch. On his father's side his earliest ancestor in this country was Theobald Kuntz, as the name was then spelled, who was married at Lancaster, in 1745, to Maria Margaret Fortune, whose ancestors had left France at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes and had gone to Germany. This Theobald Kuntz was the son of Johann Francis Kuntz of Waldmohr, Zweibrucken, Germany. On his mother's side Oscar Kuhns traces his ancestry to Bishop John Herr, leader of the Swiss Quakers who made the first settlement of Lancaster in 1710. His great-grandfather, George Kuntz, was in the Revolutionary War and his maternal great-grandfather, Frederick Brown, was with General Arnold at the battle of Quebec and served all through the Revolution. Professor Kuhns is the youngest of four brothers, two of whom, George Washington and Walter Brown, died in childhood. It was the unselfishness and kindness of his other brother, Henry Clarence, that alone made possible an academic career for Oscar Kuhns. Professor Kuhns's father, William Kuhns, a blacksmith and inventor, was a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and a man of excellent mental endowment and strong religious convictions. He was interested in mechanics and applied science and was one of the first to work at photography, being a personal friend of Dr. John W. Draper, the founder of American photography. Professor Kuhns's mother was Rebecca Brown, a woman whose chief characteristic was intense piety, inherited from her Swiss-Quaker ancestors. He describes her as one "of a sweet and lovable disposition, who was universally loved and whose spiritual influence was very great."

Though he was born in a village most of Oscar Kuhns's boyhood was spent in the city. He was exceedingly fond of reading and study and did not allow himself to be handicapped by lack of funds in securing the best education. He prepared for college alone in the evenings after busy days at work as a clerk, and found time to become well acquainted with Homer, Shakespeare, Goethe, and Dante, whom he loved and admired with the passion of a true scholar. He was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1885 and three years later received the degree of Master of Arts. Since then he has studied at the universities of Berlin, Geneva, Paris, and Rome and was granted, in 1904, the degree of L.H.D. by Dickinson College. He seemed to have a "call" to the study and teaching of languages, in which he had been interested from childhood, and he began to teach at Wesleyan, after receiving his Master's degree.

In 1890 he became professor of Romance languages at Wesleyan and he still fills that chair. His chief work outside of his immediate professional duties in the lecture room has been in writing and some very genuine and valuable literature has come from his pen. In 1895 he published his scholarly "Treatment of Nature in Dante" which proclaims the author to be a true student of that great master; indeed Professor Kuhns has been passionately fond of the great Italian poet since childhood. In 1904 he published "Dante and the English Poets," a most interesting piece of literary workmanship of which it has been said that "the amount of valuable material and data thus brought together is a matter for surprise and admiration." In 1903 appeared his well-known "Great Poets of Italy," an interesting history of Italian literature, which is thorough, accurate, and concise and covers material which most writers would have spread over many volumes. He is also the author of "German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania, a Study of the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch," an exhaustive history of those interesting colonists told in an entertaining and romantic but none the less authentic manner. He has also produced eight or ten successful text-books. His style is clear, coherent, and graceful and his method of writing is that of a thorough and original student, who is capable of the finest discriminations, and of an artist in the power of selection and condensation of materials.

Professor Kuhns is a member of the college fraternity, Psi

Upsilon, of the Lancaster County Historical Society, the Modern Language Association, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. In politics he is a Republican and in creed he affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal Church. On the sixth of April, 1892, he married Lillie B. Conn of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, by whom he has had one child, Austin Hubbard. Professor Kuhns makes his home in Middletown, the seat of Wesleyan, his Alma Mater, and the center of his professional activities.

CHARLES SMITH DAVIDSON

DAVIDSON, CHARLES SMITH, retired superintendent of the Hartford Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was born in East Haven, New Haven County, Connecticut, November 9th, 1829, the son of Abijah Bradley Davidson and Harriet Smith Davidson. His father was a farmer, who also conducted a public livery and was captain and commandant of the Second Cavalry, Governor's Horse Guard, and a man greatly interested in public affairs. Mr. Davidson's mother was a woman of firm and beautiful character, which had a lasting influence on her son's moral and spiritual life. The family trace their ancestry to Andrew Davidson, who came from England and was an early settler in East Haven, and their genealogy embraces many loyal Revolutionary patriots and later defenders of their cause in the War of 1812.

Strong, vigorous, and active Charles Davidson found his greatest pleasure as a boy in outdoor sports. He was brought up in New Haven and educated at the Lancastrian School there, where he took second highest honors for excellent scholarship. He delighted in reading, inclining most strongly to historical and mechanical works. After leaving school he worked for two years at various occupations and during that time became more and more impressed with the importance of "learning a trade," which he resolved to do. In 1847 he went to work in a silver plating shop in New Haven. The following year he went to Springfield and served a three years' apprenticeship in the American Machine Works, at the end of which he came to Hartford and entered the employ of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. His early resolution to be a master workman bore good fruit rapidly and he became mechanic, engineer, conductor, supervisor of construction, assistant superintendent and finally, in 1872, superintendent of the Hartford Division of the railroad. He held this last highly responsible position with conspicuous capability and success until his retirement in December, 1903. The road is one of the largest, most important, and best managed in the country and the Hartford Division is one of its most important ones. Mr. Davidson's rare judgment, skill, faithfulness, and popularity have been great factors in promoting both public convenience and the financial standing of the road.

Mr. Davidson was identified with the Democratic party until the nomination of Bryan, when he voted with the Republicans on the "Sound Money Issue." He has held several civil offices—in 1878 he was fire commissioner, in 1890 he became street commissioner, and in 1893 he was a member of the police commission. He experienced a year's military service in the Second Company, Governor's Foot Guard, and is a veteran associate of that military organization now. He is a prominent thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Knights Templars, the Pyramid Temple, the Knights of Honor, the Order of Red Men, and the Order of The Mystic Shrine. He is past eminent commander of the Washington Commandery, Knights Templars, and past dictator of Pioneer Lodge, Knights of Honor. He is also a member of the Hartford Club, of the Republican Club, and of the Franklin Gun Club. Home pleasures, automobiling, and club life are his favorite relaxations from business. His religious connections are with the Park Congregational Church, Hartford.

On December 17th, 1857, Mr. Davidson married Catharine Anne Bartholomew, by whom he has had three children. One son, William Bartholomew, the only child still living, is cashier in the United States Bank, Hartford. Mr. Davidson believes that "young people will meet with success by living an honest, temperate, and upright life, with strict integrity in all business matters."

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Miles Lewis Peck

MILES LEWIS PECK

PECK, MILES LEWIS, of Bristol was born in that town July 24th, 1849. He is a descendant of Paul Peck, who came from England to Boston in 1635. In 1636 he moved to Hartford, where he owned a farm on Washington Street, near the present State Capitol, and was a deacon in the First Church of Hartford. William Lewis, another ancestor, emigrated from England in 1632. His great-grandson, Josiah Lewis, and Zebulon Peck, the great-grandson of Paul Peck, moved to Bristol in 1748, mainly to receive the benefit of the ministrations of Rev. Samuel Newell, first pastor of the church in Bristol. Their descendants have always been prominent citizens of Bristol. Other ancestors of Mr. Peck are Josiah Winslow, a brother of Governor Winslow of Massachusetts; Henry Adams, of Braintree, Massachusetts, whose descendants include John Adams and John Quincy Adams, presidents of the United States; Governor William Bradford, who came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620; Governor John Webster, who was governor of Connecticut in 1656; John Marsh, who was one of the original proprietors of Hartford; Deacon John Buell, one of the original proprietors of Litchfield, and Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, who was one of the original proprietors of Norwich.

Mr. Peck's parents were Josiah Tracy Peck and Ellen Lewis Barnard. His father was an insurance agent in Bristol, and a man who was much interested in public affairs. He was deputy collector of internal revenue during the Civil War, and was conspicuous in all matters connected with the prosecution of the War. He was later judge of probate for the District of Bristol. He was a man who took a warm interest in his town and country, and in everything that pertained to their welfare.

Miles was not a strong boy, and spent much of his time on his father's farm, going to the local schools about six months every year. He attended Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Massachusetts, for a short time, and later the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut at

Cheshire. He was a good scholar, being very fond of mathematics, and while in school took most of the higher mathematical courses, with a view to fitting himself for an engineer. In 1868 and 1869 he spent a year in Europe in study and travel. On returning from Europe he began his life work, assisting his father in the insurance business. He was appointed a county surveyor, and for about three years did much local surveying in Bristol.

In 1870, the Bristol Savings Bank was organized, mainly through the efforts of Mr. Peck and his father. His father was treasurer of the bank for the first year, but the son did most of the work. In 1871 Mr. Peck, then twenty-one years of age, became treasurer of the Bristol Savings Bank, a position which he has held up to the present time. Mr. Peck's main work in life has been the building up and management of the Bristol Savings Bank, and the great success of the bank has been chiefly due to his efforts.

In 1877, on the death of his father, Mr. Peck succeeded to the insurance agency which he has conducted ever since. In 1905 he was elected president of the Bristol and Plainville Tramway Company, of which he had been a director for some years. This company has a railway and electric lighting plant, and, in 1905, under Mr. Peck's direction, built a gas plant and laid gas mains in about twelve miles of streets in Bristol. The company also owns a public heating service with mains in about one mile of streets, supplying heat to stores and houses. He is also president of the Liberty Bell Company, manufacturing bells, reels, trolley harps, and other small hardware. He is a director in the Bristol National Bank.

Mr. Peck was married October 18th, 1871, to Mary Harriet Seymour. They have had five children, all of whom are now living.

Mr. Peck has always been a Republican. He has been much interested in town matters and local politics, and was chairman of the Republican Town Committee for a short time. In 1889 he was chairman of a special committee appointed by the town of Bristol to procure a site for the High School, and he has been a member of the High School Committee for many years. He has been a town assessor, and was a member of a special committee which appraised all the property in Bristol in 1897, as a basis for assessing all real estate at its full value for taxing purposes. He was warden of the borough of Bristol in 1895 and 1896, and rendered the borough valuable service. Prior to that time Bristol had had no sewer system. In view of the growth of the town, a sewer system had become a necessity, and, under Mr. Peck's lead, the present system was installed. The borough issued bonds to an amount sufficient to defray the cost, and these were floated by Mr. Peck. Sewers were built through all the principal streets of the borough, and to a large tract of sandy land about one and one-half miles from the center, where large filtration beds were constructed. These beds were among the earliest built in this State. The procuring of the land and the rights of way, the building of the beds and laying of the pipes, and the assessment of sewer benefits on most of the property of the borough were, in the main, his work, and done under his direction. The difficult task of assessment of benefits and purchasing of rights of way was accomplished by Mr. Peck without involving the borough in any lawsuits, and with results satisfactory to the borough and the property holders. It has proved an excellent system, and of great value to the borough.

Mr. Peck is a Mason and was chairman of the committee which erected the Masonic Temple in Bristol in 1892. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He is very fond of music, and from 1872 to 1887 he played the organ and directed the music in the Congregational Church in Bristol. As a young man he played the cornet in the local band and the cello in the local orchestra. He has always been much interested in outdoor sports, playing baseball as a young man, and being fond of seeing games in later years. He has been for many years captain of the Bristol Wicket Team, an organization of much local fame. He is also an enthusiastic tennis player, and he is especially fond of a game of whist of an evening.

To young men Mr. Peck says: "Stick faithfully and constantly to your business, but do not neglect your duties to your church and country. Every citizen should do his part in caucuses, in voting and in promoting good government and righteousness in the community where he lives."

STEPHEN EBENEZER REED

REED, STEPHEN EBENEZER, bank official and manufacturer, was born in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, December 12th, 1845. His father, John Bowden Reed, was a carriage manufacturer, burgess of the town of Stamford and treasurer of the school board. He was a strong churchman and prominent in the councils of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church. He married Almira Ann, daughter of Benjamin and Laura Terpening Many of Newburgh, New York. Stephen Ebenezer Reed is of the seventh generation from John Reed, who was born in Cornwall, England, was a soldier in the army under Cromwell, and upon the restoration to the throne of Charles II., in 1660, he emigrated to New England and settled in Norwalk, Connecticut Colony, which was known as the New Haven Colony after 1664.

Stephen Ebenezer Reed was brought up in the village of Stamford, where he attended the public school and when fifteen years of age engaged as a clerk in the Stamford Bank, afterward the Stamford National Bank, taking the position at the request of Francis R. Leeds, at the time cashier of the bank. He served the bank as clerk and teller from July, 1860, to January, 1865, when he resigned to accept a clerkship in the office of the Stamford Manufacturing Company, where he remained from January, 1865, to January, 1887, as clerk, and since that date as a director and secretary of the corporation. He was a charter member of the Stamford Savings Bank and served as a member of its board of directors since 1880.

On October 17th, 1871, Mr. Reed was married to Jennie, daughter of Frederick J. and Mary A. Calhoun and the three children born of this marriage are Frank Calhoun, who died in infancy; the second son, Herbert Calhoun Reed, was graduated at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, in the class of 1895, with honors in chemistry, and he became the chemist of the Stamford Manufacturing Company. He is recognized as one of the leading tanning chemists of the United States, and was elected president of the American

Leather Chemists' Association in November, 1905. He was a member of the Board of Councilmen during the years 1903 and 1904 and ran for mayor of the city of Stamford in November, 1904, on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by Homer S. Cummings, the Democratic candidate. The third son, Clarence Marsh Reed, was graduated at Yale University, A.B., 1897, with the highest honors, and while at Yale he belonged to the university baseball nine. He studied law in the New York University Law School and was graduated with honors, LL.B., in 1899, after which he held a position with the law firm of Alexander & Greene, New York City, up to the time of his death. He died at his home in Stamford, May 24th, 1902, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

From his eighteenth year (1863) Mr. S. E. Reed has been a member of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, a vestryman since 1868, junior warden since 1891, and senior warden since 1901. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party up to 1896, when he joined the Republican party on the issue of gold as a standard of value. His early manhood days found him an earnest worker in the gymnasium and to this physical culture he credits his vigorous physique.

WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT SKIDDY

SKIDDY, WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, a leading manufacturer of Stamford, was born in New York City, April 26th, 1845. He is of English ancestry and his forefathers came to this country before the Revolutionary War and settled in New York and Virginia. His father, a man of firm character and remarkable energy, was a naval architect, who, as such, did great service to his country in the War of 1812.

Mr. Skiddy was brought up in New York City and his parents were so situated as to be able to give him a good education before he started his business career. After attending the local public schools he was sent to the celebrated Russell Military School at New Haven. Later he went to Yale where he was graduated with the class of 1865, receiving the degree of Ph.B. After graduation he became a clerk in the Wall Street office of his uncle, Francis Skiddy, where he remained two years and became interested in the coal mining business, in which he was subsequently engaged for eight years. In 1875 he became connected with the Stamford Manufacturing Company and, in 1887, he was made its president. He is also a director of the Stamford National Bank, of the Stamford Savings Bank, and of the Stamford Trust Company. These enterprises have derived the benefit of his executive genius, his untiring energy, and his determination to overcome every obstacle to progress.

It is a well known fact that Mr. Skiddy's fruitful activities have not been confined to business life. He has been prominent in politics, in the state militia, and in church affairs. In 1884 and again in 1892 he was sent by the Democrats as a state delegate to the national convention. After a highly creditable service in the militia, he was made state commissary general during the administration of Governor Waller. Since 1875 he has been vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and has several times been sent as a lay delegate from Connecticut to the general convention and to the diocesan convention of his church, and has been for many years treasurer of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America. He is a member of several prominent clubs, among them the Church Club and the University Club of New York, and he is one of Yale's most active alumni. Although his business affairs take up a great portion of his time, he is fond of all outdoor athletic sports and finds them helpful as a relaxation from his daily work.

In 1867 Mr. Skiddy was married to Eleanor M. Gay. He has had three children, two of whom are living. William died in 1901; Lillie is now Mrs. Willard Parker, Jr., and Adele is now Mrs. R. W. Carle.

Honesty, truthfulness, courage, and, above all, character—these have been his ideals in life. They were traits well marked in his father, and ones which he himself inherited and has conscientiously cultivated. The early moral and spiritual teachings of his father and mother left a lasting impression on his life, and to their influence he attributes all the good he has accomplished in life. He is an ardent reader and has drawn many helpful inspirations from the lives of prominent men and from novels descriptive of character. He was fortunate in starting his active career equipped with a thorough education and under the guidance of his uncle; and, when he was thrown on his own resources, he soon displayed that high executive ability which has brought prosperity to himself and to all institutions with which he has been connected.

ARTHUR MORTIMER DICKINSON

DICKINSON, COL. ARTHUR MORTIMER, manufacturer and military man, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, December 23rd, 1859. His early ancestors were prominent in the Revolution and were especially active in the affairs at Saybrook Point. In later times members of the family have taken important parts in the manufacturing history of Waterbury. Colonel Dickinson's father was Charles Dickinson, a manufacturer and president of the Benedict & Burnham Company, Waterbury's largest manufacturing concern, of which Colonel Dickinson is now secretary. Charles Dickinson was a man of great business ability, public spirit, and geniality. He was alderman and police commissioner and president of the Middletown, Meriden and Waterbury Railroad. Colonel Dickinson's mother was Sarah (Lynde) Dickinson.

A perfectly healthy boy, the Colonel in his youth was greatly interested in athletics and outdoor sports, was devoted to music and in later years has developed considerable musical ability. He was brought up in Waterbury and educated at the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire, the Waterbury English and Classical School and entered Yale with the class of '82.

In 1880 he left college and entered the employ of the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company and ten years later he was its secretary. In addition to this position he holds that of assistant treasurer of the Holmes, Booth & Hayden Company of Waterbury. For twelve years Colonel Dickinson served in the Connecticut National Guard. In 1889 he was adjutant with the rank of captain on Colonel Doherty's staff in the Second Regiment, C. N. G. In 1893 he became Major of the Second Regiment and was afterwards promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, which he held until his resignation in July, 1900.

Colonel Dickinson is a member of many fraternal orders and social organizations, including Continental Lodge No. 76 F. and A. M., Eureka Chapter No. 22 R. A. M., Waterbury Council No. 21 R.

and S. M., Clark Commandery No. 7 Knights Templar, Lafayette Sovereign Consistory A. A. S. R., in which he has taken the thirty-second degree, the Waterbury Club and the Quinnipiack Club of New Haven. In politics he has always been loyal to the Republican party. His religious connections are with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Colonel Dickinson has never married.

HENRY HART PECK

PECK, HENRY HART, retired merchant, State senator, and the president of the Dime Savings Bank of Waterbury, New Haven County, Connecticut, was born in Berlin, Hartford County, Connecticut, December 25th, 1838. His father was Selden Peck, a farmer, who held numerous town offices, and his mother was Lucy Hart Peck, through whom he is a descendant of many distinguished ancestors. One of the most distinguished of his maternal ancestors was Deacon Stephen Hart, who came from Braintree, England, and settled in Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1632. He became later a deacon in the Rev. Thomas Hooker's Church at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and came with his band to Hartford, was a proprietor of Hartford in 1639 and of Farmington in 1672. He was twice a prominent member of the General Court. Mr. Peck may also trace his ancestry to the noted divine, Rev. Thomas Hooker, so famous for his part in Colonial history. Another ancestor, Gen. Selah Heart, was an officer in the Revolutionary army and served throughout the War, except for a two years' imprisonment in New York. Another ancestor, Deacon Powel Peck, came from England to America in 1635 and was another member of Hooker's band. He was one of the leading men of the colony and held many important public offices.

The first seventeen years of Mr. Peck's life were spent in the country on his father's farm. After a country school education he attended the Kellogg Academy of Meriden and began his mercantile career as a clerk in a dry goods store in New Britain in 1857, and three years later he formed a partnership with Charles Miller in Waterbury, the firm being Miller & Peck, dealers in dry goods and carpets. Mr. Peck continued in this business until his retirement in 1887, when he withdrew from the firm and gave up active business. Next to dry goods his chief business interest has been in the Dime Savings Bank of Waterbury, of which he is and has been for many years the president.

Henry N. Peck

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Mr. Peck is on the board of directors of the Waterbury Hospital and is a generous supporter of that and many other institutions. His generosity and benevolence have led him to do much for the needy of his town. In politics he is a Republican and he represented his party in the General Assembly of 1886, and is a present State senator from the fifteenth district. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Clark Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Union League Club of New Haven, of the Waterbury Club, and of the Home Club of Meriden. He is a liberal supporter of the Protestant Episcopal Church and greatly interested in its growth. His public spirit, keen business sense, and warm-hearted philanthropy combine to make him a leader of men. He is particularly interested in helping young men forward and onward and he advises them to cultivate above everything else "habits of industry and economy."

ARCHIBALD MCNEIL

McNEIL, ARCHIBALD, proprietor of the wholesale bituminous coal business, styled Archibald McNeil & Sons, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, was born in that city July 2nd, 1843.

His ancestry is traceable to many substantial Colonial settlers; men active in the wars and seafaring life of the country they adopted. The first known ancestor in this country was Archibald McNeil who is mentioned in the town records of Branford, Connecticut, early in 1735. He married a daughter of Rev. Samuel Russell, one of the founders of Yale College. This first Archibald McNeil was the owner and supercargo of the "Peggie and Mollie," a brigantine engaged in the West India trade. He was one of the founders of Free Masonry in Connecticut, and a charter member of Hiram Lodge No. 1 of New Haven, Connecticut. Captain Archibald McNeil, his son, was born in Branford in 1736, and was prominently identified with the military affairs of his time. He was captain in the French and Indian wars, and was a friend of Benedict Arnold before he identified himself with the English cause. His son, William McNeil, graduated from Yale in 1777, and became a gunner on the "Marquis De Lafayette," a boat engaged in the lucrative occupation of privateering which was then sanctioned by the government. He made several important captures and became captain of a vessel employed in West India trade. While on a voyage to Martinique he was captured by the French and taken prisoner to France. He made his escape through Masonry, and lived to return to America.

Abram Archibald McNeil, Mr. McNeil's father, was also a seafaring man and a lighthouse keeper. He founded the system of lighthouses at Bridgeport, and established the light at the mouth of the Bridgeport harbor in 1844. He married Mary Hults, a woman whose influence was particularly strong upon her son's intellectual life. Mr. McNeil was brought up in a village, and educated at various private schools, and at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven.

In 1863 Mr. McNeil formed a partnership with his brother, Charles H., in the fruit and general produce business. For two years previous to this he had been clerk in his brother's store. In 1876 they moved to New York and conducted a butter and cheese store there. Later they carried on export and import trade with Cuba, dealing in coal and other products. In 1888 Mr. McNeil came back to Bridgeport and established the extensive bituminous coal business in which he has continued ever since. He represents six large coal producing companies, and supplies many railroads, factories, and dealers.

In 1881 Mr. McNeil was married to Jean McKenzie Clan Ranald. They have three sons. Mr. McNeil is a member of several clubs, including the Algonquin Club of which he was the first president, the Bridgeport Yacht Club of which he has been commodore, the Seaside Club, and the Bridgeport Club. His favorite recreations are automobiling and yachting. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held many local offices. He was elected State senator in 1902, and served two years. He was again made State senator from his district, in 1906, by a plurality of 128.

Mr. McNeil's advice to young men is as admirable as it is concise, for he says to them—"Lead an honest life."

MOSES AVERILL PENDLETON

PENDLETON, MOSES AVERILL, vice-president of the First National Bank of Stonington and of the Stonington Savings Bank, was born in the borough of Stonington, February 19th, 1844. His father, Moses Pendleton, was a banker and merchant who held many minor offices in his town. From early Colonial times the Pendleton family has been associated with the history of New England. The first member of the family to come to America was Brian Pendleton, who settled in Massachusetts in 1634. Major Brian Pendleton was president of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1681. Captain James Pendleton served in King Philip's War. Col. William Pendleton was prominent in the Rhode Island militia, and several members of the family served in the Revolutionary War.

After attending the public schools Mr. Pendleton, at the age of seventeen, became a clerk in a grocery store. Urged on by an ambition to succeed he determined to do his best in this position which he held for several years. In 1872 he became town and probate clerk, serving for over twenty years. Later he became interested in the banking business and he is now director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Stonington and of the Stonington Savings Bank. For twenty years he has been a justice of the peace. In politics he has always been a Republican. He is a Baptist, and since 1897 he has been clerk and treasurer of the First Baptist Church.

In 1866 Mr. Pendleton was married to Amelia Barker Sheffield. Of their two children, one is now living. Their home in Stonington is at No. 45 Main Street.

Advising young men how to succeed in life, Mr. Pendleton gives as the principles which he himself has followed: "Success can be best obtained by establishing early in life good habits and a fixed purpose to do always one's best in whatever field one may select."

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D. W. C. Skilton

DEWITT CLINTON SKILTON

SKILTON, DEWITT CLINTON, president of the Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and one of the most competent insurance underwriters in the United States, was born in Thomaston, Litchfield County, Connecticut, on the 11th of January, 1839. His first American ancestor, Dr. Henry Skilton, was born in Coventry, England, in 1718, and sailed for America in a "gun ship" in 1735, in his seventeenth year. After arriving in Boston he lived first in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and then in Preston, Connecticut, where he married the daughter of Joseph Avery of Norwich. He moved several times, and, finally in his old age, to Watertown, where he died in 1802. He was the first physician to practice medicine in Southington, Connecticut. Other ancestors of Mr. Skilton were among the most prominent settlers of Hartford County. The list includes such historical names as Hon. John Steel (who came to Hartford with Rev. Thomas Hooker in 1636); Hon. John Wadsworth, the half brother of Captain Wadsworth, to whom is attributed the fame of concealing the Connecticut Charter in the old charter oak; Sir William Southmayd; Hon. Matthew Allyn, one of the original parties to the royal charter, and Hon. John Allyn, called "the great secretary" in the "History of Connecticut"; Captain William Judd and Timothy Judd, who represented Waterbury in the Colonial government for forty years, and many others distinguished for their part in Colonial and State history.

Mr. Skilton's education was the brief and simple one afforded by a "district school," for at the age of fourteen his father's death made it necessary for him to begin his work in life. He worked in a manufacturing establishment in Thomaston until 1855, when he moved to Hartford to become a bookkeeper in a dry goods store. Inherent business ability and ambition made him capable of earning his living when still a boy, and his purpose to succeed was of early formation and speedy fulfillment. In 1861 he became a clerk in the office of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, the business in which he was later to make his mark. In 1862, in response to a call for volunteers to preserve the Union, Mr. Skilton enlisted in the Twenty-second Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, in which he was elected second lieutenant. His service in the army was very creditable, and he was mustered out as first lieutenant. He then resumed his clerkship in the insurance company. In 1865 he married Ann Jeanette Andrews. They have had two children, neither of whom is now living.

In 1867, Mr. Skilton was elected secretary, in 1888, vice-president, and in 1891 president of the Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford; the last position he still retains. He has identified himself with many progressive and important reforms in the insurance business. He was a member of the "Committee of Twenty" that prepared the standard form of fire insurance policy blanks, as ordered by the State of New York, and later adopted by other states. He is deservedly regarded as one of the most able insurance underwriters of our day. He is a director of the Hartford National Bank, a corporator and trustee of the State Savings Bank, and was for three years the president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Mr. Skilton is a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York and of Connecticut, of the Hartford Club, Golf Club, and Country Club, of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. In politics he is a Republican. His religious connections are with the Congregational Church.

Mr. Skilton's advice to young Americans is worthy their careful regard. He advocates "sound reading for self-education in addition to school or college education; early fixing the mind upon a purpose to accomplish and 'everlastingly keeping at it,' determined to be firmly planted on the front line; striving to be a leader, keeping in mind the virtue of correct living and a high standard of business methods." He is himself a striking example of a self-educated man, whose purpose was "early fixed" and whose determination to be "firmly planted on the front line" has met with signal success.

JOHN JOSEPH PHELAN

PHELAN, JOHN JOSEPH, lawyer, city official in Bridgeport, State legislator, was born in Wexford, County of Wexford, Ireland, June 24th, 1851. His father, Michael Phelan, was a marble and granite dealer, a man of high intellectuality and integrity, who married Catharine, daughter of Patrick and Catharine White of Wexford.

As a child John J. Phelan was fond of home, books, and music and in 1865 he was graduated at the Christian Brothers School in Wexford, Ireland. As his parents were poor, he went to work with his father at the age of fourteen, having just lost his mother by death, and when sixteen his father died, leaving him the oldest of six children. He determined to try for success in the United States and he arrived in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in April, 1870, and obtained work in the marble and granite works of Eugene Silliman. The next year he worked in Brooklyn, New York, then in Middletown, Connecticut, returning to Bridgeport, where in 1874 he became a partner with M. G. Keane in the same line of business and the partnership continued until May, 1878. In 1875 he determined to study law at the University of the City of New York and arranged with his partner to work one-half of each day. While going to and from New York he studied on the train and late every night, and he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1878. His great ambition on becoming a lawyer was not only to win approval in his profession, but to obtain such worthy prominence in social and political life as would by example allay race and religious prejudice and tend to prove the loyalty and integrity of Roman Catholics as American citizens. He read besides the law, history, biography, and many books of ancient and modern authors to better fit him for his life work.

He began the practice of law in Bridgeport in 1878, was a member of the board of aldermen in the city of Bridgeport 1880-84, town attorney for the town of Bridgeport 1884-85, city attorney for Bridge-

Charitable Mechanics Association held in 1881, the Boston Society of Arts and Sciences exhibited a number of specimens of wood and metal which had been tested on this machine; and the machine, though not at the Fair, was open to the inspection of visitors of the Fair. It happened that year that a grand medal of honor had been provided, to be awarded to that "exhibit most conducive to human welfare," which was the highest requirement that any exhibit could be called upon to sustain, and to insure its proper award, The American Academy of Arts and Sciences was asked to appoint from its members a committee to visit the exhibition and award this medal. The jury so selected awarded this medal to Mr. Emery. In the judges' report the machine is referred to as "the greatest invention in mechanism of the present century." The machine came into constant use and its determinations are invaluable to the engineering, mechanical, and scientific world. In 1905 the United States and foreign patents issued to Mr. Emery numbered one hundred and forty.

He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. In national politics Mr. Emery has always been a Republican, never having occasion to change his political faith. He was brought up from childhood in the Presbyterian Sunday School and joined the Presbyterian Church when sixteen years of age. In 1881 he came into sympathy with the teachings of Swedenborg, in which he fully believes.

To young men he says: "If I had tried to do only one-tenth as much as I *have* tried to do, I might have done ten times more than I have done." His advice to them is: "Do nothing but what you try to do well, and ever remember that we all owe constant service to Him who is our very best friend and who can only give us true happiness and true success."

Mr. Emery was married March 3rd, 1875, to Mrs. Fanny B. Myers, daughter of Frederick A. King and Amanda (Howard) King of Sharon, Connecticut, and they make their home in Stamford, Connecticut. She had one daughter and they have one son, Albert H., Jr., who was graduated at Cornell University in the class of 1898 as a mechanical engineer, receiving one of the two prizes which were given to the graduating class in mechanical engineering. Since graduation he has been engaged with his father in engineering work. The daughter, Maggie, is now Mrs. G. A. Clyde of Rome, New York.

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Everett J. Lake

EVERETT JOHN LAKE

LAKE, EVERETT JOHN, of Hartford, senator from the first district and prominent in the business life of the State Capital, is a native of Woodstock, Windham County, Connecticut, of which town his ancestors on his mother's side, sturdy Scotchmen, were among the first settlers. He was born February 8th, 1871, the son of Thomas A. and Martha A. (Cockings) Lake. His father, whose ancestors coming from England were early settlers in Concord, New Hampshire, was for many years a lumber merchant in Rockville, Connecticut, and subsequently in Hartford, and was prominent in public life. He was representative from the town of Woodstock, in the legislature of 1885, was a member of the Republican State Central Committee and State senator in the session of 1897. He also served with much credit as collector of internal revenue, in Hartford.

The son's education was begun in the country school at South Woodstock, Connecticut, and when the family had removed from Woodstock to the West was continued there until he was graduated at the age of sixteen, from the Stromsburg High School of Stromsburg, Nebraska, in the class of 1887. Thence he went to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he was graduated with the degree of S.B., in the class of 1890. After that he went to Harvard University, where he received the degree of B.A., in 1892.

Of powerful build and inheriting a splendid constitution, he attained prominence as an athlete in his college days, and such was his success in supporting the Crimson's standard on the football field that his services are still in demand there each year, to help coach other men into "good shape." For a year after his graduation from the college he studied at the Harvard Law School, but did not complete the course. Instead, in June, 1893, he went directly from the law school into business life as a clerk in his father's company, the Hartford Lumber Company, which was enjoying a prosperous career and which, in its rapid development, seemed to offer a good opportunity for a young man of force and energy.

The following year he was advanced to the responsible position of secretary of the company and in 1896 the duties of treasurer were added, to be followed in 1901 with his promotion to the presidency, in addition to the treasurership. In 1903 he was chosen also president and treasurer of the Tunnel Coal Company, and all of these positions in both of these eminently successful corporations he holds today.

Always with a deep interest in public affairs, his first public office was that of member of the Hartford Board of School Visitors, which he held from 1900 to 1903. The latter year he was sent from Hartford to the House of Representatives and at the following session of the Legislature he was in attendance as senator (and one of the youngest of that body) from the first district. In both sessions he had important duties to perform, during the first session as chairman of the committee on appropriations, and during the latter session as chairman of the committee on incorporations. Senator Lake is first, last, and always a Republican. He is a lieutenant on the staff of the major commanding the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard, and is a member of the Hartford Club, and of the Hartford Golf Club, though his time for recreation is limited.

He married Miss Eva Louise Sykes, daughter of the late George Sykes of Rockville, and they have two children, Harold S. and Marjorie S. Their residence at No. 553 Farmington Avenue is one of the most attractive on that delightful thoroughfare.

Mr. Lake was nominated for lieutenant-governor at the Republican State Convention in New Haven, September 20th, 1906. He was elected by a plurality of 19,781.

CHARLES FREDERIC CHAPIN

CHAPIN, CHARLES FREDERIC, editor of the *Waterbury American*, was born in South Hadley, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, on the third of August, 1852. He is descended from Samuel Chapin, who settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, about 1636, and he is the son of Enoch Cooley Chapin and Harriet Jenks Abbe Chapin. His early education was obtained in the public schools of South Hadley and the academy at Lowville, New York, where he lived for a few years. He prepared for college at Wilbraham Academy, and then entered Yale University with the class of 1877. While in college he received the highest literary honor that can be bestowed upon a Yale man, for he was made chairman of the board of editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine*.

In 1877, soon after his graduation, he went to Waterbury to work in the office of the *Waterbury American*. The following year, 1878, he was made editor of the paper, which is one of the leading newspapers in Connecticut and of which he has been editor continuously ever since. The paper has a wide reputation for its independence and breadth of view. Mr. Chapin has been greatly responsible in shaping the character and securing the position of his paper. He is a keen observer and writer, and a diligent, conscientious worker. Modesty and honesty are equally characteristic of the man and of his writings.

Mr. Chapin vows allegiance to no political party and is an independent voter. He attends the Congregational Church and is a member of the Patriotic Society of Colonial Wars. He is a lover of outdoor sports, though lameness prevents his indulging in them to any great extent. He married on October 12th, 1877, Katharine A. Mattison, who died July 10th, 1905. Three children, a son and twin daughters, Carl M. Chapin, Barbara, and Marjorie Chapin, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chapin, all of whom are now living. Mr. Chapin's home is at 35 Fairview Street, Waterbury.

HOWARD J. CURTIS

CURTIS, HOWARD J., lawyer and Judge of the Civil Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield County, Connecticut, was born in Stratford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, June 29th, 1857, the son of Freeman L. Curtis, a farmer, and Georgiana Howard Curtis.

He traces his ancestry to Widow Elizabeth Curtis, who, with her three sons, made one of the seventeen families that settled Stratford in 1639. His boyhood was spent in Stratford under the advantages and disadvantages enjoyed by all boys who spend their impressionable years amid the activities of farm life in a thickly settled community, where companionship is abundant, and where outdoor work and outdoor play are fairly combined. These circumstances tended to produce health of body and an optimistic spirit. In 1874 he entered the employ of the Housatonic Railroad Company at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, as shipping clerk in the freight office and remained there one year, when he decided to take a college course. He returned to Stratford in the fall of 1875 and entered the preparatory school of Frederick Sedgwick. Here he enjoyed for two years the instruction of Mr. Sedgwick, a teacher of unique power and a personality of marked originality and force. In 1877 Mr. Curtis entered Yale University and took his academic degree in 1881. He spent the next year at Chatham, Virginia, teaching and incidentally studying law. In the fall of 1882 he entered the senior class of the Yale Law School and received his degree of LL.B. in June, 1883. His choice of the profession of law was determined by his own preference and because "law looms large in the horizon of a country boy."

After a short experience in reading law in the office of Amos L. Treat of Bridgeport, Connecticut, Mr. Curtis settled down to the practice of law in Bridgeport, in 1883, with George W. Wheeler, now Judge of the Superior Court, as Wheeler & Curtis. This partnership lasted for ten years until, in 1893, Mr. Curtis became Judge of the Civil Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield County, which position he still fills. In addition to his practice and his duties on the bench Judge Curtis has been a member of the Stratford Board of Education since 1884 and has been active in many town affairs. He is a member of the society's committee of the First Ecclesiastical Society of Stratford, which is Congregational in denomination. In politics he is a "Gold Wing Democrat." He is a member of the Seaside Club, the Contemporary Club, The University Club of Bridgeport, and The University Club of New York City. On June 5th, 1888, Judge Curtis married Ellen V. Talbot, by whom he has had three children, all of whom are now living.

JAMES DUDLEY DEWELL

DEWELL, JAMES DUDLEY, merchant and ex-lieutenant-governor, a resident of New Haven, Connecticut, was born in Norfolk, Litchfield County, Connecticut, September 3rd, 1837. He is descended from William Deville, who came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1640 and removed to Newport in 1653. On his mother's side he traces his descent from Michael Humphrey, who came from England to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1645. His maternal ancestors were related to the ancestors of Gen. U. S. Grant. Mr. Dewell's father was John Dewell, a manufacturer, esteemed for the sterling integrity of his character and who served his fellow men as postmaster, judge of probate, and State senator. Mr. Dewell's mother was Mary Humphrey.

A healthy, ambitious boy living in the country, James Dewell worked hard from his earliest boyhood at farming, in a factory, a country store, and as a peddler on the road. A common school education was the only one he was able to obtain and he began work at a very early age. After clerking for some time in a country store he left home in 1858 to become a salesman for the grocery firm of Bushnell & Company in New Haven. In 1860 he was admitted to the firm which became Bushnell & Dewell, and later, in 1879, Dewell & Company. The wholesale grocery business was his own choice and he has continued in it since 1858 with great success.

Outside of his own business interests most of Mr. Dewell's time has been spent in public services of various kinds. From 1865 to 1867 he was lieutenant of the New Haven Grays. In 1890 he was one of the prime movers in organizing the State Board of Trade, he was its first president and held that office twelve years. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce for many years and he did important work as chief of the movement for building first-class state roads. He has held many other offices, among which are a twenty years' directorship in the Young Men's Institute of New Haven, directorship in the Evergreen Cemetery Association, the vice-presidency of the Security Insurance Company, and of the National Savings Bank, and he is one of the oldest directors of the City Bank and a director in the New Haven Trust Company. He owned and managed the "Sutton Fleet," which carried on trade between New England and the South. In 1897 he was made lieutenant-governor of Connecticut by the Republican party with which he has always been identified.

Ex-lieutenant-governor Dewell is a member of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Founders and Patriots Society, of Hiram Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., and of the Union League Club of New Haven. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational Church. July 2nd, 1860, he married Mary Elizabeth Keyes. Six children have been born of this union, five of whom are still living.

W H Holcomb

MARCUS HENSEY HOLCOMB

HOLCOMB, MARCUS HENSEY, attorney at law, judge of probate, Speaker of the House, and president of the Southington Savings Bank, was born in New Hartford, Litchfield County, Connecticut, on November 28th, 1844, the son of Carlos Holcomb and Adah Bushnell Holcomb. His father was a farmer who held many public offices including those of selectman, assessor, and member of the board of relief. He was the executor and administrator of many estates, being particularly fitted for this work by his great executive ability and his highly judicial temperament. He was a man of strong individuality, devoted to public matters, and of high place in the esteem of his fellow men.

Marcus Hensey Holcomb spent his early days in a country village and worked out his education on a Litchfield County farm. He attended public and private schools and Wesleyan Academy and would have gone through college, but for a sunstroke which impaired his health at the time he would have entered college. He studied law with Judge Jared B. Foster of New Hartford and was admitted to the Bar at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1871. In the meantime he had been supporting himself by teaching school for a number of years. In 1872 he went to Southington and commenced to practice law and he has remained there ever since. He is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of his county and he has been as prominent in public as in legal affairs. For thirty years he has been judge of probate for the district of Southington and he is also judge of the town court of Southington. Since 1893 he has been treasurer of Hartford County and in 1893 he was senator from the second district. In 1902 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention and in 1905 he was Speaker of the House. He is at present a member of the commissioners of State police and chairman of the Lewis High School committee. He is president of the Southington Savings Bank, a director in the Southington National Bank, in the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company, the Southington Cutlery Company, the Ætna Nut

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Company, and the Atwater Manufacturing Company, and the receiver of the Coöperative Savings Society of Connecticut.

Judge Holcomb left the Democratic party, in 1888, on the tariff issue and has since cast his vote with the Republican party. In religious views he is a Baptist and he has been superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Baptist Church of Southington for several years and chairman of the board of trustees of that church. He has many fraternal ties, being a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, of the Knights of Pythias, of the Order of Elks, the Order of Red Men, the O. U. A. M., and the Foresters. In 1871-2 he was worshipful master of Northern Star Lodge, No. 58, F. and A. M. He finds hunting and fishing in the Maine woods the most beneficial and pleasurable relaxation from professional and business cares.

In 1872, the year after his admission to the Bar, Judge Holcomb married Sarah Carpenter Bennett, who died in 1901. One child was born of this union, who died some years ago. Judge Holcomb states very concisely and forcibly the practical advice he gives to others when he says that the three essentials of success are "honesty, industry, and sobriety."

Mr. Holcomb was nominated for attorney-general at the Republican State Convention in New Haven, September 20th, 1906, and was elected by 21,000 plurality.

CHARLES NOEL FLAGG

FLAGG, CHARLES NOEL, artist and art teacher, founder and director of the Connecticut League of Art Students, a member of the Connecticut State Capitol Commission of Sculpture, first president of the Municipal Art Society of Hartford organized 1904, ex-president and, at present, chairman of the Committee on Civic Centers and Public Buildings, and one of the foremost New England portrait painters, was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 25th, 1848, and is now a resident of Hartford, Connecticut. He is the son of Jared Bradley Flagg, an artist of great skill, a clergyman and an author and a man of great gentleness of disposition, who loved everything beautiful in art and nature. His mother was Louisa Hart Flagg, a woman whose influence upon his life was strong and good in every way. The family traces its ancestry in this country to John Flagg who came from England and settled in Rhode Island early in the seventeenth century. Mr. Charles Noël Flagg's great-grandfather, Henry Collins Flagg, was surgeon general in Washington's army. From another branch of the family he is descended from Gen. [illegible] and he is also a grandnephew of Washington Allston. Henry Collins Flagg, son of Dr. H. C. Flagg, was mayor of New Haven several terms and was a member of the Society of Cincinnati.

Reading and books were the chief interests in the early life of Charles Noel Flagg, just as they have been in his mature life. The Bible, Shakespeare's plays and Don Quixote were his favorite books and his greatest help in active life. He was a delicate youth and did not have much work to do outside of his school work. He did, however, early learn the trade of carpenter and the experience thus gained has proved a constant source of pleasure and intellectual benefit. His early life was spent partly in New York, where he attended the public schools, and partly in New Haven, where he took the course at the Hopkins Grammar School. In 1864, when he was but sixteen years old, he began the active work of portrait painting in New Haven. In 1872 he went abroad and spent ten years in Paris studying drawing and painting under Louis Jacquesson de la

Chevreuse and he also attended lectures at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

Upon his return to America Mr. Flagg settled in Hartford and worked both as an artist and as an art teacher. In 1888 he founded the Connecticut League of Art Students, a free night school for men wishing to become professional artists, and he is still director of and teacher in the League. This organization has been very influential in developing and advancing art study in Connecticut and in raising the standards of art in the state as well as an immense practical help to deserving students. In 1889 Mr. Flagg was appointed by the governor to complete the unexpired term of the late A. E. Burr as member of the Connecticut State Capitol Commission of Sculpture and in 1901 he was reappointed for six years. Mr. Flagg has painted several hundred portraits, many of which are of distinguished men and women of the day. He has also been an occasional contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly* and to many art magazines and papers. He is president of the Municipal Art Society of Hartford, chairman of the Committee on Civic Centers and Public Buildings, secretary of the Society of Connecticut Artists, chairman of the Art Committee of the Hartford Club, of the admission committee of the Hartford Yacht Club, and was elected vice-commodore at the last annual meeting of the Hartford Yacht Club. He is also a member of the Cercle Français of Hartford, of the Hartford Sängerbund, and the American Civic Club. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In politics he is and always has been a Republican. Yachting is his most enjoyable sport and for indoor exercise he follows the Saint Cyr system of physical culture which has cured him of asthma, from which he was a sufferer for twenty years. In 1874 Mr. Flagg married Ellen Fanny Earle of New York City. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Flagg and four are now living. Their home is in Hartford. Mr. Flagg considers the strongest influence upon his success in life to have been exerted at home by his father and mother and by his friend, Dr. Horace Bushnell. Next to home influence he values his private study. For a watchword for others he says: "Be prompt to do the thing to be done yourself. Let the other person do the talking. Laziness is the curse of artists and art students. Above all—for success—'To thine own self be true—thou canst not then be false to any man.'"

HENRY A. PERKINS

PROFESSOR PERKINS comes from old Connecticut stock, his father, Edward Perkins, being the son of Henry Perkins, for so many years the president of the old Hartford Bank in the early part of the nineteenth century and his mother, Mary Dwight, being a representative of a family distinguished in many parts of the country for culture and scholarship. He was born in 1873 in the city of Hartford and was educated in the orthodox Congregational manner at the Hartford High School and Yale University, where he was graduated in 1896. His first graduate course he took at Columbia University, receiving the degrees of M.A. and Electrical Engineer in 1899. After two years' graduate work at Yale and a year's practical experience with the Hartford Electric Light Company, he was made professor of physics at Trinity College in 1902. Although so young a man he is recognized as a very careful experimenter, a thoroughly competent theoretical electrician, and an expert in photometry. He has contributed several articles to the *American Journal of Science* and is a member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers and of the American Physical Society. He has traveled extensively and visited the interior of Iceland. His lectures on what he saw there, the people and the physiographical character of the country, are full of novelty and interest. He is also much interested in exploration and mountain climbing and is a member of the Alpine Club and the Arctic Club.

In 1903 he married Miss Olga Flinch. One son has been born to them.

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Eli Whitney

ELI WHITNEY

WHITNEY, ELI, a prominent citizen with many important business interests, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, January 22nd, 1847. He is the son of Eli Whitney and Sarah Perkins (Dalliba) Whitney. He comes from a long line of distinguished ancestors, and men who have played prominent parts in the events of their time. His earliest ancestor in this country was John Whitney, who came from England in 1635 and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. Among those ancestors who have distinguished themselves first comes the great Eli Whitney, who was the inventor of the cotton gin. There are also Jonathan Edwards, theologian, who was president of Princeton College; Thomas Hooker, the founder of the city of Hartford and one of the most prominent figures in the making of the early history of the State of Connecticut; Rev. James Pierpont, who was one of the little band of men who were the founders of Yale University; Benjamin Huntington, and Pierpont Edwards, who was one of the original members of the famous Connecticut Governor's Foot Guards (still in existence), who fought in the Revolution. His father was a graduate of Princeton, class of 1841, and his life's work was that of a manufacturer.

Mr. Whitney spent the early days of his youth on the estate of his father in New Haven, and prepared for college at the famous boys' military school of Gen. Wm. H. Russell in New Haven, Connecticut, and also at Josiah Clark's School at Northampton, Massachusetts, and entered Yale University in 1865, graduating with the degree of B.A. in the class of 1869. Later the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him. Upon leaving Yale he took a post-graduate course at the Boston Institute of Technology and in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale.

Acting upon the wish of his father he entered the employ of the Whitney Arms Company in 1871, and gradually rose to the position of vice-president. The business was sold in 1888. Two years after going into business he was married to Sarah Sheffield Farnam of

New Haven, on October 22nd, 1873. Seven daughters are the result of this union and all but one are now living.

For a number of years Mr. Whitney has been prominent in public life, and is intimately associated with the business interests of his city. He has been president of the New Haven Water Company since 1894, president of the West Haven Water Company since 1900, director of the New Haven Gas Light Company, the City Bank of New Haven, and trustee in the Connecticut Savings Bank and the New Haven Trust Company. He has also held a number of political positions, among them alderman, member of the Park Commission, Board of Public Works, and for twelve years a member of the Board of Education in New Haven and for nearly eight years its president, and president of the General Hospital of Connecticut. November, 1904, he was elected State senator, and during the session was prominent as the introducer of a number of important bills. He is a fellow on the Corporation of Yale University, to which position he was elected by the alumni in 1902, vice-president of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, member of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and a member of several clubs in the city of New Haven. He is also a member of the Century, University, Yale, and Engineers clubs in New York City and of the societies of the Colonial Wars and of the War of 1812.

In politics Mr. Whitney is a consistent Republican, though inclined to be independent in local affairs when circumstances seem to demand it. He is one of the most prominent men socially in New Haven, and has won for himself the respect of all with whom he has come in contact in the business world. He owns one of the most beautiful residences in the city of New Haven, situated on the avenue named after his family. Mr. Whitney takes a keen enjoyment in fishing and hunting, having a love for the woods, but takes no active part in athletics. He is a member of the Congregational Church and his name is associated with a great many of the beneficial gifts that have been made both in religious and other fields in New Haven. As a man he is very unostentatious, being noted for his quiet and unassuming manners.

JOHN DAY JACKSON

JACKSON, JOHN DAY, publisher of the New Haven *Register*, president of the Worcester Gazette Company and a well known newspaper man of Connecticut, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 23rd, 1868, the son of General Joseph Cooke Jackson and Katharine Perkins Day Jackson. His father was a lawyer and Assistant United States District Attorney of New York, but best known for his military service in the Civil War, when he was brigadier general of volunteers and Commissioner of the Naval Credits for the State of New Jersey, in which the Jackson family have long been prominent. The study of Mr. Jackson's ancestry opens up an unusually large and interesting list of names, names of public men who have been real history makers in America and have been prominent and important in the civil, military, and political history of the United States since earliest times. Three early ancestors of especial distinction are the "Pilgrim Fathers," Gov. William Bradford, John Howland, and John Tilley, all of whom came to Plymouth in the "Mayflower" in 1620 and from all of whom Mr. Jackson is a direct lineal descendant. He is also a direct descendant of Gov. John Haynes, the first governor of Connecticut; Gov. Thomas Dudley, of Massachusetts; Gov. Thomas Welles, of Connecticut; Gov. John Webster, of Connecticut; Gov. George Wyllys; Gov. Roger Wolcott; Gov. William Pitkin; Gov. Oliver Wolcott, all governors of Connecticut, and the last named, Mr. Jackson's great-great-great-grandfather, was also major general in the Continental Army and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Another great-great-great-grandfather, General Huntington, of Norwich, was a major general in the British Army and aided in the capture of Louisburg in the French and Indian War. Nor is this distinguished catalogue complete by half, for Mr. Jackson also traces his ancestry to Gov. William Pynchon, governing magistrate of Connecticut and one of the historic founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony; to Philip Schuyler, vice-governor at Fort Orange in 1655; Brandt Van Slichtenhorst, chief magistrate of Rensselaerwych, 1645-1655; Henry Wolcott, magistrate of Connecticut, 1643; Nathaniel Turner, magistrate of New Haven Colony; Captain Miles Morgan, who fought against the Indians at the sacking of Springfield in 1675; Lieutenant Thomas Cooper, another Indian fighter; the Rev. John Whiting, chaplain of the Connecticut troops in King Philip's War, and several other divines of the Perkins and Pitkin families who were fellows of Yale and Harvard and preachers of the state election sermons.

John Day Jackson spent his youth in the city of New York. He attended the public schools in New York City, the School of Languages in New York, and then entered Yale University, where he took his A.B. degree in 1890. In college he was chairman of the Yale *Daily News,* a junior exhibition, Townsend, and commencement speaker, and was graduated with special honors in two groups, history and economics and modern languages. He was also a member and secretary of the General Athletic Committee appointed to confer with Harvard on the Dual League. His scholarly tastes were not yet satisfied and he went abroad to complete his education. He studied at the University of Berlin, at the Sorbonne in Paris, and the Ecole Politique in Paris. In 1901 he returned to America and spent a year in further study at Harvard University. He began his journalistic career as a reporter in New York and became later the Washington correspondent for the New York *Evening Post,* the Newark *News,* the *Journal of Commerce,* and other papers; also managing editor of the Washington *News.* He is now publisher of the New Haven *Register* and president of the Worcester Gazette Company, besides being a director in a number of other companies. For seven years he has been an influential member of the New Haven Board of Education and in 1898 he held the office of police commissioner. He is an adherent to the Republican party in politics and in 1904 declined a nomination to the State senate.

Mr. Jackson is a member of the Graduates Club, the Lawn Club, the Union League Club, and the Young Men's Republican Club, all of New Haven, and of the University Club of New York, the Yale Club, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the college fraternities Psi Upsilon and Chi Delta Theta, the Yale Literary Magazine Society. He is an enthusiastic devotee of out-of-door life and finds the keenest delight in riding, mountaineering, canoeing, skating, and tennis. He has been an extensive traveler in Europe, Africa, and the East.

In estimating the results of what he has accomplished Mr. Jackson feels that hard work, perseverance, and courage are the real essentials. He says: "Be sure you are *quite* right and then go ahead without fear. Every one should take some interest in politics and in public philanthropy, especially of an organized kind. If every one did this the results of reform would last longer and general conditions be much improved. The great mistake of American life is to stop after something has been accomplished, expecting that something to live without eternal vigilance. That is the only road to growth."

[illegible] ALLEN DINSMORE

D[illegible] CHARLES ALLEN, clergyman and author, [illegible] of the First Congregational Church of Water[illegible], was born in New York City, August 4th, 1860. His [illegible] Dinsmore, a physician and a great lover [illegible]. His mother was Mary Sabin Ladd, [illegible] my ambition to succeed and moulded [illegible] ancestors of the family came from the [illegible] in New Hampshire. Robert Dinsmore, [illegible] descent.

[illegible] Charles Dinsmore lived in the city [illegible] of age he spent most of his time [illegible] boy, full of life and ambition, [illegible] interest was in fun until I [illegible]." He had regular employment on [illegible] habits of self-reliance and inde[illegible] possible for him to earn his own [illegible] and enjoyable lines of reading were [illegible] and history. He prepared [illegible] and was graduated from Dartmouth [illegible] in 1888, when he received [illegible] at Yale studying theology [illegible] led to no degree. He [illegible].

[illegible] "a cold sense of duty," [illegible] Congregational Church in [illegible] and remained there until 1891. [illegible] Laurie Beattie, by [illegible] was to Willimantic, [illegible] at the end of which he [illegible] Church in Boston, [illegible] he entered upon [illegible] Church of Waterbury, and was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity in June of the same year by Dartmouth College.

Literature has been one of the chief interests of Doctor Dinsmore's life and he has made several valuable and scholarly contributions to modern literature. During his school days he fell under the spell of Dante's Divine Comedy, and the study of that great author has been the center of his literary work as well as the inspiration of his more general writings. In 1901 he published "The Teachings of Dante" and in 1903 "Aids to the Study of Dante." He expects soon to publish a new work of great interest, which will be called "The Atonement in Literature and Life." He is a member of the Dante Society of Cambridge, of the Twentieth Century Club, and of the Boston Authors' Club. In politics he is a Republican, though he has no sympathy with high tariff. His outdoor recreation is found in golf and horseback riding.

In estimating the influences that have been brought to bear upon his life, Doctor Dinsmore says: "Home laid down the lines of character, school kindled my ambition, and private study gave me the raw material." As to the success of his work he says: "I have failed to take the satisfaction rightly due, being under too great a pressure of work. Life is too strenuous." The advice which he gives to others contains the keynote of his own character and the reason for his success, for he advises others to "have a great task and become absorbed in it."

CHARLES L. EDWARDS

EDWARDS, PROFESSOR CHARLES L., was born in Oquawka, Illinois, forty-two years ago. His father was a banker and a member of the legislature of Indiana and came of Welsh stock, and his mother traced her ancestry back to John Brown of Plymouth, 1626; Lieutenant William Pratt of Cambridge, 1633; Lieutenant Richard Stockton of New Jersey; Thomas Lord; Governor Haynes, and Governor Wyllis of Hartford. As a boy, Professor Edwards went through the usual experiences of a youth in a small western city, but very early developed a marked interest in natural history. The works of Charles Darwin, then first exciting the world, had a decided influence on him, and after receiving his B.S. degree at Lombard College in 1884, and again at the Indiana University in 1886, he determined to devote himself to the study of biology. He studied three years at Johns Hopkins University and then went to the University of Leipzig, where he received the degree of Ph.D. He worked for two years as graduate fellow in Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, and became assistant professor of biology at the University of Texas in Austin. He was made full professor at the University of Cincinnati in 1894 and remained there six years. In 1900 he became J. Pierpont Morgan Professor of Natural History in Trinity College, Hartford, a position which he has filled with marked ability ever since.

Having such an excellent educational equipment, and being full of enthusiasm for his profession and by nature an indefatigable worker, it is not strange that Professor Edwards, though still a young man, has done a great deal of scientific work and achieved a recognized position in the scientific world. He is the author of numerous papers in journals devoted to biology and zoölogy, among which are twenty articles on the embryology of the holothurians and reptiles, an exhaustive statistical study of variation, and one on the marine zoölogy in the Bahama Islands. He has in hand for the Smithsonian Institution a monograph of the holothurioidea, and for the United States

Bureau of Fisheries a report on the albatross collections. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the Society of American Zoölogists, of the Association of American Naturalists, and of the three Mexican Scientific Societies. As a "side line" he has devoted much time to the subject of folk-lore, being the author of "Bahama Songs and Stories" (Vol. 3), "Memoirs of the American Folk-Lore Society," and was in 1889 the president of the American Folk-Lore Society. At present he has much at heart the establishment of a floating laboratory, a small sailing vessel, in connection with Trinity College to investigate in the summer vacations the marine biology of the West Indies. His energy and enthusiasm will no doubt lead to the installation of the enterprise in a year or two. One of Professor Edwards's most important investigations had to do with the effect of temperature on the development of the chick during the process of incubation and the determination of the critical temperature or the zero below which development does not take place.

On June 5th, 1889, Professor Edwards married Jessie Safford. Four children have been born to them, three of whom are now living, John Robert, Richard Safford, and Charles Stockton.

HENRY FOWLER ENGLISH

ENGLISH, HENRY FOWLER, widely known as a prominent banker and business man of New Haven, was born in that city, June 5th, 1851. He is the son of James Edward English, one of Connecticut's foremost governors, who held the office for three terms, after having been a representative, State senator, and member of Congress. He served also as a United States senator, by appointment, and is remembered as a man of strict integrity and great business ability. The English family came originally from Yorkshire, England. The earliest known American representative was Clement English who was born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1646, a son of whom, Benjamin, migrated to New Haven about 1700.

Mr. English was brought up in New Haven, where he has always lived. He was delicate in early years, a boy of quiet temperament and fond of books and outdoor sports. His taste for reading was inherited from his mother, who also taught him love of nature. His early education was obtained at General Russell's Collegiate and Commercial Institute at New Haven, this being followed by two years' study under the tutorage of the late Horace Day. He then took a special course of studies at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, and finally attended the Yale Law School, being graduated with the class of 1874, and admitted to the county bar the same year.

After his graduation from the law school Mr. English started his business career in office practice and in the active management of real estate. He profited much by the good example and excellent advice of his parents and has succeeded in life through earnest and persistent effort, through self-reliance, and through his constant determination to do in all positions the best he was able. Personal contact with other successful men in life has been a special source of inspiration to him. He now holds many positions of trust in the banking and business world of New Haven. He is a director of the First National Bank, trustee and vice-president of the Connecticut Savings Bank, trustee in the New Haven Trust Company, director in the New Haven Clock Company and chairman of its executive

Very sincerely yours,
Henry F. English.

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committee, director in the Bristol Brass Company, in the Bristol Manufacturing Company, in the New Haven Dispensary and General Hospital Society, also the New Haven Colony Historical Society, and trustee in the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the New Haven Commission of Public Parks, and has been its secretary and treasurer since 1887. In 1903 he was appointed a member of the State Police Commission. This long list of offices shows the diversified scope of his business and public interests.

In 1888 Mr. English was married to Alice Nancy Kimball of Boston, Massachusetts, their family now comprising three children; two sons and a daughter. He attends St. Paul's Episcopal Church at New Haven. He takes considerable interest in all athletic sports, although devoting little time to practice. He is a member of the fraternity of Delta Psi at Yale, of the Graduates Club, of the New Haven Country Club, the New Haven Lawn Club, and also of the Ognossoc Angling Association, of Maine. In politics he is usually associated with the Democratic party, but is strongly inclined to be one of the great mass of independent voters whose ballots decide which party is to be victorious. He takes an unselfish interest in political affairs, but has never held political office. Although a relatively young man, the success of Mr. English in his wide and varied interests has made him a man of prominence in his community. His large experience lends value to his words of advice to young men who are about to begin the active work of life. He says: "What is termed success in life is due mainly to earnest and persistent effort by the individual. This effort must be governed by motives of integrity and liberality and by the recognition of the rights of others. Learn to think and act for yourself, but at the same time be ever ready to accept sound counsel." These principles guided Mr. English through life and his success demonstrates their soundness. Perhaps the most instructive part of his advice is: "Be self-reliant and yet willing to accept advice. When a man depends always upon others he must ever play a secondary rôle in life; yet if his self-reliance degenerates into conceit, and he refuses to accept the advice of others, he learns many of life's most valuable lessons only after bitter experience and often after it is too late to use to advantage the knowledge he might have acquired easily by accepting the counsel of those who are in a position to know."

GEORGE CURTIS WALDO

WALDO, GEORGE CURTIS, editor-in-chief and president of the Standard Association, Bridgeport, Connecticut, was born in Lynn, Essex County, Massachusetts, March 20th, 1837. His father was the Rev. Josiah Crosby Waldo, a good speaker and debater and a leading minister of the Universalist denomination, founded by his father-in-law, the Rev. Hosea Ballou. Mr. Waldo's mother was Elmina Ruth Ballou. Through his father Mr. Waldo is descended from Deacon Cornelius Waldo who came from England to Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1634. John Waldo, the deacon's son, settled in Chelmsford, Massachusetts Bay, in 1676.

George Curtis Waldo as a child showed special taste and interest in general literature and in art. His mother being a writer and poet encouraged the literary taste in the boy and helped him in his intellectual work. His boyhood's recreation was found in the woods, where with rod and gun he took long walks in pursuit of fish and game and forgot for a time his books. He read everything he could find, and when fourteen years of age had read all of Scott's and Cooper's works, and could repeat "The Lady of the Lake," "Marmion," and other poems by Scott and many of Byron's poems. He had also mastered many of the poems of Pope, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Burns, etc. He was prepared for college at The Troy (New York) Academy, after having passed through the Public schools of West Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was graduated at Tufts College, Massachusetts, A.B., 1860, receiving his A.M. degree later. He served as corporal in Company E, Second Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, commanded by Col. A. H. Terry, in the first call for three months' men in 1861. He then studied both law and medicine in New London, Connecticut, and in 1867 began newspaper work on the Bridgeport *Daily Standard* as local reporter. He continued with the paper during his active business life as associate editor, editor-in-chief, and as president of the Standard Association. He served his adopted city as a member of the board of education for five years and as a member of the board of directors of the Bridgeport Public Library for sixteen years. He served his adopted state as a member of the board of Shell Fish Commissioners from 1889 and as chairman of the board for ten years, and as a member of the board of directors of the State Insane Hospital at Norwich, by appointment of Governor Chamberlain.

He was married in New Orleans, Louisiana, November 11th, 1874, to Annie, daughter of Frederick and Matilda Brooks Frye, and the four children born of this marriage are now living. They are Selden Connor, Rosalie Hillman (Mrs. Roland Hawley Mallory of New York City), Maturin Ballou, and George Curtis, Jr. He is a member of Christ Church, Bridgeport, and served as a member of the vestry from 1876 and as junior warden for five years. He was president of the Eclectic, Press, and Seaside clubs of Bridgeport, secretary of the Bridgeport Scientific Society, vice-president of the Fairfield County Historical Society, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and declined the appointment as commissary general on the staff of Governor P. C. Lounsbury. He is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post Elias Howe Jr. No. 3, and of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut. He received the honorary degree of Litterarum Doctor from Tufts College in 1898.

HOMER STILLE CUMMINGS

CUMMINGS, HOMER STILLE, lawyer, business man, president of the Stamford Board of Trade, mayor of Stamford, member of the Democratic National Committee, was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 30th, 1870. His father, Uriah Cummings, is an inventor, manufacturer of cement, and author of technical works. His first ancestors in America on the paternal side came from the disputed territory between England and Scotland and settled in Vermont. Uriah Cummings married Audie Stille, daughter of Jacob Schuyler and Audelia Stille of Buffalo, New York, whose ancestors were of Knickerbocker New York and Holland Dutch stock, with a mixture of Huguenot blood. Her most illustrious ancestor was Gen. Philip Schuyler of Revolutionary fame.

Homer Stille Cummings was a healthy child, brought up in the city of Buffalo, New York, to which city his father had removed, and his mother guided his intellectual, moral, and spiritual life. He was prepared for college at the Heathcote School, Buffalo, and was graduated at Yale University, Ph.B. 1891, LL.B. 1893. He began the practice of law in Stamford, Connecticut, in September, 1893, his choice of a profession being his uninfluenced personal preference. He is active in public affairs in Stamford and in seeking improvements in its municipal arrangements. He is a leading Democratic party man, and, in 1896, received the nomination for secretary of state on the Democratic state ticket, receiving at the polls the highest number of votes cast for a candidate of his party that year. In April, 1900, he was elected mayor of Stamford, was reëlected in 1901 by the largest majority ever given to a candidate for that office, and on November 8th, 1904, he was again elected mayor for a term of two years, serving from 1904 to 1906. In 1900 he was a delegate at large from Connecticut to the Democratic National Convention and represented his state as a member of the committee on resolutions at the convention and as a member of the Democratic National Committee and he held that position on the committee, by reappointment in 1904, and has recently been elected for the term of 1904 to 1908. In 1902 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for representative at large from Connecticut to the 58th Congress and polled a larger vote than that cast for any other Democratic candidate that year. His business associations are director and secretary of the Cummings Cement Company and also of the Chickamauga Cement Company, president of the Varuna Spring Water Company, and president of the Stamford Board of Trade. He was also president of the Mayors' Association of Connecticut, one term, 1903-1904. He has affiliated himself with the order of Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Pythias, and Knights of the Maccabees.

Mr. Cummings was married, June 27th, 1897, to Helen Woodruff Smith, daughter of James D. and Elizabeth Henderson Smith of Stamford, and their son, Dickinson Schuyler Cummings, was born June 17th, 1898.

GEORGE HENRY HOYT

HOYT, GEORGE HENRY, the late president of the Stamford Savings Bank, vice-president of the Stamford National Bank, treasurer of the Stamford Water Company and of the Stamford Electric Light and Gas Company, was born in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, December 11th, 1838, and died there November 20th, 1904. He was a direct descendant of Benjamin Hoyt, who was born in Windsor, England, in 1644 and emigrated to Stamford about 1711, and of Thaddeus Hoyt, born 1742, who was distinguished for bravery in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Hoyt's father, James H. Hoyt, was the general superintendent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and a man of unusual business capacity and public spirit. He was State senator and in many ways a prominent factor in the political and industrial life of the town in which the family have always been conspicuous for useful citizenship. Mr. Hoyt's mother was Sarah J. Gorham, a woman worthy in all respects to bring up her son under the best moral and spiritual influences.

Stamford was Mr. Hoyt's home in his youth as it was throughout his whole life and he received his education in the Stamford public schools. He was a sturdy, active boy, who inherited his father's ambition and energy as well as his business ability and after his father's death he occupied himself with his father's many business interests and built well upon the firm foundations already laid. He began work in the employ of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in New York City, and later became their Stamford agent. In 1878 he became president of the Stamford Savings Bank and he held this position until his death. He was vice-president of the Stamford National Bank and both of these institutions were organized through his father's efforts. He was for many years treasurer of the Stamford Water Company, of the Stamford Gas and Electric Light Company, of St. John's Church, and of Stamford Hospital, and he was a director in the New York Transfer Company, and in several other institutions.

Yours truly
G. K. Hoyt

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In spite of all these important business ties Mr. Hoyt found time to act as guardian, trustee, and adviser for many individuals and corporations, and always gave generously of his time, thought, and judgment to the many who consulted him. He was also called upon to fill many public offices, some of which he declined. He served as burgess for several years and as State representative for two terms. He was also a member of the Board of Appropriation and Apportionment and of the public building committee. He led the movement which brought about the memorable celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the town of Stamford in 1892, and it was greatly due to his untiring efforts that the occasion was such a marked success. In politics he was a Democrat and like many other Democrats swerved from the party lines on the gold issue in 1896. He was often a delegate to party conventions. Though not a public speaker he was an interesting talker, and, after a tour in Europe a few years before his death, he gave interesting lectures which his natural literary taste rendered doubly pleasing.

A devoted churchman and junior warden of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Mr. Hoyt gave to that church the best and most complete service a layman can render. He was a member and constant attendant at St. John's from his early boyhood and he served the parish as vestryman and financial manager as well as a frequent delegate to diocesan conventions. His loss is felt as keenly in religious as in business and social circles. Of him it may truly be said that he served God "with constancy on earth," " always abounding in the work of the Lord."

Mr. Hoyt's sudden death on his way to morning service on Sunday, November 20th, 1904, was a keen shock to all who knew him and an irreparable loss to his community. He is survived by his wife, Josephine Bailey Hoyt, whom he married in 1865, and by two daughters.

GREENE KENDRICK

KENDRICK, GREENE, a prominent lawyer, a distinguished scholar, and public man, was born in Waterbury, New Haven County, Connecticut, May 31st, 1851. He is descended from a very old English family, some of whose members were among the earliest Colonial settlers. One of the early English ancestors of the family is chronicled in the Domesday Book. The line of descent is directly traceable to William Kendrick who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. The first of the family to come to America was George Kendrick, one of the "Men of Kent" who settled at Plymouth in 1633. Mr. Kendrick's grandfather, Hon. Greene Kendrick, was lieutenant-governor of Connecticut in 1851 and took an important part in all the public affairs of his day. John Kendrick, Mr. Kendrick's father, was a lawyer and many times a public official. He was associate editor of the *New Haven Register,* mayor of Waterbury, a member of the legislature, first city recorder of Waterbury, a member of the National Peace Convention at Philadelphia in 1866, and president of the Rogers & Brothers' Manufacturing Company. He was a man who commanded the utmost respect for his clean and able public service. He was a traveler of wide experience and a writer of great wit and originality. Mr. Kendrick's mother was Marion Mar Kendrick, through whom he is descended from Governor Bradford and a "Mayflower" ancestry.

Greene Kendrick received a broad and liberal education. He prepared for college at Professor Bassett's School in Waterbury, the Waterbury High School, and later at Round Hill Seminary, Northampton, Massachusetts. He made a special study of Greek and Latin, thus laying the foundation for his well-known mastery of the classics. He entered Yale with the class of 1872, but interrupted his course by spending part of his junior year in European travel. He was graduated with his class, as a Phi Beta Kappa man, taking a high oration, and the Clark and Berkeley scholarships. He then took a graduate course in history, comparative philology, and international law. In 1875 he was graduated from the Yale Law School and in addition to his LL.B. degree took the Roman and Common Law, the American Constitutional Law, and the Junior Jewell prizes. He was admitted to the Connecticut bar soon after his graduation and began his practice in Waterbury, making a specialty of corporation law. He won distinction in his profession as rapidly as he did in college work. During the first five years of his practice he was given the following public offices: membership in the Waterbury Board of Education, the auditorship of the State institutions, city clerkship of Waterbury, and membership in the General Assembly. In 1883 he was elected mayor of Waterbury, serving until 1885. In 1885 he was admitted to the New York bar and the bar of the Federal Courts, and from 1887 to 1892 he maintained an office in New York where he specialized as a railway and patent lawyer. In 1895 he was made township attorney of Waterbury, which office he still holds. In his political views Mr. Kendrick is a conservative Democrat and he has often been a delegate to both national and local Democratic conventions.

Like his father in tastes, as well as in his professional and public career, Mr. Kendrick is an enthusiastic traveler and has visited all parts of the globe. He has spent a great deal of time in Greece and Rome pursuing the study of classical antiquities. He is a member of the New Haven County Historical Society, the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Oriental Society, and the American Philological Society. He is a member of several fraternal orders, including the Knights Templar and Shriners and he is a thirty-second degree Mason.

In November, 1896, Mr. Kendrick married Flora Mabel Lockwood of New Haven. They have one daughter, Flora M. In 1902 the family moved to West Haven, Connecticut, of which borough Mr. Kendrick is at present one of the burgesses.

WILLIAM MONROE LATHROP

LATHROP, WILLIAM MONROE, newspaper man and at present editor of the *Waterbury Republican,* was born in Washington, D.C., December 26th, 1863, the son of Charles E. Lathrop and Charlotte Dilley Lathrop. His father was a lawyer and editor, and, during Lincoln's administration, public printer and naval store keeper at Washington. Mr. Lathrop's first ancestor in America was the Rev. John Lathrop, who came from England in the sixteenth century and settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts.

Most of Mr. Lathrop's boyhood days were spent in a small city. His schooling was that of a graduate of high school in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, supplemented by a two years' course at the School of Political Science at Columbia University. Outside of his studies his favorite reading was along the lines of history and biography.

When he left Columbia Mr. Lathrop entered the office of the *Evening Leader* at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, a paper owned by his father. The profession of a newspaper man was his own choice and the success he has won in that work has been equally of his own earning. From 1893 to 1897 he was editor of the Carbondale *Evening Leader,* at the end of which time he became telegraph editor and later city editor of the *Paterson* (N. J.) *Press.* In 1900 he left Paterson to become news editor of *Pennsylvania Grit,* Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and left Williamsport the following year, 1901, to become editor of the *Waterbury Republican,* his present office. The popularity he has won with the Republican party and the capacity for leadership that he has evinced in his editorial work prophesied a political career for Mr. Lathrop, and in 1904 his party sought his nomination for State representative. In 1903, after the death of his wife, Alice Chase Lathrop, whom he married in 1896, Mr. Lathrop suffered a nervous breakdown from which his recovery was slow, and his responsibility in building up his paper according to his ideals was such a tax upon his strength that he deemed it wiser to forego political honors than to take the risk of doing injustice either to his work or to his party and of bringing detriment to his health.

Mr. Lathrop is not a club man and outside of business hours he finds his most congenial diversion in reading and golf. Until 1902 he was connected with the Presbyterian Church, but he has since become a Congregationalist. From his own valuable experience he deduces the following principle for the guidance of others: "Have an ideal and in working for it 'don't watch the clock.'"

WILLIAM HENRY HART

HART, WILLIAM HENRY, president of the Stanley Works and of the Young Men's Christian Association, and director in many other enterprises, traces his ancestry from Deacon Stephen Hart, born about 1605 at Braintree, County of Essex, England, who came to Massachusetts Bay about 1632 and located for a time at Cambridge, Massachusetts, being one of the fifty-four settlers at that place. He became a proprietor at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1639 and was one of the eighty-four proprietors of Farmington, Connecticut, in 1672. Stephen Hart (5), son of Stephen (4) and grandfather of William Henry Hart, was born in New Britain, October 21st, 1775.

Prominent among the men to whom the city of New Britain owes its existence because of the industries that they have created, is William Henry Hart, son of George and Elizabeth (Booth) Hart, who was born in New Britain, July 25th, 1834.

The boy's hereditary birthright was rich in those qualities which have always marked the strong men and women of Connecticut. Industry, thrift, business foresight, and the Yankee trick of being handy at all sorts of practical work were his inheritance. Along with it went an upright and healthy soul which carried him safely through the usual temptations of youth. His immediate surroundings gave direction to his tastes for practical life, rather than for academic culture. His father was the owner of an express and stage business and the boy was given his share of personal responsibility as soon as he was able to bear any part in the world's work. He was also sent to private and public schools and later to the New Britain High School, where he is registered in the class of 1854. During the last four years of his school course he had gradually worked into practical business life, and his academic training was interrupted by the numerous calls made for his service as assistant to his father in the stage and express business, as well as acting agent in the local station of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad.

HART

Wm H. Hart

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He might have enjoyed the advantage of college training, but his natural aptitudes and interests were for business life, and he went on in the direction of those native promptings.

In August, 1852, the Stanley Works was organized with a capital of $30,000, to engage in the manufacture of hinges. In May, 1854, William H. Hart was elected secretary and treasurer of this corporation. He was a young man of nineteen, but so close had been his attention to business under his father's direction, and so thoroughly had he won the confidence of the officers of the corporation that he was given this important position.

The industrial situation of the Stanley Works at this time was this: They were located in an inland city, where freight rates were high, and the distance to fuel and raw material great, while their older and far stronger competitors were situated in New York State, where rates of transportation by water through the natural channels or by canals were far cheaper. Two problems were before the corporation, and upon their successful solution depended the success of the organization; the processes of manufacture must be brought to the highest pitch of economy and perfection, and a market must be created for the industrial output. This involved inventive skill in the suggestion of new processes, ability to inspire confidence and borrow money, and tact, patience, and unyielding pluck in meeting all the demands of a competitive market.

The corporation employed about twenty men at this time. Industry in a small and growing factory was not specialized then as it is to-day, and the young secretary and treasurer not only kept records and books and received and disbursed money but also purchased supplies, packed and shipped goods, carried on correspondence, and acted as traveling salesman for the factory. This condition called for a range of industrial versatility, and creative skill, which, while it added labor and responsibility, stimulated the mind to self-reliant and resolute enterprise.

The young officer grasped the situation and formulated his policy. The intrinsic worth of the goods manufactured and the economy of the processes employed must overcome the geographical difficulty involved in the location of the factory and the undeveloped character of the corporation. Mr. Hart's mind was fertile in suggestions whereby machines were built, the number of processes simplified, and a more perfect product put on the market. The range of product was gradually increased, so that bolts, butts, and steel brackets are now made in addition to hinges.

The policy of the corporation, however, has been intensive rather than extensive; perfection in a few lines rather than multiplication of different products. The obstacles in the way of success were many. Repeatedly there came critical moments when the resolution and courage of the young manufacturer were tested almost to the point of yielding. He held tenaciously to the enterprise, however, with that plucky determination that in the end has won out with so many founders of great industries. The practical character of his policy was seen in his personal contact with the market. He traveled observantly and widely until he understood the needs of the consumers. Then he returned, to make the factory output more perfectly meet those needs. Step by step, Mr. Hart saw his efforts crowned with success. The corporation employing twenty workmen now affords industrial opportunity in all its branches, including the department of hot and cold rolled steel, to twenty-two hundred wage-earners. Mr. Hart became its president in 1884.

To what an extent the difficulty in the inland situation of New Britain has been overcome can be seen in the fact that, although the Stanley Works markets about one-half the product of its factories in territory west of Pittsburg, it can pay transportation upon its metal from Pennsylvania, manufacture its products in New Britain, reship them, and successfully compete with the western manufacturer in his own district. This result is the issue of years of painstaking, faithful devotion to the task on the part of Mr. Hart.

While thus devoted to his life work in industrial lines, Mr. Hart has not suffered himself to become so engrossed with his tasks that he has ceased to be alert in civic and social interests. He has traveled widely in Europe and America on business and for pleasure. He has been for over half a century with slight interruptions officially connected with the New Britain Institute, the agent in all the best literary enterprises of the city; he also has been president of the New Britain Club; a director of the New Britain National Bank since 1866, and, for the past five years, president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He has held many official positions in the South Congregational Church, of which he is a member. Mr. Hart's benefactions have been many, the chief of which has been the unstinted gift of his own personal service to every good cause in the city. This is especially evident in his devotion to the work of the New Britain General Hospital of which he was an incorporator and director, and is now vice-president. He has been influential in civic life, having served in the Common Council and on the board of street commissioners. Mr. Hart is a Republican in politics.

On September 19th, 1885, Mr. Hart married Martha, daughter of Elnathan and Mary (Dewey) Peck of New Britain. They have five sons and a daughter, all of whom are married. Mr. Hart's sons have served with him their business apprenticeship with conspicuous success, and are now engaged in large enterprises. George P. Hart is vice-president and general manager of sales; Edward H. Hart, manager of the export department; Walter H. Hart, manager of the mechanical department, and E. Allen Moore, who married his daughter, Martha Elizabeth, is second vice-president and general superintendent of the manufacturing department of the Stanley Works. Howard S. Hart is president and general manager of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company and vice-president of the American Hardware Company; Maxwell S. Hart is vice-president, treasurer, and general manager of the Corbin Motor Vehicle Corporation.

Between May, 1904, and September, 1905, Mr. Hart celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his election as treasurer of the Stanley Works, his seventieth birthday, and the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage with Mrs. Hart. At the last anniversary there gathered the twenty-six children and grandchildren, in whose love and welfare Mr. Hart finds his supreme joy and satisfaction.

In his simple tastes, industry, rectitude, and fraternal interest in his fellow men, he represents without assumption the noblest type of the indomitable, successful, high-minded Connecticut manufacturer.

JOHN HOWARD HALE

HALE, JOHN HOWARD, popularly known as the "Peach King of America," is one of the foremost horticulturists and pomologists of our day, as well as owner and manager of the greatest peach industry in this country. He is a descendant of Samuel Hale who came from Wales, England, in 1634, and later joined the Connecticut Colony. In 1838 he bought the farm in Glastonbury that Mr. Hale now owns. He served in the Pequot War. Mr. Hale's parents were John A. Hale and Henrietta S. Moseley. He was born in Glastonbury, Hartford County, Connecticut, November 25th, 1853. His father was general agent of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, and most influential in building up that company. He was a man of great mental and physical strength, whole-souled, liberal, kind-hearted, and always doing for others. His legacy to his son was one of character rather than fortune, and Mr. Hale was obliged to leave school at a very early age, and help in the support of the family.

At fourteen John Howard Hale went to work by the month on a farm in New Britain, earning $12.50 a month for fourteen hours' labor, seven days in the week. In eight months he spent but seven dollars on himself; the rest he sent home except $16.00 spent for fruit trees—the nucleus of the great Hale Nurseries. He considers the hard work and poverty of his youth a great blessing. His mother was a noble woman of high ideals. Of her, Mr. Hale says: "She kept tabs on me with such jolly good fellowship that there were no secrets between us."

Mr. Hale was determined from his childhood to be a horticulturist. His incentive in this grew out of his mother's love of fruits and flowers. His career had a most humble beginning; for apparatus, a shovel, a spade, a hoe, and a push-cart; for results, a small strawberry bed; proceeds, $8.00. To-day Mr. Hale has three thousand acres of highly cultivated orchard lands at Fort Valley, Georgia, South Glastonbury and Seymour, Connecticut, and the push-cart has grown into a huge electric express system of fruit shipments with scores of refrigerator cars. This great progress has been effected through his energy, optimism, and executive ability.

Mr. Hale is now sole owner and manager of the J. H. Hale's Nursery and Fruit Farms at Glastonbury, president of the Hale Georgia Orchard Company, at Fort Valley, Georgia, and president and general manager of the Hale and Coleman Orchard Company at Seymour, Connecticut. He was the first American orchardist to sort, grade, and pack fruit, and label and guarantee it according to its grade. He was the first in America to use trolley transportation in the fruit business, and is one of the very few Americans who ship peaches to Europe. He is fittingly called the "Father of Peach Culture in New England." Mr. Hale has also initiated many new ideas in fruit advertising. Another novel feature introduced by him is that of having an orchestra play in the packing rooms at the Georgia orchards. Aside from bettering and developing horticulture all over America, Mr. Hale has done a valuable service to his state in making many acres of so-called "abandoned" hill lands of Connecticut and New England to bloom with beautiful orchards.

For the past fifteen years Mr. Hale has lectured on horticulture and kindred subjects before agricultural institutions, granges, colleges, and both state and national horticultural meetings. From 1894 to 1899 Mr. Hale was president of the Connecticut Pomological Society. In 1895 he was president of the American Nurserymen's Association. Since 1903, he has been president of the American Pomological Society, which office is the highest honor in the gift of the fruit growers of America. As horticultural agent for the Eleventh Census of the United States he initiated several special investigations never before attempted by the Government; notably, floriculture, nurseries, semi-tropic fruit, nuts, and seed farms. He has recently started the revival of apple planting on the hill lands of Connecticut, which promises to do much for that valuable industry.

Mr. Hale has written numerous articles on horticultural topics for the *World's Work, Country Life in America,* and other periodicals. For twelve years he was associate editor of the *Philadelphia Farm Journal,* and for fifteen years he edited the agricultural column of the *Hartford Courant.* He has had important positions in the State Grange, and has sacrificed a great deal of time and money in strengthening that organization, being at the head of same from 1886 to 1890, and now chairman of the executive committee. He was also first president of the Glastonbury Business Men's Association.

In politics Mr. Hale is a Republican, "with a conscience, a fair memory, and a sharp lead pencil on election days." He represented his party in the Connecticut General Assembly in 1893-4, serving as member of judiciary committee and chairman of committee on agriculture. His creed is the "Golden Rule." His favorite recreation is riding in the country "with eyes and ears open." He is exceedingly fond of a good horse.

In his advice to others can be formed the reasons for his own well-earned prosperity. After recommending promptness and adherence to agreement he says: "Do not take up any work or profession that you cannot find real enjoyment in. No one can fully succeed who does not love his work. Try to find joy in all you do; the world will reward you when the right time comes. Be loyal to your ideals, your town, and state, and your friends. Be regular in all your habits. Get some fun every day. You can get the most by making others happy."

JAMES ULYSSES TAINTOR

TAINTOR, JAMES ULYSSES, general agent of the Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford, secretary of the Orient Insurance Company, also of Hartford, and one of the most able fire insurance adjusters in Connecticut, was born in Pomfret, Windham County, Connecticut, October 23rd, 1844. He is of Welsh-Scotch extraction and his first paternal ancestor in America was Charles Taintor who came to Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1640. Michael Taintor, son of Charles, was an original settler and leading citizen of Branford, Connecticut, and Charles Taintor (2) a descendant of Michael, was a prominent man in the commissary department of Connecticut during the Revolution. Mr. Taintor's father was Ralph Smith Taintor, a farmer, who held various town offices in Colchester, Connecticut, whither he moved in 1848, and was a member of the State senate in 1857. He was a kind, liberal, and temperate man who was always considerate of others and who was a man of great physical vigor and force and consequent energy and of marked industry. On the maternal side Mr. Taintor is descended from Scottish and English stock and his first maternal ancestor in America was Thomas Lord, who came to Hartford with Hooker's famous band in 1635. Mr. Taintor's mother was Phebe Higgins Lord, a woman whose firm and noble character greatly influenced his moral and mental life.

A strong, hardy country boy, blessed with a fine constitution and abundant energy, James Taintor was not hindered from securing a thorough education by the severe financial difficulties that he was obliged to face. He was naturally studious and managed to prepare himself for the college education which he was determined to have, by studying at home during the hours he could snatch from farm work and on stormy days and by attending school at the Bacon Academy, Colchester, in the winter term. He employed his evenings in reading and study and took especial interest in history, biography, and mathematics. He read the best fiction and kept up with the political and social questions of the times. During the summers of 1860, 1861, and 1862, he employed the hours in which he could be spared from labor on his father's farm in "working out" for a neighboring farmer and with the forty dollars thus earned as his sole capital he ventured upon a college course. He insured his life in favor of a friend who advanced money for four years' college expenses, and was graduated from Yale in 1866 with a B.A. degree and three thousand dollars in debt. Three years later he took his M.A. degree at Yale. By great diligence in teaching and serving as assistant clerk in the legislature while in college, and as clerk after leaving college, he managed to pay off the debt and start afresh in the fire insurance business, his real life work, which he has carried on in Hartford.

For nineteen years Mr. Taintor has been general agent and adjuster of losses of the Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford and for twelve years he has been secretary of the Orient Insurance Company in the same city. He has had no other active business connections and has seldom held public office, having no taste for political and civic positions. He was, however, street commissioner for the city of Hartford for six years from 1888 to 1894. He has taken great interest in the business affairs of the Congregational Church, of which he is a member. He is and always has been an adherent to the Republican party in politics. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Masons. Mr. Taintor has been twice married. In 1868 he married Catharine Augusta Ballard of Colchester, who died in 1875. His second wife, whom he married in 1878, was Isabelle Spencer of Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Taintor, whose home is on Asylum Avenue, Hartford, have two sons, James Spencer Taintor and Nelson Case Taintor; the former was graduated at Yale, class of 1901, and the latter is in Yale, class of 1909.

"Temperate habits, industry, economy, tenacity of purpose, perseverance and patience" are the essentials of success according to Mr. Taintor's opinion and experience. His advice has added force, coming from one who has carved his own way to success and has done so in the face of serious obstacles.

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Yours truly
David N. Camp

DAVID NELSON CAMP

CAMP, DAVID NELSON, of New Britain, educator, banker, and author, was born October 3rd, 1820, in Durham, Middlesex County, on the farm of his father, Elah Camp, who was a teacher, farmer, justice of the peace, and deacon of the Congregational church. His ancestor, Nicholas Camp, came over from England in 1638, and the following year settled in Milford. On his mother's side he is a descendant of Theophilus Eaton, the first governor of the New Haven Colony.

Brought up as a country boy, David Camp worked on his father's farm, and later was intrusted with the keeping of the accounts of expenditures and sales. He grew up under the watchful care of his mother, whose influence upon his moral and spiritual life was especially strong. She wished him to become a missionary, but ill health prevented his preparation for this calling. As a boy his chief pleasures were reading, fishing, and hunting. While working on the farm, he received private instruction, and, later, attended in turn Durham Academy, Meriden Academy, and the Hartford Grammar School. An illness, which left him nearly blind, prevented him from taking a college course; but in 1853 he was awarded the honorary degree of Master of Arts by Yale University.

Unable to become a missionary, Mr. Camp adopted teaching as a profession, and for forty years he remained an educator. For ten years he taught in the public schools in North Guilford, Branford, North Branford, and Meriden, and then in the Meriden Institute. When, in 1850, the State Normal School was established, he was appointed teacher of mathematics, moral philosophy, and geography. He was appointed associate principal in 1855, and in 1857 became its principal. Ill health forced him to resign after several years, and he went to Europe to visit educational institutions. While there he was appointed professor in the Maryland State College, which was just being reopened after the Civil War. Upon the establishment of the Bureau of Education at Washington, Mr. Camp was asked to enter its service with Dr. Henry Barnard, commissioner, which he did. In 1868 his father died and he returned to Connecticut, where he engaged in literary work for some years. Among the books he has written are "The Globe Manual," "Primary," "Intermediate," and "Higher" Geographies, "American Year Book and National Register," and the "History of New Britain, Farmington, and Berlin." He took up teaching again in the New Britain Seminary, but failing health compelled him to discontinue it in 1880. Since then he has been engaged in literary work and active business. He is president of the Adkins Printing Company, president of the Skinner Chuck Company, director and vice-president of the New Britain National Bank, and director of the Coöperative Savings Society.

In the political world Mr. Camp has been an active Republican, holding in turn the office of state superintendent of schools, alderman, mayor, member of the General Assembly, and chairman of the committee on education. For ten years he was president of the Connecticut Temperance Union, and for twenty-five years he has been auditor and chairman of the finance committee of the Missionary Society of Connecticut, and since 1900 its president. As an educator, he has held the office of secretary and president of the Connecticut Teachers' Association, and secretary of the National Educational Association, and for several years was president and is now vice-president of the New Britain Institute, and has been chairman of its library committee for fifty years.

In 1844 David N. Camp married Sarah Adaline Howd. He became the father of two children, one of whom is still living. In his own words, Mr. Camp's philosophy of life is: "Abstain from all intoxicants, have faith in God and man, and live to make others happy and the world better." His long career shows that he has followed these teachings. He has always been an advocate of temperance, and, as president of the Connecticut Temperance Society, he has for years done much to aid its cause. Unable to be a missionary, he has been active and helpful in church work and in the State Missionary Society. Forty years of his life have been spent in imparting knowledge to others, and this was in spite of the fact that his delicate health suffered in consequence. His name is found on the rolls of a dozen or more societies or organizations which have for their object something which tends toward the betterment of humanity. In his long life he has done much to win the respect and the gratitude of all those with whom he has come in contact.

JUDSON HALL ROOT

ROOT, JUDSON HALL, merchant, was born in Hartford, Hartford County, Connecticut, May 29th, 1840, the son of Elizabeth Taylor Root and Samuel Root, a graduate of Yale, a lawyer in training, but who never practiced. Mr. Root is a descendant from Thomas Root who came from England and settled in Hartford in 1637. Jesse Root, one of Thomas Root's descendants, and the great-grandfather of Mr. Judson H. Root, was born in Coventry in 1736, and was one of the early settlers of Hartford. He was a Princeton graduate and a successful lawyer. In 1763 he was made a lieutenant of a company of militia in his native town and soon rose to the rank of colonel. He served as a captain of volunteers in 1777 and in many important civil capacities during the Revolution. He was state's attorney and was a member of the General Assembly and of Congress several times. He was appointed a judge of the Superior Court in 1789 and chief judge in 1798. He was presidential elector in 1808, and on Washington's visit to Hartford he made the address of welcome. In 1800 he received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College. The father of General Grant was named after him, and Tapping Reeve and Oliver Ellsworth were among his pupils in legal science.

Judson H. Root spent his youth in Hartford and was educated at the Hartford Public High School. At sixteen he began work in a dry goods store and was thrown upon his own resources from that time on. He chose for himself the career of a merchant and has persisted in it ever since. His mother's encouragement and the success of others have been his greatest incentives in his work. From the humble position of clerk he has risen to that of partner in the firm of H. C. Judd & Root, which stands in the front rank of wool dealers in the country.

In addition to his mercantile interests Mr. Root has seen five years of service in the State militia. In politics he has always been a Republican, and in creed a Congregationalist. He has always been devoted to out-of-door sports and to physical culture. Golf, fishing, automobiling, and driving are his favorite amusements. On May 10th, 1865, Mr. Root married Catherine S. Waterman. One child, a daughter, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Root.

The advice of one of the most conservative and successful merchants of Hartford should have great weight for those seeking the secret of his success. He gives the following simple but adequate list of the qualifications for a truly successful business life: "Honesty, sobriety, stability, and perseverance."

WALTER OSGOOD WHITCOMB

WHITCOMB, WALTER OSGOOD, president of the Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Company of Shelton, Connecticut, and well known for his many other business connections, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, August 11th, 1855. His earliest paternal ancestor in this country was William Wadsworth, who came to Virginia in 1620, in Captain Daniel Gookin's company, and afterwards, in 1636, settled in Hartford, Connecticut, and became one of the wealthiest and most influential proprietors of that town. His brother was a direct ancestor of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and his son, Joseph Wadsworth, was the man who seized the famous Connecticut charter and secreted it in its historic hiding place. The Wadsworths have been prominent citizens of Connecticut since the earliest Colonial days. Fern Wadsworth, of the Farmington branch of the family, was commissary under General Washington, and also for the French Army under Count De Rochambeau. His son, Daniel Wadsworth, married the eldest daughter of the second Governor Trumbull. Mr. Whitcomb's maternal ancestry is no less distinguished, being traceable to Dolar Davis who came from England, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634, and from whom were descended Chief Justice Custis of Louisiana, Chief Justice Isaac Parker of Massachusetts, and James Davis of Holden, Massachusetts, the commander of a company of men who fought at Lexington. George Bancroft, the historian, had Davis blood in his veins, as did L. Gardner, the man who built and held Fort Saybrook during the Pequot disturbance in 1639.

Mr. Whitcomb's father was Charles Wadsworth Whitcomb, a physician of great skill and gentleness of manner. He was a member of the school board, examining surgeon of the United States Government, and State medical examiner. Mr. Whitcomb's mother was Marion Estabrook, a remarkable woman whose moral and spiritual influence on her son was intense and lasting.

At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Whitcomb took a clerical position with the Boston and Albany Railroad at East Boston, Massachusetts, and this step was his real "start in life." From early boyhood, Mr. Whitcomb had been actuated by a definite desire to control a business of a manufacturing nature, and the environment of a manufacturing community fostered this desire. In 1881 he left the Boston and Albany Company to take a similar position with the Bell Telephone Company, and was concerned with their financial interests in New York until 1883. In 1884 he became a partner in the manufacturing and importing firm of Charles P. Rogers & Company of New York, and remained with them six years. In 1890 Mr. Whitcomb became president of the Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Company of Shelton, Connecticut, which position he still holds, and which brought the realization of his youthful ambition.

On January 15th, 1885, Mr. Whitcomb was married to Anna R. Washburn, eldest daughter of Governor and United States Senator William B. Washburn of Massachusetts. They have had no children. Their home is in New Haven, where, to use Mr. Whitcomb's own words, they lead a "quiet and contented existence." Mr. Whitcomb is a member of the Quinnipiack Club, the Country Club, Historical Society, and the Congregational Club, all of New Haven. He is fond of travel and all out-of-door sports. In politics he is a Republican, and has never changed his allegiance except on local or state issues.

Achieving, as he has, success, even beyond his early ambitions, Mr. Whitcomb's career may well be a model to young men starting in life. To them he says: "Practice the Golden Rule. Be uniformly courteous and considerate of all. Whatever your hand findeth to do, do it with all your might. Give the best and most conscientious service to your employer, regardless of compensation. Respect all forms of honest labor and perform your share of it."

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James Swan

JAMES SWAN

SWAN, JAMES, the widely known manufacturer of mechanics' tools, son of William and Mary (Beck) Swan, was born in Dumfries, Scotland, December 18th, 1833. For many generations the Swan families lived in the same beautiful valley in Southern Scotland, in the midst of the religious persecutions of the time, through which were developed so many noble sons of Scotland for service in the advance of civilization throughout the world. There is recorded in the book of the Covenanters the service of William Swan in behalf of a company of Covenanters whom he had concealed in his barn at Dalswinton, north of Dumfries. The report of this fact reached the ears of the soldiers who were soon approaching the scene. But being discovered in time, Mr. Swan devised a plan of dispute between himself and wife, whereby the barn was locked in the face of the soldiers, giving them the impression that there was nothing in the barn but a quantity of wool locked up for safe keeping. The plan was so successful that the Covenanters were saved. Reared among these historic associations, it is no more than natural that James Swan inherited the excellent spirit and traits of his parents and the race of great destiny. He was first cousin to Senator James B. Beck who represented Kentucky twelve years in Congress, from the 40th to the 43rd Congress, and was the only senator from the South who remained loyal to the Union throughout the Civil War. The friendship between Senator Beck and James Swan continued from their school days in Dumfries until the death of the Senator.

Receiving a common school education, James Swan was early apprenticed to learn the millwright trade, including work in both wood and iron, having for a master one of the most skilled in the guild. His close application to his trade and thoroughness in work qualified him for important and responsible positions.

Thinking that America offered the largest opportunities to ambitious young men, he resolved to seek his fortune across the sea.

It was near the close of 1853 when he arrived in New York, being then only twenty years of age. He first went to the home of his uncle, Ebenezer Beck, in Wyoming, New York. Not satisfied with the outlook there and desiring to see more of the country, James went to Birmingham, now Derby, Connecticut, where he secured employment with the Bassett Iron Works. Soon after, a better position was offered him with the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company in Ansonia. His ability was here recognized and he was promoted to serve as superintendent of the works from 1858 to 1865. During this period he closely applied himself to become master of all departments of his trade, thus qualifying himself for independent action when the opportunity came.

In 1865 Mr. Swan went to Seymour as superintendent of the Douglass Manufacturing Company, which was engaged in the manufacture of augers and bits, an industry then peculiar to this locality, the first tools of this kind having been made in Seymour (then Humphreysville) early in the century.

The increase in the business soon demanded the enlargement of the works. Mr. Swan became a director in the company and an active factor in its management. In 1874 the business was purchased by James Flint and the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company of New York, who consolidated with it, in 1876, the Edged Tool Works which they had hitherto operated in Arlington, Vermont. The following year, 1877, seeing the possibilities of a large and prosperous business, Mr. Swan purchased the whole plant, together with the real estate, and entered upon a new period of prosperity. The Russell & Erwin Company was retained as his sales agents in New York and Philadelphia.

Long experience had qualified Mr. Swan for new undertakings in the line of inventions and patents, which have probably surpassed in both number and excellence those of all other persons engaged in similar manufacturing. He has taken out nearly eighty patents for inventions and improvements in mechanics' tools, and his shops turn out more than one hundred varieties of tools, some of which are unsurpassed in any country. All these show the magnitude of his work and unceasing industry. He has likewise simplified the process of manufacturing, with labor saving devices. Among the great variety of his tools there are to be seen all kinds of chisels, gouges, drawing knives, screw-drivers, augers and bits, gimlets, hollow augers, boring machines, Cook's and Jennings' bits, also the patent expansion bits, and many others. As to quality, only first class goods are placed upon the market. His twisted augers and bits have been looked upon by mechanics of the Old World as marvels of genius and skill.

In 1895 the James Swan Company was organized, with a capital of $125,000, with James Swan as president and treasurer, and his three sons occupying positions at the head of the several departments: William B. Swan as superintendent of the auger and bit works; John Swan as superintendent of the Edged Tool Works, and Albert Swan as office manager.

The company has now in its employ one hundred and twenty-five skilled mechanics who turn out superior work in their several departments. This superiority of work is accounted for in part by the spirit of coöperation existing between the workmen and the officers of the company, for all their needs are met with consideration and justice. And it is a noteworthy fact that some of the workmen have served from thirty to thirty-five years.

Mr. Swan has developed a large export trade with South America, the European countries, and Australia. His numerous exhibits have brought him premiums; in 1865 at the American Institute Fair; in 1867 at the Paris Exposition; in 1876 at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia; in 1878 at the Paris Exhibition; in 1879 at the Exposition in Sydney, Australia (first prize); in 1885 at the New Orleans Exposition (first prize); in 1893 at the World's Fair, Chicago.

Mr. Swan has held many responsible positions: president of the James Swan Company, the H. A. Matthews Manufacturing Company, and the Seymour Electric Light Company; director of the Ansonia National Bank; president of the Seymour Board of Education and of the Board of Directors of the Public Library; chief engineer of Citizens Engine Company. As chief of Citizens Engine Company he has served since 1885, a period of twenty years. He served on the building committee for the erection of a handsome engine house, and his personal oversight was given during the construction of a first class fire engine. For the encouragement of the department Mr. Swan has been a generous contributor, and much of its success has been due to him. Mr. Swan also served as chairman of the soldiers' monument committee in 1904 and the beautiful memorial erected in the public park of Seymour is in large measure due to his efforts.

Being the president of the Seymour Board of Education, he was instrumental in securing the erection of a fine high school building with seating capacity for 450 pupils. For the encouragement of scholarship he has regularly given prizes to the three graduates of the highest standing.

In 1872 he had the honor of representing the town in the legislature by being the first Republican representative, his reputation and firm principles winning for him the place above the former large Democratic majority.

Nowhere does he find greater pleasure than serving as president of the Board of Directors of the Public Library. In coöperation with the late Hon. Carlos French he has done everything possible in the way of helpfulness for enlarging the usefulness of both library and reading room.

Since 1866 Mr. Swan has been a member of Morning Star Lodge, F. & A. M. He is also a charter member of the Nonnawauk Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Swan is a member of the Congregational Church and served as superintendent of the Sunday School from 1872 to 1883. The "Parish Library" connected with the church was founded by Mr. Swan, as there was no public library at the time, and during the years since he has been a liberal contributor in both money and books for its maintenance. Likewise in times of need the church has received his generous support, in the spirit of a true benefactor.

His recreation he takes in travel, spending some months of every year in Europe or in the more remote parts of this country.

James Swan, son of William and Mary (Beck) Swan married Agnes, daughter of William and Margaret (Caird) Bell of Dumfrieshire, Scotland, in New York City, N. Y., 1857. Of the seven children born to them, there are now living William Beck Swan, Mary Jessie, John, and Albert.

No greater joy of earth can come to a self-made man than that of being useful to his fellow men all along life's journey.

MAHLON HENRY MARLIN

MARLIN, MAHLON HENRY, manufacturer, president and treasurer of the Marlin Fire Arms Company of New Haven, was born in Windsor Locks, Hartford County, Connecticut, July 23rd, 1864. On his father's side he is descended from Mahlon Marlin, who came from England, and from his wife, Janet Bradfoot, who came from Scotland. On his mother's side he is descended from Henry Bacon Moore and Susan Adams Barnard. His father, John Mahlon Marlin, was a manufacturer and a man of great perseverance, self-reliance, and industry. Mr. Marlin's mother was Martha Susan Moore Marlin, and of her he says: "I owe much to my mother for whatever success I may have in life."

There were no obstacles in the way of Mr. Marlin's acquisition of an education. He had excellent health and spent his youth as well as his later life in the city of New Haven. He read a great deal and was particularly interested in history, biography, and books of travel. Shakespeare, Dickens, and Thackeray were his favorite authors. He prepared for college at the Hillhouse High School and then entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he was graduated in 1886. That same summer he entered business in the factory of the Marlin Fire Arms Company. In the fall of the following year, 1887, he married Mary Moore Aldrich, by whom he has had one child. Mr. Marlin has continued steadily in the manufacturing business and his success has been equally steady. He has been secretary and vice-president, and is now president and treasurer of the Marlin Fire Arms Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in New England.

An active and enthusiastic Yale alumnus, Mr. Marlin is a member of the Graduates Club and the Yale Club. He is also a member of the New Haven Country Club and the Lawn Club. As a young man he was greatly interested in football and baseball, being full back on the Yale 'Varsity Eleven in 1884. He is still a great believer in systematic exercise and finds great pleasure in golf. His home is at 312 Temple Street, New Haven.

THOMAS RAYNESFORD LOUNSBURY

PROFESSOR THOMAS RAYNESFORD LOUNSBURY of Yale University was born in Ovid, Seneca County, New York, on New Year's day, 1838, the son of Thomas and Mary Janette Woodward Lounsbury. His father was a clergyman, and from earliest childhood, save when on the firing line in the Civil War, Professor Lounsbury has lived in a literary atmosphere. The records may not show that he is a direct descendant of Geoffrey Chaucer, but any who have sat at his feet to hear him expound the great poet, or who have read the professor's books and essays, must have been impressed with certain points of similarity in the fourteenth century master and his twentieth century disciple; he who knows his Chaucer aright is drawn most by his kindly nature, his abundant humor, and his sterling good sense, and he who has come under the spell of Professor Lounsbury's learning gladly testifies that these same qualities abound in him.

If anything were needed to confirm the theory of descent from the author of "Canterbury Tales," it is to be found in the professor's answer recently to a question put to him in the interests of general helpful information gathered from leading men. The question was, "Did you have any difficulties to overcome in acquiring an education?" His prompt reply was, "Learning to read." By some that would be taken as a spark of his delicious humor, but considered solemnly, as it was uttered, it resolves itself into this: The man who can read Chaucer as glibly as he can Eugene Field must have come by it through inheritance; and to such an one, the reading of the Westminster Assembly Catechism—which the professor says was one of his most helpful books—may have proved in reality a most serious difficulty.

His catechism mastered then, he completed his preparatory course at Ovid Academy and was graduated from Yale with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1859. When he says, "I never earned a degree; they were given to me," he includes this first one perhaps unconsciously; if to earn a thing means to work for it, he did not earn even this, for the college curriculum meant pleasure, not labor, for him.

From the college whose fame he was one day to increase, he went to New York, where he was engaged as an assistant in preparing Appleton's American Cyclopedia. But student that he is and always has been, he never was a recluse, and Lincoln's call for troops in 1861 stirred the good red blood in his veins. When the first few months did not "settle" the strife, as so many had prophesied, he was one of those who believed it was their duty to go to the front. In 1862 he went out as a lieutenant with the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, but was speedily detached on staff duty in some form of which he continued till the end of the war. Immediately upon the declaration of peace he devoted himself to his books.

It was at the beginning of the second term of the academic year 1869-70, that Yale claimed him for her own. He came humbly, as a tutor in English in the Sheffield Scientific School. One year later he was advanced to the full professorship, the position he still holds, together with that of librarian of the school—the beloved dean of the Yale literary teachers, an authority throughout the land. And when we say "authority," we mean it in its broadest, most popular sense, an authority whom the masses can laud. For it is he who has had the courage to stand up and say, against the "Six Oracles": "Until the time comes when our language approaches the phonetic excellence of the Italian, Spanish, or German, no small share of our time will be spent in the profitable and exciting occupation of consulting dictionaries, or the equally profitable and exciting discussion of the pronunciation of particular words and in airing our opinions and delivering our decisions upon points about which one thoroughly educated man is as good an authority as another and nobody is an authority at all."

The professor has given his time to his pupils and to the friends who revel in his companionship, lecturing abroad now and then, contributing occasional essays to the periodicals and publishing a few books, but books that will live. The first of these books was an edition of Chaucer's "Parlement of Foules," followed by his "History of the English Language," a precious guide to students, published in 1879, with a revised edition in 1894. In 1882, after long research, he published, in the American Men of Letters series, "The Life of

James Fenimore Cooper," which is almost as fascinating as one of the "Leather Stocking Tales." Then came his "Studies in Chaucer," in three volumes, most helpful in the class room and in the library. In 1901 and 1903 respectively, he gave us "Shakespeare as a Dramatist" and "Shakespeare and Voltaire," in a series entitled "Shakespearean Wars," and there is now in the press the third volume of this series, entitled "The Text of Shakespeare," "The Standard of Pronunciation in English" appeared in 1904, to be variously received by staid critics and to be applauded by the people more and more as the days go by. His latest work is an appreciative sketch of the life of his warm friend and earnest admirer, Charles Dudley Warner, which introduces the new and complete edition of Mr. Warner's works. There was much in common—some things in particular—between these two stalwarts of Connecticut, and one of the things in particular was their love of strong, vigorous English, not hidebound, clear, graceful, refreshing, and illuminating. Rules could confine neither; their goal was the intellect of the reader, and they never failed to reach it, each in his own untrammeled way. Another thing in particular was their love of archæology, for archæology's sake, without pedantry. The homes of both of them were rich in the trophies of their researches, and many of Mr. Warner's happiest days were those when Professor Lounsbury was with him at his Hartford residence, looking over and talking over his collections. Both, too, had deep veins of humor, so that their conversation would keep a listener bubbling over with merriment. They appeared like "boys together" and undoubtedly appearances did not belie them. It was eminently fitting that the professor should be chosen Mr. Warner's literary executor.

Official recognition of the professor's genius was given by Yale in 1892, when his Alma Mater awarded him the degree of LL.D. Harvard conferred like honor the following year. Lafayette College gave the degree of L.H.D. in 1895, which example was followed by Princeton in 1896.

When the professor went to Boston in 1905 for a course of lectures on "The Transition Period in English Literature from the Georgian Era to the Elizabethan," at Lowell Institute, the literary editor of the Boston *Transcript*, in the course of a long, analytical article said: "He is a big, broad-gauged man, marked by absence of cant and petty pedantry." Burton J. Hendricks in the *Critic* says of him: "The intellectual world knows Professor Lounsbury as one of the rarest scholars of this generation; as a man who has understood the mother tongue and its history, and who has written upon it with a clearness and a pungency in every way worthy of the subject. The professor, also like his author (Chaucer), has a keen sense of controversy. It is owing to this that his learning is a great delight to him, for it enables him to shatter more than one far-fetched theory and to prick no end of cheap pedantic bubbles."

As might be concluded from these comments, the professor is, above all, a man. He commands the love as well as the reverence of his pupils as no mere scholar could. He leads in the study of the ancient, always remaining young himself. If anyone would question whether his years lie lightly upon him, he has only to meet him on the tennis court and learn there quickly that "cut serve," "Lawford stroke," and the like stand high in his splendid vocabulary.

WALTER CAMP

CAMP, WALTER, president of the New Haven Clock Company, one of the largest of Connecticut's manufacturing plants, is also well known to college men and others as one of Yale's best athletic coaches and writers, and as a man who is as true an exponent of the Yale spirit and sportsmanship as of the literary culture of that university. Nicholas Camp of Nazing, Essex County, England, came over with Saltonstall in 1630 and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. After some four generations the family settled at Durham, Connecticut, where Leverett Lee Camp, father of Walter, was born. Mr. Walter Camp was born in New Britain, Hartford County, Connecticut, April 7th, 1859, the son of Ellen Cornwell and Leverett Lee Camp, a teacher and publisher, and a man of rare generosity, tact, and sympathy, and above all gifted with great ability in imparting knowledge to others. Among Mr. Camp's earlier ancestors were Theophilus Eaton, an early governor of New Haven Colony, and William Camp and Charles Cornwell, who took part in the Civil War.

The boy, Walter Camp, was a lean, wiry, and enduring youth devoted to reading and athletics. As a child he read voraciously every available book, and as a college man he read with equal zest and became familiar with the best literature. Books relating to wars had a special charm for him in his boyhood days. He lived in the country until he was old enough to be sent away to school, when he attended the Hopkins Grammar School and prepared for Yale College. Entering without conditions he made the first division and secured both junior and senior appointments. He took his A.B. degree in 1880 and then entered the Yale Medical School, but after passing all but two subjects for a doctor's degree went into business, owing to the death of the surgeon with whom he had intended beginning his professional career. The desire to more quickly earn his own living determined this step and he entered the factory of the Manhattan Watch Company of Monroe Street, New York. From this he entered the New York offices of the New Haven Clock Company and steadily advanced through the selling end to the

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Walter Camp

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export department and thence to a position as assistant treasurer at New Haven. Upon the death of the president he was chosen president and treasurer.

The strong literary influence of his home life and his keen and active interest in athletics in school and college became naturally the dominant forces in Mr. Camp's career, and a harmony of these interests has resulted in his widely read literature on athletic subjects. Mr. Camp's books are valuable not only for their accurate technical knowledge that makes the sports intelligible to outsiders, and gives to athletics the authentic instructions of a successful coach, but they are also valuable because they instill principles of fair play, pluck, and honest persistence. Mr. Camp has also collaborated with others. The best known of Mr. Camp's individual works are his "Book of College Sports," "American Football," "Football Facts and Figures," and his articles written in his editorial capacity in *Collier's*, the *Century, Outing, Library for Young People*, the *Yale Magazine*, and many other periodicals to which he has been a constant and popular contributor. Of the books written in collaboration the widest read are "Yale, Her Campus and Athletics," "Drives and Puts," and "Football."

Aside from his work as Yale's athletic adviser, and as an author, Mr. Camp is prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of the New Haven Clock Company, being president, treasurer, and general manager. He is also a director in Peck Brothers, manufacturers of brass goods. He is a member of the Yale University Council, secretary and treasurer of Hopkins Grammar School, and sports editor of several leading magazines.

Fraternally Mr. Camp is a member of D.K.E., Skull and Bones, the University Club of New York, the Graduates Club, the New Haven Country Club, and the Pine Orchard Country Club. In politics he is a Republican, in religion an Episcopalian. Mr. Camp was married, June 30th, 1888, to Alice Graham Sumner, sister of Prof. William Graham Sumner, and has two children: Walter Camp, Jr., born February 12th, 1891, and Janet Camp, born July 26th, 1897.

Mr. Camp says: "The best traits for a young man to cultivate are fairness and pertinacity." By fairness he means the "strictest honesty, integrity, and toleration," and by pertinacity he means the "consistent following up of whatever one undertakes."

ROYAL M. BASSETT

BASSETT, ROYAL M. of Derby, former State senator and prominent in the Connecticut business world, was born in Derby, on October 22nd, 1828, and died there May 25th, 1905. He was a member of the Bassett family which has long been influential in southern Connecticut and which traces its lineage back two hundred and fifty years to John Bassett of England, who came to New Haven about 1643, where he held the office of "town drummer." Several generations of Bassetts have been born in Derby, where they were prominently associated with the growth of the city. Mr. Bassett's father, Sheldon Bassett, held the office of town clerk and was a prominent Odd Fellow, having held the highest office in the State within the gift of that fraternity, and organized its first lodge in Derby. His mother was a niece of Commodore Isaac Hull.

Young Mr. Bassett was the second of his father's seven children. After attending the public schools of his city he spent one year at the Brainard Academy at Haddam and two years at the Stiles and Truman Academy at New Haven. His father destined him for business pursuits and time has demonstrated the soundness of the paternal judgment. From youth and through his long career Mr. Bassett manifested commercial genius. He began his business career as secretary of the Birmingham Iron Foundry and on the death of his father he became its president. He had in addition extensive business interests in various parts of the country. He was one of the incorporators of the Housatonic Water Company and of the Derby Gas Company. With business foresight of the wants of the Pacific railways he built and operated large rolling mills at Laramie, Wyoming, and at Topeka, Kansas. He was connected with several railroad enterprises in the West and at one time he was president of the Utah Northern Railroad. From 1870 he was a director of the Naugatuck Railroad Company.

Mr. Bassett's political affiliation was with the Democratic party. In 1876 he was a State senator from the fifth district, and was for three years warden of the borough of Birmingham. He was interested in the cause of popular education and was for twenty years chairman of the Derby school board. He was a Freemason and a member of King Hiram Lodge of Derby.

In 1858 Mr. Bassett married Frances J. Stratton, who died in 1876. Of his three children only one, a son, Sheldon H. Bassett of St. Louis, is now living. The son has inherited the father's ability and by strict attention to business has built up a reputation of which his family is justly proud.

The story of Mr. Bassett's life shows how, after receiving from his father a thorough education and a good start in business, he continued and increased the prosperity of his family and of those connected with him in business. His long career was one of constant success. Those who knew him best declare that Mr. Bassett was a public spirited citizen, a devoted father, a true friend, and an upright man.

CHARLES ETHAN BILLINGS

BILLINGS, CHARLES ETHAN, a prominent manufacturer and inventor of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in Weathersfield, Windsor County, Vermont, December 5th, 1835. He is the son of Ethan Ferdinand Billings and Clarissa Marsh. The family originally came from England. Mr. Billings' first known ancestor was Richard Billings, who was granted six acres of land in the division of the river in 1640, at Hartford. He signed a contract with Governor Webster to settle Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1659, where he resided till his death. His only son, Samuel, lived in that part of Hadley called Hatfield, and died in 1678, leaving a son also called Samuel, who left four sons, all born in Hatfield. The last of these, Joseph Billings, born in 1700, was reported in the "History of Northfield, Massachusetts," as a member of a company organized to fight the Indians. He died in 1783, leaving a son, Joseph Billings, Jr., who, with his uncles and other men to the number of seventy, petitioned Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire for a grant of land. In 1763, these men were granted, under George III., a royal charter of some 23,000 acres of land on Lake Champlain, to be incorporated into the town of Swanton. Rufus Billings, son of this Joseph Billings, Jr., was the grandfather of Charles E. Billings, and his son, Ethan Ferdinand Billings, already mentioned as Mr. Billings' father, was born in Windsor, Vermont, in 1807, and died in 1848.

During boyhood Mr. Billings helped his father at his trade—that of a blacksmith—and attended the common schools of Windsor. It was his ambition to become a mechanical engineer, and he read all the books possible on that subject. The example of his mother was especially strong on his character. The active work of his career commenced when, as a very young man, he entered the factory of the Robbins & Lawrence Company of Windsor, Vermont. Here he remained, serving an apprenticeship of three years, and working as a journeyman for one year longer. From 1856 to 1861 he was employed as a diesinker and tool maker at Colt's Armory, and from 1861 to 1865 as a

CHARLES ETHAN BILLINGS

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Charles E. Billings

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contractor on army revolvers with E. Remington & Sons, Utica, New York.

At the close of the Civil War he returned to Hartford, and was superintendent of the Weed Sewing Machine Company from 1865 to 1868. In 1869, with Mr. C. M. Spencer, he organized the Billings & Spencer Company of Hartford, making a specialty of drop forgings, which art (for an art it certainly is) was then in its infancy, and has, through the energy and ability of Mr. Billings, been brought to its present high standing. The company is the leading concern of the kind in the United States, and its products are sold and favorably known all over the world. At the time the company was organized the process of drop forging was crude, and the products imperfect and unsatisfactory, and within narrow limits. Mr. Billings made many improvements and secured valuable patents on drop hammers, and at the present time the company has seventy-five drops in operation, and is turning out forgings so perfect that many of them require no further finishing. Forgings weighing from a fraction of an ounce to over one hundred pounds are made with equal precision and facility. Over three hundred men are employed at their shops located on Broad, Lawrence, and Russ Streets, Hartford. Mr. Billings also has a large farm and a summer residence at Dividend, Connecticut, and a fine water power, with shops for the manufacture of hammers and other tools. He has taken out a number of important patents, among them commutator bars for dynamo-electric machines, breech-loading firearm, drill chuck, shuttles for sewing machine, expanding bit, ratchet drill, wrenches, hand vise, knurling tool, sewing machines, and many others.

Mr. Billings is well known in Masonic circles, having attained the 33rd degree, and is past grand commander of the Knights Templar, a member of the American Protective Tariff League of New York, of the Home Market Club of Boston, and the Hartford Club. On October 2nd, 1895, he was elected president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and is now "Honorary Member in perpetuity," and a member of the "Honorable Council" of that society. In politics Mr. Billings is a Republican, having voted that ticket without change since his majority. He has served the city as councilman, and was alderman of the third ward for four years, and president of the fire commissioners for twelve years, always working for the best interests of the city. He finds his recreation out of doors in hunting and fishing and is a most enthusiastic sportsman.

Mr. Billings was married to Frances M. Heywood of Windsor, Vermont, January 5th, 1857. She died in 1872. They had three children: Charles H., Fred C., and Harry E., only one of whom, Fred C., is living, and he is vice-president and superintendent of the Billings & Spencer Company. On September 9th, 1874, Mr. Billings married his present wife, who was Miss Evelina C. Holt of Hartford. They have two children: Mary E., wife of Wm. B. Green of New York, and Lucius H. of Hartford. A gentleman of genial disposition, charitable and honorable, Mr. Billings is honored and esteemed by his fellow citizens in the city where he has so deservedly prospered, and in which he occupies so high a position.

WATSON JOHN MILLER

MILLER, COL. WATSON JOHN, president of the Derby Silver Company and prominent in the military, political, and financial affairs of his state, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, November 23rd, 1849. His father was Watrous Ives Miller, a farmer and manufacturer, and a man endowed with all the qualities that make a successful business man. Through his father Colonel Miller is descended from Thomas Miller, who came from England to America in 1630, and from Governor Benjamin Miller. Lieutenant Ichabod Miller is another of his paternal ancestors. Colonel Miller's mother was Lucretia Prout Miller and on her side he is descended from Timothy Prout, who came from England to Boston in 1640, and from Gen. Joseph Spencer, Major General of the Connecticut troops.

Passing his youth partly in the country and partly in the city, Colonel Miller had opportunity to develop the many interests that were his as a boy. He showed especial fondness for books, inventions, and all athletic sports. He spent a good deal of the time, outside of school hours, at work on the farm, and values the lessons of industry and the foundation of health which this work gave, beyond any other early influences upon his life. He read a great deal and in such a broad and general way that no favorite authors were cultivated, but he has always found ready reference histories and topical reading most helpful. He was educated at the Middletown High School, the Chase Institute, and the New Haven Business College, after which his father gave him the choice of an academic course at Yale or an opening in business and he chose the latter, beginning his work in Middletown in March, 1868, in the silver-plated ware business. In 1874 he went to New York where he was connected with the Webster Manufacturing Company for five years, at the expiration of which he was made secretary and treasurer and general manager of the Derby Silver Company, then being reorganized. He has since become president and general manager of the company with the entire control of the business. In connection with the silver ware business he has invented many designs and mechanical devices which he has had patented from time to time. He is also president of the South End Land Company, president of the Shelton Building and Loan Association, president of the Shelton Savings Bank and of the Riverside Cemetery Association. He is a director in the Derby Building and Lumber Company, the Home Trust Company, the Derby and Shelton Board of Trade, in the organization of which he was one of the chief promoters, in the Shelton Public Library, in the Birmingham National Bank, and in the International Silver Company and has extensive real estate interests in Shelton.

Notwithstanding his extensive business interests Colonel Miller has rendered many public services, military and political. He was aide-de-camp on Governor Coffin's staff and on Governor McLean's staff and quartermaster general on Governor Chamberlain's staff. In politics he is a Republican and is now serving in the state legislature, being elected from the town of Huntington in 1904 for 1905 and 1906. He is deeply interested in the social problems of the day and has been particularly zealous in promoting a savings system for laboring men and in bringing about their uplift and welfare in many ways.

Colonel Miller has been as active in church work and in fraternal orders as he has in business and public service. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and a vestryman in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Shelton. His fraternal connections are with Hiram Lodge No. 12 F. and A. M., Derby; the New Haven Commandery No. 2; the Lafayette Consistory S. P. of R. S., of Bridgeport, Connecticut; Pyramid Temple A. A. O. M. S., Bridgeport, Connecticut; Derby Lodge No. 571, and the order of Elks. He is an ardent devotee of exercise and physical culture, walking from five to eight miles a day, and riding horseback whenever possible. In October, 1874, Colonel Miller was married to Susie Jane Waite, of Chicopee, Massachusetts. They have had no children.

There are three things which Colonel Miller advocates for those who would succeed in life and he gives them in the order of their relative importance from his point of view: "Absolute integrity, good judgment, and perseverance," and he adds, "a high standard of education, provided it does not make a man feel above the requirements of business no matter what they may be so long as they are honest."

JOHN ROBERT MONTGOMERY

MONTGOMERY, JOHN ROBERT, was born in Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, February 24th, 1845. The family is of Scotch origin, the American branch of it being founded at Salisbury, Connecticut, early in the history of this country. His father, John Milton Montgomery, was a farmer, and later a railroad man.

He attended, whenever possible, the district schools of the county, and later the Drury Academy at North Adams, Massachusetts.

At the age of sixteen Mr. Montgomery began the active work of life as an operative in a cotton mill at Great Barrington. Six years later his ability and faithfulness made him superintendent of this mill; and in four more years he was proprietor of a cotton mill at Windsor Locks, Connecticut. Since 1890 Mr. Montgomery has been president of the J. R. Montgomery Cotton Manufacturing Company of Windsor Locks. He is respected by his fellow citizens for his integrity and fidelity. He believes that "the way for a young man to succeed is by having some definite object in life and sticking to it."

Mr. Montgomery is a Republican and has never voted any other ticket. He finds his recreation in out-of-door exercises and in reading, caring most for the books of fiction and poetry. He has been married twice, the first time on May 28th, 1867, to L. Maria Holden, and the second, on September 23rd, 1880, to Frances Wills Meeks. Four children have been born to him, none of whom are living.

WILLIAM HENRY CHAPMAN

CHAPMAN, WILLIAM HENRY, was born April 8th, 1819, in East Haddam, Middlesex County, Connecticut, a little town that has produced several other distinguished men. He traces his ancestry from Robert Chapman, a native of Hull, England, who emigrated to America in 1635, and was one of the first settlers of Saybrook, Connecticut, and prominent in the subsequent affairs of that colony. Another ancestor, Sir John Chapman, was at one time Lord Mayor of London.

Mr. Chapman's father was Daniel Shailer Chapman, a manufacturer and farmer, a man conspicuous for his integrity, sobriety, and industry, the last quality being especially admirable because he suffered great disadvantage from the amputation of a limb. He married Ann Palmer, a woman who was remarkable for her calmness and dignity, and for the firmness of her religious convictions. She ruled her household by love, and it is the influence of her splendid character that Mr. Chapman considers more lasting and important than all the other influences of his early life combined.

Like many of Connecticut's ablest sons, Mr. Chapman spent his youth in the country. As a boy be was normally healthy, but not vigorous. He was passionately fond of reading and inclined to seek seclusion to gratify this taste. The favorite book of his youth was "Good's Book of Nature." From the biographies of men of business, he gained the greatest help for his own needs and problems. He keenly enjoyed all historical literature. He received his education at the public and private schools of his native town and at the Bacon Academy, Colchester, Connecticut.

In 1837 Mr. Chapman began his career as a business man, as clerk in a dry goods store in New London. His own preference dictated a mercantile career, and the approval of his parents rested upon his choice. He continued in the dry goods business in New London for eighteen years. Since then he has filled many important offices. For thirty-five years, from 1858, Mr. Chapman was president of the

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Union Bank of New London (chartered 1792), and for thirty-eight years, from 1866, he has been president of the Savings Bank of New London, and is still in office. During the Civil War he was town treasurer of New London. For three years he was president of the school board of that city. Since 1875 he has been a deacon in the Second Congregational Church of New London. He has been treasurer of many organizations. For nine years he was a director of the Missionary Society of Connecticut. Mr. Chapman has always been identified with the Republican party in politics. He is an active member of the Congregational Church.

In September, 1843, Mr. Chapman was married to Sarah W. Hutchins of East Haddam. She died in June, 1851, leaving one child, Mary S. Chapman, born April, 1846, who is now a member of his family. Mr. Chapman's second marriage was in September, 1856, to Ellen Tyler of East Haddam, who is now living; and, with the daughter above mentioned, contributes greatly to the comfort and happiness of Mr. Chapman in his advanced age.

Through his ecclesiastical, educational, and financial interests, Mr. Chapman has rendered threefold service to the city; not only in service, but in substantial generosity has he benefited New London. By a gift of two hundred thousand dollars he has founded the Manual Training and Industrial School of New London, an institution greatly needed, and one that will always be a great blessing and a practical benefit to the city.

At the ripe age of eighty-five, Mr. Chapman still fills capably several important positions in the business and ecclesiastical world. He is esteemed as an able banker, a good citizen, and a Christian gentleman. He has given to New London two most worthy and valuable gifts: a splendid institution and the example of a noble character. In his life, "Young America" may study the value of a clean, simple, industrious life, a life of unselfish service and loyalty to "things that are good."

EDWIN KNOX MITCHELL

MITCHELL, EDWIN KNOX, M.A., D.D., professor of Græco-Roman and Eastern Church History at the Hartford Theological Seminary, author, preacher, and educator, was born in Locke, Knox County, Ohio, December 23rd, 1853. His grandfather, Captain Sylvanus Mitchell, was a member of a colony organized in Granville, Massachusetts, which emigrated west and settled in Granville, Ohio. Captain Mitchell was an officer in the War of 1812 and was a descendant of Moses and Eleanor (Black) Mitchell who came from Glasgow, Scotland, and settled in Blandford, Massachusetts, in 1727. Edwin Mitchell is the son of Spencer Mitchell, a farmer and a man of marked integrity and good judgment, and of Harriet Newell (Howard) Mitchell, whom he calls "a woman of mark" and whose influence was the strongest and best exerted upon his life and character.

Vigorous, athletic, and studious, Edwin Mitchell made the most of every opportunity in his youth. He lived on his father's large farm and learned to do all kinds of farm work, to operate all kinds of agricultural machinery, and became familiar with the life, habits, and care of horses, cattle, sheep and poultry. The farm was two hundred and fifty acres in extent and at seventeen years of age he undertook its management. He was eager to learn and was especially interested in mathematics and history. He prepared for college while managing the farm by attending the country school and by private study at home. He entered Marietta College and was graduated with the B.A. degree in 1878 and received his M.A. degree at the same institution in 1881. He then entered Union Theological Seminary, New York, where he was graduated in 1884. This course was followed by two years of travel and study in Europe at the universities of Berlin, Giessen and Göttingen. He began work before completing his education by teaching Latin and mathematics in the Columbus, Ohio, High School from 1879-1881.

In 1886, after his return from Europe, Mr. Mitchell became pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church in St. Augustine, Florida, and remained in that pastorate until 1890, when he again went abroad for further study at the University of Berlin, going later to Rome and the Orient. He returned to America and in 1892 was called to the chair of Græco-Roman and Eastern Church History in the Hartford Theological Seminary and he still holds that chair. In 1896 he received the degree of D.D. from his Alma Mater, Marietta College. In 1894 he published his "Introduction to the Life and Character of Jesus Christ According to St. Paul." He has been a frequent contributor to magazines and to "World's Best Literature," and is also the author of "Creeds and Canons." He is a trustee of Marietta College, a member of the American Historical Society, the American Oriental Society, the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, the Hartford Archæological Society, the Connecticut Historical Society, the Religious Education Association, the Hartford Federation of Churches, the Municipal Art Society, the Hartford Club, the Hartford and Saratoga Golf Clubs, the Hartford Charity Organization Society, and the Twentieth Century Club, of which he was president in 1903-4. In political views he is a Republican. Golf is his favorite recreation and he is an enthusiastic and constant devotee of that game. In January, 1887, he married Hetty Marquand Enos of Brooklyn, New York, and three children, all now living, have been born of this marriage.

Edwin Knox Mitchell is a man of many active and fruitful interests, religious, public, educational, and charitable, as his membership in so many and varied organizations shows. He has succeeded in many lines of work and is still so vigorous, enthusiastic, and ambitious that greater things will undoubtedly come from his mind and pen. The secret of his manifold successes is revealed in his own words to others who would make their mark. He says: "Preserve physical vigor. Be not over-anxious about to-morrow. Do your work thoroughly and enthusiastically and promotion will come. Aim high, work hard, never be discouraged but always keep alert to new things. Gain and keep the confidence of a widening circle of friends. Be a Christian gentleman in all relations in life."

ARTHUR LOUIS GOODRICH

GOODRICH, GENERAL ARTHUR LOUIS, treasurer of the *Hartford Courant,* is a lineal descendant of John Goodrich who was born near Bury St. Edmunds, County Suffolk, England, and, coming to this country November 10th, 1643, was one of the early settlers of the historic old town of Wethersfield, Connecticut. His grandfather, Ichabod Goodrich, a leading farmer and citizen of Rocky Hill, Connecticut, served in the Revolutionary War and was in the Continental Army under Washington at the siege of Yorktown. His father was James Goodrich of Hartford, a carpenter by trade, and his mother was Jennette Goodrich, whose wise and gentle precepts had deep influence on her sons.

The general was born in Hartford, May 16th, 1849, and has always lived in the Capitol City. From his youth he has been strong, robust, cheerful, with a keen appreciation of the good things of life, yet faithful to the uttermost detail in business. Asked as to the special lines of reading which he found most helpful in fitting him for his work in life, he replied with characteristic humor: " 'Necessity' was the most helpful adjunct to several Sunday school libraries to which I had access."

He studied in the common schools of Hartford and at the Hartford Public High School. His choice was a business career, so he accepted an opening in the store of Lee, Sisson & Company, wholesale druggists of Hartford, predecessors of the present firm of T. Sisson & Company. Soon he had an opportunity to go with the Hartford Courant Company, in the capacity of clerk in the business department. That was March 13th, 1871. Here he applied so faithfully what he believed should be the first principle of a young man ambitious to succeed—to do what he is given to do—that he won advancement, and when in 1892 the position of treasurer became vacant, he was chosen to fill it. That was fourteen years ago and the great success during this period, financially as well as otherwise, of this the oldest newspaper by continuous publication in America.

is due in no small measure to his zeal and fidelity and to his skill in business management. He, Charles Hopkins Clark, and Frank S. Carey comprise the officers of the company since the deaths of his brother, William H. Goodrich, Charles Dudley Warner, and Senator Joseph R. Hawley. In addition, the general is auditor of the Dime Savings Bank of Hartford.

He began his career in the Connecticut National Guard as a private in Battery D, Light Artillery, First Infantry, in 1866, the year after the reorganization of the enrolled militia. In 1875 he was appointed sergeant major of the First Infantry, and captain and adjutant November 21st, 1876. He was chosen major June 26th, 1878, after having been out of the service only three weeks. This position he held until December 2nd, 1882, when he resigned, but only to be called back again on December 13th. Two years later, on November 20th, 1884, he was appointed lieutenant colonel. His zeal and enthusiasm did much for the regiment. When Henry B. Harrison was chosen governor in 1885, he appointed Lieutenant Colonel Goodrich quartermaster general on his staff. At the end of the governor's term, in 1887, the general went on the retired list. Since then his advice has often been sought in matters of military legislation and in regimental and brigade affairs. For four years he was a member of the State Arsenal and Armory Commission.

He holds membership in the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in the Connecticut Historical Society, in the Lounsbury Staff Association, and in the Governor's Staff Association of Connecticut and is historian of the last named organization. He is a staunch Republican in politics, but never has aspired to elective office. A Congregationalist by creed, he is a member of the First Church of Christ in Hartford—the "Center" Church—and also is a member of the Congregational Club of Connecticut.

He married Miss Emma C. Root of Westfield, Massachusetts, on September 11th, 1871. They have a most charming and hospitable home at No. 75 Farmington Avenue.

JAMES SAMUEL ELTON

ELTON, JAMES SAMUEL, manufacturer and banker of Waterbury, Connecticut, who was born there November 7th, 1838, is the son of John Prince Elton, a man as well known for his prominence in the industrial and banking affairs of his generation as his son is in the same affairs of to-day. John Prince Elton was organizer and president of the Waterbury Brass Company, the Waterbury Bank and many other enterprises, incorporator of the Plank Road Company, and several times a member of the General Assembly. He was a man of generous sympathies, great cordiality, active public spirit, and a zealous churchman. His father, Dr. Samuel Elton, Mr. James S. Elton's grandfather, was a physician in Watertown for over sixty years. Tracing the Elton genealogy still further we come to John Elton, who came from Bristol, England, and was one of the early settlers of Middletown, Connecticut. Mr. Elton's mother was Olive Margaret Hall Elton and her moral and spiritual influence was one of the strongest ever brought to bear upon his character.

Delicate health and lack of application combined to keep James S. Elton from being a thorough student in his youth, and his education, consisting of courses at Everest's school at Hamden and Russell's Military Academy at New Haven, terminated when he was sixteen years old. After leaving school he took the first position open to him, which was in the packing department of the American Pin Company in Waterbury. After a brief apprenticeship in that company he became connected with the Waterbury Brass Company, of which his father was president. His father's death in 1864 impressed him with the serious importance of following a business career, and he began to strive, as his father had striven, to win success in business. His rise was rapid and in 1874 he became president of the Waterbury Brass Company, and still holds that office and the great responsibility it entails.

As president of the Waterbury National Bank Mr. Elton has taken an interest in banking second only to his interest in manu-

James S. Elton

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facturing. He is also a director in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, in the American Brass Company, the Coe Brass Manufacturing Company, the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company, the New England Watch Company, the Oakville Company, and in the St. Margaret's Diocesan School. He is a very generous and active member of the Episcopal Church, and in his church life as well as in business he follows his father's example in letter and spirit. He is an officer in St. John's Church and the managing trustee of the Hall "Church Home" fund and a benevolent and sympathetic helper of all good causes. He is a director of the Waterbury Hospital and the Silas Bronson Library in addition to his other positions. In politics he is a Republican, and served his party as State senator in 1882-1883.

Socially Mr. Elton is a member of the Waterbury Club, of which he was made president in 1893 and served two years. He has no fraternal or Masonic ties. His most enjoyable out-of-door recreation is driving. In 1863, at the beginning of his business career, Mr. Elton married Charlotte Augusta Steele, who died in 1899. One son, John Prince, survives her and he is now treasurer of the American Brass Company, the Waterbury Brass Company, and an alumnus of Trinity College, also ex-mayor of Waterbury.

Although Mr. Elton modestly says that his life has been too uneventful to attract attention, his career has been full of achievement, and his conduct as a business man, as a citizen, and as a Christian is a fruitful example to others. Though he admits that there have been no definite failures in his life he feels that he has not accomplished as much as he ought to have done. He says with wisdom born of experience: "Spend no time seeking positions. Let the office seek you. All I ever had came to me unsought." But when he adds, "and some of them have been poorly filled," he meets with a contradiction as hearty as it is general, for he holds many important positions with recognized capability and merit.

FRANK LEWIS BIGELOW

BIGELOW, FRANK LEWIS, president of The Bigelow Company of New Haven, Connecticut, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 21st, 1862. His father, Hobart B. Bigelow, born in North Haven, Connecticut, May 16th, 1834, died in New Haven, Connecticut, October 12th, 1891, was instructed in the public schools and the academy of his native town and in 1851 removed to New Haven where he was apprenticed to the trade of a machinist in the shops of Ives & Smith. His skill and industry passed him rapidly from apprentice to journeyman and to foreman of the shop of which he eventually became proprietor. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he, in company with Henry Bushnell, the inventor, took a contract for supplying the gun parts for 300,000 Springfield rifles, on which contract he employed a force of 200 men for three years. He removed his works to Grapevine Point in 1867, in order to have additional facilities to carry on his increased business, which became known as The Bigelow Company, founders and manufacturers of boilers and machinery. The Common Council of New Haven appointed him a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1872, and the mayor of New Haven appointed him a member of the board of Fire Commissioners in 1874. The next year he was a representative in the State Legislature and in 1878 he was elected by the Republican party mayor of New Haven and in 1880 governor of the State of Connecticut. As mayor he planned and carried out the extensive park system of the city of New Haven and the much needed harbor improvements. Hobart B. Bigelow married Eleanor, daughter of Philo and Eleanor (Swift) Lewis of New Haven, and their son, Frank Lewis Bigelow, was brought up in the city of New Haven, where he was prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School.

He was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, Ph.B., 1881, and on his graduation he served as an aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Bigelow. He entered the engine department of the H. B. Bigelow Works as an apprentice in 1881. This course was recommended by his father and was also his own choice. He served a two years' apprenticeship, when he was made secretary of the Bigelow Company, serving as such 1883-91. On the death of his father in 1891 he was elected president of the corporation. He is also a director in the Merchants' National Bank of New Haven.

His club affiliations extend to the University Club of New York City and the Graduates, Quinnipiack, and Country clubs of New Haven. He is also a member of the Berzelius Society of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. His recreation in his younger days was found in riding and driving horses, but on the introduction of golf and automobiling he took up both these forms of outdoor sport. His political home is in the Republican party and his church home with the Congregational denomination.

WILLIAM PERRY CURTISS

CURTISS, WILLIAM PERRY, banker, was born in Branford, New Haven County, Connecticut, September 11th, 1871. His father was Joseph Curtiss, a son of Cyrenius and Christia (Beardsley) Curtiss and a descendant from William Curtiss who came from Nazing, England, to Stratford, Connecticut Colony, in the early part of the seventeenth century. Joseph Curtiss was a carpenter and he married Jane, daughter of Archibald and Mary (Frisbie) Tyler of Branford.

When sixteen years of age William Perry Curtiss left school to take a position as clerk and office boy in the National Tradesman's Bank of New Haven, beginning his banking experience in October, 1887, the opportunity coming to him apparently by chance. Here his real education began, and hard grinding work day after day, with but little encouragement and small chance of promotion, taught him fortitude and perseverance under adverse conditions. His best help at this time came from his daily contact with business men. For ten years his position was that of a clerk and in January, 1897, he was sent to the bookkeeper's desk, where he remained for five years. In January, 1902, he became assistant to the cashier and remained in that position up to April, 1903, when he accepted the position of vice-president and treasurer of the New Haven Trust Company, after sixteen years of service with one institution.

Mr. Curtiss has served the State of Connecticut as a citizen soldier since 1894, when he enlisted in Company F, Second Connecticut Militia, familiarly known as the New Haven Grays. He received promotion to second lieutenant in November, 1898; to first lieutenant in 1901, and was retired after a continuous service of nine years in June, 1903. Mr. Curtiss was still unmarried in 1906.

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Frank L. Greene

JACOB LYMAN GREENE

GREENE, JACOB LYMAN, was born on the ninth day of August, A.D., 1837, in the town of Waterford and the State of Maine. His parents, Captain Jacob Holt Greene and Sarah Walker Frye, were both of noble lineage, for in their veins pulsed the blood of the Greenes, the Fryes, the Holts, the Abbots, the Poors, the Trumbulls, the Kilburns, and the Gordons, some of whom are more or less distinguished for various virtues and gallant services in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars.

The boyhood and youth of this sturdy, earnest lad, fond of his books as well as of manly sports, was passed, until twenty years of age, on his father's farm amid the granite hills and pastoral slopes of his native state. The influence of both parents was strong on his intellectual and his spiritual life. In later years he spoke of his father as "one of the unheralded heroes, possessing great intelligence, high-mindedness, and dauntless courage."

Young Greene took advantage of every opportunity for the cultivation of his mind. He was a great reader, history and biography being his favorite studies. Speaking of his early education, he said: "I had to work it out." Later he enjoyed the advantages of special courses of study at the University of Michigan, and he engaged in the practice of law in that state just before the Civil War broke out. In August, 1861, he entered the service of his country as a volunteer in the Seventh Michigan Infantry, rising rapidly from a private to captain, major, and brevet lieutenant-colonel.

Colonel Greene's brevet was given for "distinguished gallantry at the battle of Trevellyan Station, and for meritorious and faithful services during the war." He was a prisoner of war at Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia; in Macon, Georgia; in Charleston, South Carolina, and in Columbia, South Carolina. During the last part of his military career he was intimately associated with General Custer, acting as his adjutant-general and chief-of-staff. He was mustered out of service and honorably discharged in March, 1866. Colonel Greene's brilliant army record has become a part of the history of the United States.

His experience in life insurance began in 1866 at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in connection with the Berkshire Life Insurance Company. In 1870 he became associated with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and took up his residence in Hartford. In 1871 he was appointed secretary, and in 1878 was elected president. Under the wise counsel and masterly administration of Colonel Greene the company reached the highest state of beneficent efficiency and unquestioned strength, and it stands to-day "sui generis" among insurance companies of the country. President Greene's last word in his message to the policy holders in January, 1905, was: "How truly and steadfastly the Connecticut Mutual has held to its ideals, and in what unequaled measure it has realized for its members and for their beneficiaries their best result, is told through its history, and each recurring year witnesses it anew." By a few strokes of the pen President Greene makes the whole history of the company strikingly luminous.

As a public speaker, and as a writer, he ranked high. He was one of the orators of the day at the Grant Memorial exercises in Hartford, and delivered a most eloquent address. His writings bore the stamp of an original mind, permeated by sound principles and lofty ideals. What he said carried with it weight, and never failed to make serious impression upon thoughtful readers. Of him it could be said that he could "lend ardor to virtue, and confidence to truth."

In 1900 he issued an able work on "Gen. Wm. B. Franklin and the battle of Fredericksburg," and in 1903 an "In Memoriam of General Franklin." He also published several pamphlets, business and professional, notably: "Bimetallism or the Double Standard," "Our Currency Problems," "What is Sound Currency," and "The Silver Question." When the latter pamphlet came from the press it aroused the bitterest ire of the so-called Silverites. One of them, a policy holder in the Connecticut Mutual, violently attacked Colonel Greene for daring to condemn what some of his policy holders believed in and profited by, whereupon the fiery valor of the Colonel's heart flamed out, and he replied thus: "If telling the truth to our policy holders about their own business alienates my friends, I must bear the grief; if men must wear muzzles because they have been charged with large financial or other responsibilities, then this is not the country my fathers fought to found, and which I fought to keep whole, and for which *I will again* fight to make free from mob rule and to cleanse of cowards." In these brave words we discover an echo of Lexington and Concord, Valley Forge and Gettysburg. We witness again the brilliant cavalryman in the saddle, see the charging of squadrons and hear the rattle of musketry.

Colonel Greene's personality was of singular power. No person who came in contact with it failed to feel its peculiar force. His character called forth character in the lives of others. Those who came to him as carping critics, invariably departed admiring friends. To know him was to love him, and those who knew him best, loved him most. His purse was ever open to almsgiving and his heart tender to those who needed relief.

In 1897 Yale University bestowed on him the degree of A.M., and in 1904 Trinity College followed with an LL.D. He was a member of the D. K. E. Fraternity and also of the Century, Hartford, Country, and the Hartford Golf clubs. He was the leading layman in Trinity Episcopal Church, and served as vestryman and warden for many years. Colonel Greene took up his daily tasks with unwearied diligence, and carried them with undisturbed resolution, without stumbling and without stain, to the last day of his life.

Of his religion, it may be briefly said, that it was the main object of his life. It brooded over him like the canopy of heaven; without it his life seemed to possess nothing, but with it the potentiality of becoming an heir of the kingdom of heaven. For years he carried in his vest pocket a well worn copy of the Psalter, and from that source, according to his own statement, he drew daily refreshment and strength.

Colonel Greene died at his home in Hartford on the twenty-ninth day of March, nineteen hundred and five. His last moments were like those of another great and good man, of whom it is written: "After a short conflict betwixt nature and death, a quiet sigh put a period to his last breath, and so he fell asleep."

In the company of the noble dead he now securely stands, fit type of the brilliant soldier, masterful underwriter, ripe scholar, faithful friend, loyal citizen, and, more than all, man of God.

Colonel Greene left a widow, Caroline S. Greene; one daughter, Mrs. H. S. Richards of Buffalo, New York, and one son, Jacob Humphrey Greene, who is an assistant secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

JOHN METCALF TAYLOR

TAYLOR, JOHN METCALF, president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, was born of New England parentage, at Cortland, Cortland County, New York, February 18th, 1845. His father, Charles Turner Taylor, was a farmer, a vigorous, strong man, and was honored by offices in his town as trustee of the Cortland Academy, treasurer and trustee of the State Normal School, president of the board of village trustees, and by other offices. He was a man of integrity, generosity, courtesy, and kindness. Mr. Taylor's mother, Maria Jane Gifford, died when he was an infant, and the development of his character was chiefly due to the care and counsel of a good woman who had charge of him in his earlier years, strengthened as it was by his zeal in the tasks of the common school, by his love of out-of-door sports and recreations; and, later, broadened and deepened by listening to the pleas and arguments of distinguished counsel at the bar, and to courses of lectures, in 1855-1860, by Henry Ward Beecher, George William Curtis, Thomas Starr King, Wendell Phillips, Samuel J. May, E. H. Chapin, Lydia Maria Child, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and to other gifted authors and lecturers of that period.

His earliest ancestor in this country was Stephen Goodyear of London, England,—1638; who was one of the founders of New Haven, Connecticut, a magistrate, commissioner for the United Colonies, and deputy governor of New Haven Colony. Another, John Taylor of England, was one of the settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, and of Hadley, Massachusetts.

His sound, healthy physical development is to be attributed in many ways to his early years on the farm, with its varied demands on body and mind and its excellent school of discipline, observation, and useful experience. In boyhood the study of the Bible and the reading of history and biography were potent factors in strengthening his firm and serious grasp of the basic principles for an honest, sturdy, and forceful life. Later, the Greek, Latin, and English classics, and standard fiction, served to mold his speech and writing into a correct

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and admirable style of expression, while his training in his profession of the law, his diligence in following court decisions and current legislation, broadened his mastery of principles and details, and lodged in a splendid memory a reserve and a strength which have manifested themselves in his life work; and have made him an acknowledged authority on insurance law, well known in the insurance, as well as in the legal profession. His education, begun in the common and academic schools, was carried on through his course at Williams College, from which he was graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1867; and his Alma Mater again honored him by conferring upon him the degree of M.A. in 1888.

Mr. Taylor was married on the fourth day of October, 1871, to Edith Emerson, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. One child was born to them, Emerson Gifford Taylor, who is now a member of the Yale University Faculty.

John M. Taylor was admitted to the Bar and began the practice of law in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in June, 1870, and he has occupied many positions of honor and trust in that community. He was influenced to his choice of a profession by his own personal leaning that way, and has always taken pleasure in pursuing his study of the law, especially in those branches relating to and connected with insurance. At Pittsfield he held, at various times, the office of town clerk, clerk of the District Court, and clerk of St. Stephen's parish.

In 1872 Mr. Taylor went to Hartford, Connecticut, as the assistant secretary of The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1878 he became secretary; in 1884, vice-president, and in 1905, upon the death of his valued friend and associate, the late Colonel Greene, he became president of the company. Among other offices held by him is that of trustee of the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Company since 1884; director of the Phœnix National Bank; director of the New York Dock Company; vice-president and president of the Loomis Institute from 1901; and trustee and secretary of the Bishop's Fund of the diocese of Connecticut. He has been a diligent student of early Colonial history, and of the history of the era of the Civil War; and out of his studies have grown the writing and publication by him of his books entitled "Roger Ludlow, the Colonial Law-maker," in 1900, and his "Maximilian and Carlotta, a Story of Imperialism," in 1894. These books have taken high rank among the standard authorities.

Mr. Taylor is a member of the American Historical Association;

the Connecticut Historical Society; the Connecticut Civil Service Reform Association; the Society of Colonial Wars; Berkshire Commandery of Knights Templar. He has always been identified with the Republican party, but is not slow to express his mind or take action when it is necessary to make a choice of men or measures in the interests of the general good.

He has been a president, and is now a director of the Hartford Golf Club, and continues to take an active interest in its affairs, and to make very considerable use of the athletic advantages of the club. He enjoys hunting and fishing; is an excellent shot and fly fisherman; and often takes long walks in the woods and fields, but is particularly fond of the game of golf.

He has always been an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a member of Christ Church in Hartford for many years, which has called upon him to serve as vestryman and on its various committees from time to time. He has always been kindly and sympathetic with young people and has truly said: "Successful men have no failures to explain. Unsuccessful men do not always attribute their failures to recognized causes. In one sense all men have succeeded, and in another all have failed to do what they hoped to do in life; and I cannot see how a study of failures can be helpful to young people. A book might be written on the broad question of what will contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals and will most help young people to obtain true success."

He feels that as to principles: "An abiding religious belief and faith; a clear conscience; honor in all things; charity towards all men; right living in the sight of God and man; loyalty to one's country; knowledge of its origin and development, its theories and principles, and the sacrifices that have been made for them, should be chief factors in the growth of young people."

As to methods: "They should aim high; all ideals are not attainable, but most of them are, through study, observation, and persistence. Early choice should be made of a profession, business, or occupation, and a determination to succeed in it despite all obstacles."

As to habits: "Too great importance cannot be given by young people to a life of temperance, purity in act, thought, and speech, courtesy at home and abroad, punctuality and thoroughness every day in the week, with time for exercise and recreation."

Mr. Taylor himself has truly followed the course which he has thus marked out for others.

HERBERT HUMPHREY WHITE

WHITE, HERBERT HUMPHREY, secretary and director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, treasurer and trustee of the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy and a man of wide experience in banking and in public service, was born in Hartford, July 3rd, 1858, the son of Francis A. White, a builder, and Cornelia Humphrey White. His father was a very sociable and musical man who possessed keen mathematical faculties and his mother was a woman of great moral force and spiritual depth. Going further back in the study of Mr. White's antecedents it is found that he is descended from John White who came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1639, and was an incorporator of Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1643; from John Haynes who came from England in 1635; George Colton, a pioneer settler of Longmeadow, Massachusetts; George Wyllis, an early emigrant from Essex County, England, and from Peter Brown who came to Plymouth in the "Mayflower" in 1620. Two of these, Haynes and Wyllis, were the first and third governors of Connecticut, and another early ancestor, Jonathan White, was a lieutenant colonel in the French and Indian War and fought at Lake George. Another, Benjamin Colton, was the first pastor of the West Hartford Congregational Church and held that pastorate forty-five years.

Until Herbert White was twelve years old he was very frail and he did not have hard work to do in early boyhood, as did so many of his contemporaries. He was fond of study and was disappointed because he could not take a college course. He attended the public schools and took the classical course at the Hartford Public High School, after leaving which he studied political economy, constitutional history and astronomy at home. He desired to become engaged in financial work and in 1874 he entered the employ of the Hartford Trust Company, where he remained for four years, at the end of which he entered the Phœnix National Bank, where he was assistant cashier for nine years.

In 1899 Mr. White became secretary and director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, one of the largest, most prosperous and reputable life insurance companies in the world. March 23rd, 1906, the office of treasurer was created by the company to which he was promoted, at the same time resigning the office of secretary. He is also a director of the Hartford Insane Retreat, treasurer and member of the advisory board of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, treasurer and trustee of the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy and a member of the West Middle District School Committee. In politics he is and always has been a Republican, and he was a member of the common council for six years during two of which years he was an alderman and one year the president of the Board of Councilmen. He is secretary, treasurer and director of the Hartford Golf Club Company, a member of the Twentieth Century Club, the Connecticut Historical Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Hartford Club. He was president of the Colonial Club before its consolidation with the Hartford Club. In religious conviction he is a Baptist. As a boy, his most congenial outdoor exercise was rowing, which did much to build up his constitution. Tennis and golf have been his favorite recreations in mature life. Mrs. White was Ella F. Kinne, whom he married in 1886 and by whom he has had one child, a daughter.

The dominating purpose and impulse of Mr. White's life has been to do the duty made clear to him to do, without regard to consequences, and he considers such an impulse the best "investment" one can have. He gives an admirable list of the essentials of true success in life which he considers to be: "A full and abiding trust in God, a familiar knowledge of the Bible, unshirking performance of duty, doing *for* others rather than seeking to get *from* others, the exercise of self-control, proper care of the body, and abstinence from unnecessary stimulants."

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ALFRED EMIL HAMMER

HAMMER, ALFRED EMIL, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 8th, 1858. His parents were Danes; the father emigrated from Denmark and settled in America in 1842, and his mother was born of Danish parents, who came to this country in 1832. His father, Thorvald Frederick Hammer—an inventor and mechanical engineer—was a man of industry and perseverance, with a nature hating show and shams, and cherishing an intense love for America and its institutions. He served as a member of the board of education of Branford for a number of years. Mr. Hammer's ancestors, many of them, were men of note in the fields of art and science.

In childhood Alfred Hammer was a healthy boy, living after his seventh year in the country, where his great love for nature—an ancestral trait—was developed, and where he had opportunity to indulge in his favorite sports of fishing, hunting, and trapping. Although he had his part in the regular routine work of the farm, he found time for reading, the books he cared most for in boyhood being tales of Colonial life in America, and later Emerson's Essays, Beecher's Sermons, Auerbach's Novels, and scientific works, including those of Darwin and Huxley. His early education was acquired in the Branford and New Haven high schools, and Russell's Military Academy of New Haven.

Mr. Hammer decided to follow his father's profession, and began fitting himself for a metallurgist by three years' study under a careful teacher. He began the real work of life in the chemical laboratory of the Malleable Iron Fittings Company of Branford, and is, at present, manager and treasurer of this business. Mr. Hammer is a trustee of the James Blackston Memorial Library Association, director of the Second National Bank of New Haven, trustee and corporator of the Connecticut Savings Bank, and trustee and corporator of the Branford Savings Bank.

In politics he is a Republican, and was a member of the House of Representatives of Connecticut for 1889, and is, at present, serving as senator for the 12th district of his state. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Mr. Hammer is distinctly an out-of-door man, fond of athletic sports, and of fishing, botanizing, and walking. He attends the Presbyterian Church.

In 1887 he was married to Cornelia Hannah Foster (now deceased), and has four children. In 1905 he was married to Edith Rosamond Swan, daughter of Dr. Charles W. Swan of Brookline, Massachusetts.

Mr. Hammer believes that he owes his success in life to private study, home and school influences. Speeches by great men had a distinct effect on his character also, and inspired him to strike out boldly for himself and fellow men. He is of the opinion that young men will follow successful leaders more quickly than good advice; and that those who wish to influence them most must turn their hero worship in the right direction. He would say to young men that "the culture of the finer sides of a man's nature is to be gained by reading great books, and by the study of the lives and words of men who have ideals."

CHARLES WHITTLESEY PICKETT

PICKETT, CHARLES WHITTLESEY, editor of the *New Haven Leader*, is the son of John Mason Pickett and Elizabeth L. Cogswell, and is a direct descendant of Archbishop Whittlesey of Canterbury, England; of John Whittlesey, who came over and settled in Saybrook in 1632, and of John Cogswell, who, on arriving from England, settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1619, a year before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. Both pioneers played important parts in the forming of the colonies. When the War for Independence came, William Cogswell held a major's commission in General Washington's army.

Mr. Pickett was born in Waterbury, on June 13th, 1857. His father was an honest, energetic, public-spirited farmer of high repute in the communities in which he lived. He served as selectman and while living in Sherman was three times representative to the General Assembly from that town. His wife did much by teaching and by example to develop the intellectual, moral, and spiritual life of their son. He is to be counted among the many who learned as a boy what work is, and learned in the stern school of agriculture. Early and late, he was kept busy. The farm in Sherman was fertile, but the remoteness of the location from busy centers did much to rob it of its attractiveness in the eyes of the youth as he grew older. What he may have lost by not being in actual contact with the bustling world in his early days, he appears to have made up in his reading of Shakespeare, Bunyan, and other masters, acquiring a fund of knowledge of human nature invaluable to him in later life. He craved more in book knowledge, and in experience also, than his humble means could afford him, so he set to work to provide the means.

In June, 1892, he could look back over a very successful course through Waramaug Academy and the Yale Law School. But the law was not to be his profession; it was to be an aid in the field of journalism. Having had experience as a reporter on the *New Haven Palladium*, he came to feel more and more the enjoyment of daily has been very active in the organization and promotion of the Stamford Hospital, of which he is a director and one of the executive committee.

On the twenty-first of December, 1865, Mr. Leeds married Sarah Perley Lambert, daughter of William G. Lambert of New York City. She is descended on her father's side, in the seventh generation, from Francis Lambert, who, with several others, came from Rowley, England, under the leadership of the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, and founded the town of Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1639. Mr. and Mrs. Leeds have had seven children, of whom six, four sons and two daughters, are now living. All the sons are graduates of Yale University.

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CHARLES ELLIOTT MITCHELL

MITCHELL, CHARLES ELLIOTT, lawyer, was born in the town of Bristol, Hartford County, Connecticut, May 11th, 1837. On his mother's side Mr. Mitchell traces his ancestry to Thomas Hooker, the famous Puritan preacher popularly regarded as the founder of Connecticut. Ira Hooker, Mr. Mitchell's maternal grandfather, a farmer and manufacturer of Bristol, Connecticut, was several times a member of the legislature. On his father's side Mr. Mitchell is descended from William Mitchell, who came from Scotland and settled in Bristol shortly before the Revolution. His paternal grandfather was George Mitchell, a man of probity and prominence, a State senator, and a leading manufacturer. Mr. Mitchell's father was George H. Mitchell, a merchant and the postmaster of Bristol. His mother was Lurene Hooker Mitchell, and her influence, which was very strong on his intellectual life, was most lasting and helpful. To her encouragement he ascribes very largely the success that has been his.

Living in a village and endowed with vigorous health, Mr. Mitchell's youthful days were filled with wholesome industry. He had a decided penchant for legal studies, and a native mechanical taste that led to an intimate acquaintance with the manufacturing industries of his town. He was fond of gymnastics, but above all he was fond of good literature. Macaulay's history and essays, biographies of statesmen, other English essays and poetry gave him the greatest delight. Like so many other successful men, he combined work and schooling, for he assisted his father in the post office while he was preparing for college, studying in the office and reciting sometimes to the principal of the high school, and at other times to one of the clergymen of the place. He supplemented this fragmentary preparation with a year at Williston Seminary. He then entered Brown University and received his degree in 1861. For a time he served acceptably as principal of the Bristol High School, and later on he entered the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1864 with the degree of LL.B. From his early boyhood Mr. Mitchell has had a strong natural preference for the study and practice of law, and this purpose so early formed and so persistently followed and fostered has insured his success at the Bar. He began as a general practitioner of law in New Britain, but gradually, by a process of natural selection rather than by conscious choice, he inclined to making a specialty of patent law. His practice soon became extensive in patent and trademark cases, giving him a national reputation and taking him frequently to the Supreme Court of the United States. In response to the general desire of the patent lawyers of the country, Mr. Mitchell was appointed Commissioner of Patents by President Harrison. During his service as commissioner, he conducted its affairs on sound business principles, introducing various reforms, and brought the work of issuing patents into a condition equal to the pressure of the incoming applications, a most important step. In the fall of 1891 he resigned and removed to New York, where he practiced his profession very assiduously until 1902, when he returned to Connecticut and soon resumed his residence in New Britain.

Confining his efforts and interests to his profession, Mr. Mitchell has generally held aloof from public life, and as he has never sought political office, his excursions into politics have been so slight as to hardly amount to exceptions to his rule of adhering to one purpose in life. He is a Republican in political creed, and although at times not wholly satisfied with the policies of his party, he has never desired to shift his allegiance. In 1880 and 1881 he was a member of the Connecticut House. In 1880 he was chairman of the committee on corporations and in 1881 an influential member of the judiciary committee. In the presidential campaigns of 1884 and 1888 he made several speeches. He was the first city attorney of New Britain.

During his residence in New York, he was principally engaged in electric litigation, being employed by the General Electric Company in many cases relating to Edison's incandescent lamp and other electrical inventions. At one time and another he has been concerned in litigations involving the inventions of Edison, Tesla, Brush, Thomson, and others of the great inventors of the electrical art.

Besides his legal and occasional political interests, Mr. Mitchell has always been deeply interested in the material, moral, and religious life of his home city. In addition to holding the presidency of the Stanley Rule & Level Company he is director in various other manufacturing companies. Recently, owing to his somewhat impaired eyesight, he has withdrawn to some extent from the practice of law. He is a member of the American Bar Association, of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Hartford County Bar, the Century Association, the University Club, the Hardware Club, the New Britain Club, the New England Society, and while in New York was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association of that city.

Mr. Mitchell was married to Cornelia A. Chamberlain, a sister of Ex-Governor Chamberlain, in 1866. They have three sons, Robert C., Charles H., and George Henry. The eldest and youngest are practicing law in New York. Charles H. is clerk of the city and police courts of New Britain.

It has been said that Mr. Mitchell's motto in life has been "to deserve success," believing that the constitution of things is such that success can be obtained in that way better than in any other.

ELLIE NEWTON SPERRY

SPERRY, ELLIE NEWTON, manufacturer, was born in Woodbridge, New Haven County, Connecticut, January 18th, 1857. His father, Milo D. Sperry, son of Elihu and Anna (Lines) Sperry, was a hard-working farmer, of sterling honesty, who married Mary Lucinda, daughter of Lewis and Lucinda (Higgins) Newton of Woodbridge. His first ancestor in America was Richard Sperry, a native of Wales, who arrived in the New Haven Colony about 1643.

Ellie Newton Sperry was a child in the possession of fair health, brought up in the country, and accustomed to hard work on his father's farm from his very early boyhood. Farm work was distasteful to the ambitious lad and his inclination was in the direction of machinery and manufacturing. His mother was his moral guide and her example and patient helpfulness largely directed his life. His school training was limited to the primary school and to self-instruction largely derived from books on mechanics and manufacturing.

His duty to his family enforced him to remain on the farm unt he was twenty-five years of age and in the meantime he had married October 8th, 1879, Lida Adaline, daughter of Marcus Earl a Martha Ann (Peck) Baldwin of Woodbridge. They have tw children, Bertha Lida, born February 1, 1881, and Ralph Milo, bor May 10th, 1882.

In 1882 he left the farm and took a position in a manufacturi concern, which change in vocation was the beginning of a success life work. The business he engaged in was carried on by t Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport and he rose to th position of treasurer and general manager and in 1892 resigned h official position to organize the Bridgeport Hardware Manufactur Company. This business he sold out in 1902 and returned to t Monumental Bronze Company and soon after was elected preside of the concern.

He served his adopted city as an alderman and president of th board; a police commissioner and president of the board of police; a member of the board of charities; as president of the Bridgeport Board of Trade, and in various other capacities where his duty or the choice of his fellow citizens called him. He has been a director of the Bridgeport National Bank since 1890, and a trustee, receiver, or agent of numerous estates, etc. As a manufacturer he has taken out several patents used in the business. He is a member of the Seaside, Brooklawn Country, and Yacht clubs of Bridgeport and was for a time governor of the Bridgeport Yacht Club. His political affiliation is with the Republican party and he has never found occasion to change his allegiance to that party. He attends the Congregational Church and is a liberal contributor to the various charities directed by that denomination.

To young men Mr. Sperry gives this advice: "Be honest, systematic, work early and late, never be afraid that you will do more than your share, and strike when the iron is hot."

FRANCIS TAYLOR MAXWELL

MAXWELL, COL. FRANCIS TAYLOR, State senator and treasurer of the Hockanum Manufacturing Company, was born in Rockville, Tolland County, Connecticut, January 4th, 1861. He is the son of the late Hon. George Maxwell and Harriet Kellogg Maxwell. His father was treasurer of the Hockanum Company and one of the most prominent men of his town. George Maxwell founded the Rockville Public Library and was greatly interested in the Congregational Church of which he was a deacon.

The founder of the Maxwell family in America was Hugh Maxwell, who came to this country in 1733. He, like the other ancestors, was of Scotch-Irish descent. He bore a distinguished part in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, and was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, in which he took part as captain of a company of minute men.

Spending his youth in the town of Rockville, Colonel Maxwell received his education at the public schools of that town. He was an earnest student and was graduated from the Rockville High School in the class of 1878. He entered immediately upon his business career, his first position being with the Hockanum Manufacturing Company in 1878. He was soon made secretary of the company, and upon the death of his father he was made treasurer. Besides this position, which Colonel Maxwell still holds, there are many other offices which he fills. He is director in the New England and Springville manufacturing companies, in the Ætna Indemnity Company of Hartford, in the Rockville National Bank, the Rockville Building and Loan Association, the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and also in the Rockville Fire Insurance Company. Colonel Maxwell is a vice-president of the Connecticut Red Cross Society, a member of the American Geographical Society, the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and the Hartford Club. He is president of the Rockville Public Library, which his father founded. Colonel Maxwell takes an active interest in politics, and has always been a

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Francis Taylor Maxwell

THE NEW YORK
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thorough Republican. In 1896, he served in the common council of Rockville, and in 1898 he represented the town of Vernon in the State Legislature, serving on the committee on insurance as chairman during his term of office. In 1900 he was State senator from the 23rd district, this time serving as chairman on the committee on education.

Besides his business and political positions, Colonel Maxwell has been active in military affairs. As colonel on the staff of Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley, he represented his city and State at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893.

On November 18th, 1896, Colonel Maxwell married Florence Russell Parsons, whose ancestors were prominent Colonial settlers in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Three daughters have been born to Colonel and Mrs. Maxwell.

Colonel Maxwell is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the Sons of the Revolution. He is a member of the Union Congregational Church, and in his church interests as well as in business and public service he consistently upholds the creditable example of his father.

JAMES MARION EMERSON

EMERSON, JAMES MARION, editor of the *Ansonia Sentinel*, is a Maryland man by birth, having been born in Denton, Caroline County, in that state, on December 14th, 1845, but he belongs to-day, not to Ansonia and New Haven County alone, but to all the State of Connecticut.

His "father before him," John H. Emerson, was an editor and deputy assessor of internal revenue; a man of marked characteristics, positive and firm in his convictions. He came of early English stock as did his wife, Sarah L. Emerson. The family records were destroyed by the fire which burned the Dorchester County Court House.

After spending his boyhood in the country and attending the Denton Academy, Mr. Emerson finished his studies in Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, where he was graduated with the class of '63. He began at once upon his career as a newspaper man. His first position was that of editor of a weekly paper in Denton, and he made a success of it.

In 1876 he came to Ansonia, where he bought the *Ansonia Sentinel,* then a weekly, and the job printing office in connection. The community was then small and was well served by dailies from New Haven and Waterbury, but from the weekly to an evening daily was but a short step. Not only in Ansonia, Derby, Birmingham, and throughout the Naugatuck Valley had readers been attracted by the virility of the *Sentinel,* but people throughout the State had come to look with interest for the sentiments of the editor, particularly in State affairs. There was no partisan bias, but just the simple, straightforward opinion of a keen observer and an independent commentator. Newswise, also, the paper is clean, honest, and enterprising.

Mr. Emerson is a Republican in politics, but partisanship has no part in the policy of his paper. In his religious faith he is a Congregationalist. Had he had a taste for political preferment, Mr.

Emerson has had no time to devote to the duties of elective office; the responsibility of the editorial chair has commanded all his energy and faculties, and his fellow citizens recognize that there he gives them most faithful service.

Mr. Emerson has been married twice. His first wife was Lizzie N. Steward of New Jersey, who died in 1871. His present wife was Julia B. Foord of Delaware. He has had six children, of whom three, Howard Foord, John Ralph, and Lilian May, are living. His home is at No. 38 William Street, Ansonia.

ARTHUR LINCOLN GILLETT

GILLETT, ARTHUR LINCOLN, A.M., D.D., clergyman, and professor of apologetics at the Hartford Theological Seminary, was born in Westfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts, January 5th, 1859. He is descended from Jonathan Gillett, who came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, and afterwards removed to Windsor, Connecticut, and from William Fowler, who came from England to Boston in 1637 and the following year settled in New Haven. Doctor Gillett's parents were Edward Bates and Lucy Douglas (Fowler) Gillett. His father was a lawyer, a most brilliant speaker, and a writer gifted with a rare literary style and he was also a man of prominence in public life, having been State representative and senator and district attorney for fourteen years.

In boyhood Arthur Gillett was healthy and strong and his early days were spent in the country in the usual "New England way." He prepared for college at the Westfield High School and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and then entered Amherst College. He was graduated from Amherst in 1880 with the A.B. degree. He then studied for three years at the Hartford Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1883. He returned to Hartford for a year of post-graduate study, and the same year, 1884, received the degree of A.M. from Amherst College. The summer following he entered upon his ministry at Plymouth (Congregational) Church, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he acted as pastor's assistant. After a year's service in this church he left to become pastor of Plymouth Church, Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he remained three years, at the end of which, in 1888, he returned East and was engaged as an instructor at the Hartford Theological Seminary, with which institution he has been connected ever since that time. From 1889 to 1891 he studied in Germany as fellow of the Hartford Seminary. In 1890 he became associate professor of his subject, apologetics, and since 1895 he has been professor. Since 1894 he has been editor in chief of the *Hartford Seminary Record.*

In 1901 Amherst College conferred upon Professor Gillett the honorary degree of D.D. Since 1900 he has been a trustee of Smith College and since 1903 he has been a member of the prudential committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He is a member of the American Oriental Society, belonging to the section for comparative religion, and also of the American Philosophical Association. In politics he is a Republican. On June 22nd, 1887, Doctor Gillett married Mary Bradford Swift of Hartford, who died January 15th, 1901. Two of her three sons survive her.

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